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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913

**BUILDING
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REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1913



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, September 2, 1913.

SIR: In pursuance of law I have the honor to present the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

INTRODUCTION.

This period has been one of continued progress and marked development in all of the activities of the territory; every industry has yielded a greater product than ever before in the history of the island; willing labor has been closely employed under improving conditions; and legislation of vital importance to the advancement of the people as a whole has been enacted.

Reviewing in brief the year's record of achievements and transactions, the following features of principal interest are found:

In external commerce the quantity of exports and shipments of all products was notably increased, and, except in the case of sugar, returns therefrom were considerably larger than during any previous year. While the shipments of sugar were nearly 16,000 tons greater than during the preceding year, reaching a total of 383,000 tons, the average price received having been \$16 less per ton, reduced the total value of sugar shipments for the greater quantity approximately \$5,000,000 from that of last year. This reduction in the value of sugar shipments offset in the general trade values the increases in the returns from other products of approximately an equal amount and left the value of all exports and shipments substantially the same as that of last year, \$49,000,000. The lower price of sugar is, however, most significantly reflected in the curtailment of imports and purchases in the United States which from the enforced economies resulting from loss of profit on sugar were reduced by \$6,000,000 and amounted to but \$37,000,000 instead of \$43,000,000 during the preceding year. Thus, the total external trade value of the year, while representing a general increase in the quantity of products, was reduced approximately \$6,000,000 and amounted in all to \$86,000,000. The reduction in the value of trade having been almost entirely on the side of purchases, increased the balance of trade in favor of the island to over \$12,000,000, nearly twice as much as ever before shown on that side of the trade ledger. The notation of this result, however, would be more gratifying if the result had been produced by an in-

crease in the value of products sold instead of a decrease in the value of purchases made.

Eighty-six per cent of the external commerce of the island was carried on with the United States, representing a trade valued at \$74,000,000, while the remainder of the external trade, amounting in value to approximately \$12,000,000, was distributed among foreign countries, Cuba being the largest participant, to the value of \$3,800,000. Of the external purchases 90 per cent were made in the mainland markets of the United States, representing an expenditure therein of over \$33,000,000, principally for manufactured articles. In exchange for this the mainland markets received from Porto Rico \$40,000,000 worth of merchandise, consisting almost exclusively of raw products, and all of which would necessarily have been imported from foreign countries had it not gone from this territory. Thus Porto Rico has maintained its position as one of the largest and most valuable world's customers of the United States, which it has become since 1901 when free trade with the mainland was extended to the island and since which, and principally as a result thereof, its commercial and industrial activities have been increased fivefold.

Internal business, while developing in every line, has naturally been affected by the depression in the sugar industry, which furnishes more than half the value to the total production of the island. The fear of disastrous results to that industry through adverse tariff legislation and the possible consequent effects upon other lines of business interwoven therewith has caused the controlling factors in the local business field to assume a conservative and waiting position, which has prevented the inauguration of many private business enterprises, developments, and improvements that would otherwise have added their momentum to the industrial progress of the island. But the situation has demonstrated the soundness of actual business conditions at bottom, for while a few overcredited and improvidently managed enterprises have suffered reverses, business generally has sustained the strain with little permanent loss and has perhaps gained some advantages that will more than offset any bad effects that may temporarily accrue.

The condition of the recognized banking institutions of the Territory, as shown by a consolidation of their statements June 30 last, reflects the confidence of the public in those institutions as well as the conservative attitude of the local financiers charged with their management and the sound position of the banks. The deposits of these institutions, which have been more than doubled since 1908, show a healthy increase during the past year of 17 per cent, and at the end of that period aggregated twelve and a half million dollars, while the average cash reserve amounted to more than 40 per cent of all deposits held.

During this fiscal year 28 new domestic corporations with a paid-in capital of \$241,825 and 15 foreign corporations were officially registered and authorized to transact business of various kinds.

Increasing attention has been given to the development of agriculture, for which purpose the insular board of commissioners of agriculture has cooperated with the agencies of the Federal Government and private enterprises in disseminating understandable in-

formation as to the most effective means to be adopted and methods to be followed in working out the various problems of cultivation, preservation, treatment, and marketing of crops under local conditions. And it is most gratifying to be able to report that the results of this work, which has been industriously pursued with the legislative support required during recent years, are already noticeable throughout the island, both in the increased acreage under tillage and thoroughness of cultivation, as well as in the better quality and greater quantity of the products resulting therefrom.

Only a start has as yet been made in the direction of scientific agriculture, but in view of the general purposes of the American Government in this island and the rich soil, favorable climate, and dense population of Porto Rico, one of the most important objects to be sought is the development of intensive farming in which the rural inhabitants shall generally acquire proprietary interests and thus participating in the activities, prosperity, and obligations of the country break away from the condition of peonage, in which through ancient system and tradition they have been held for centuries, and become independent citizens interested in their own and the public welfare. To these ends and for the general advancement of the masses of the people of the island has been devoted much of the legislation enacted by the local legislature during recent years, and especially by the regular and special sessions of 1913.

During these sessions the revenues of the island were increased substantially 50 per cent for the extension of practical education and the construction and maintenance of roads. Means were provided whereby municipal governments may procure at a low rate of interest, through the insular treasury, the necessary funds to carry out the public works required for the health and convenience of the people and under which no less than 30 projects of this kind, including waterworks, lighting plants, markets, and hospitals, involving an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000, are already under way. The completion and operation of the irrigation system, under which at least 35,000 acres of land will be brought into regular and largely increased cultivation, was provided for.

Legislation for the protection and regulation of labor and the improvement of labor conditions, in harmony with the most advanced thought upon that subject, but sound in principle, was enacted. An adequate weights-and-measures law that will relieve the people of an iniquitous tax of not less than 10 per cent on the value of everything they buy to eat and wear, was passed; and the act of the recent special session authorizing the establishment of an agricultural and industrial bank (bank of basic credits), with especial reference to the accommodation of small borrowers, and providing for sufficient intervention therein by the Government to insure its carrying out the general purposes for which it was authorized, should prove of great assistance and far-reaching benefit, not only in the upbuilding of the industries of the country, but in developing among the masses of the people that class of moderate property owners who are a dependable support of free institutions.

The legislation of greatest importance enacted during the year, however, is that which provides for a further and substantial increase in educational facilities. The American public-school system has

been developed and extended as rapidly as the revenues permitted, with due regard to efficiency in other necessary branches of the public service. Each year the budgets have been constructed with a view to an increase in the allotment for schools, until, at the end of 1912, it became necessary to call a halt or increase the revenues. To this situation, the legislature promptly responded at the regular session of 1913, and by a well-distributed increase of taxation provided the necessary revenues to enable the greatest advance ever made in one year in the educational activities of the island, increasing the appropriations for that purpose more than \$1,000,000, to a total of \$3,014,740; and when this appropriation, which is exclusively for public schools, is compared with the total allotments for education in Porto Rico, including subventions to private schools during the last year of Spanish sovereignty, which amounted to but \$185,866.45, some idea may be gained of the advance made in reducing illiteracy and educating the youth of the country during the intervening 15 years since American occupation.

In 1898, after four centuries of civilized government, there was but one building in the island especially erected for school purposes; the total enrollment in the public schools was but 26,000; 80 per cent of the entire population, 80 per cent of the children of school age and 73 per cent of the males of voting age (over 21 years) were illiterate, unable to read or write. A million souls with this high percentage of illiteracy were domiciled within 3,600 square miles, or approximately 300 to the square mile, a population more dense than that of any part of the United States except a few manufacturing districts.

The ownership of the land had been distributed by large grants among comparatively few persons, who almost without exception neglected its development and left its utilization to the loose husbandry of inefficient *mayordomos* (foremen). As a result of this system the great mass of the people were ambitionless and homeless squatters, a large percentage of whom were so affected with *uncinariasis* (hookworm disease) as to reduce their labor efficiency at least 50 per cent, and all were dependent upon the landowners or their agents for the little labor they were able to perform, and in return for which they received barely enough to sustain an indescribably wretched existence. Thus, there were here a great body of patient, lovable people whose rights as human beings had been so long forgotten that they themselves had lost all knowledge that such rights existed, becoming gradually weaker with the passing of years and slowly perishing through neglect. These conditions among the masses of the people, and an intense political agitation for immediate self-government on the part of some of the political elements composed of a few hundred or thousand high-spirited, acutely intelligent and sentimental people, but whose education from the nature of the schools open to them and their observations of government as it had existed in Porto Rico, did not give them at that time any true comprehension of the requirements of popular government or of the practical, nonpartisan services due from the government, under the circumstances of the situation, to the masses of the people, in order to raise their condition to a level where they could themselves become the supreme power, where the principal factors that made difficult

the problem which the American Government was called upon to face in initiating and prosecuting the work of converting this community into a well-conditioned, self-supporting, and self-governing body politic.

Naturally the remedies that immediately occurred to those charged with this humane and important duty were the improvement of health conditions and the extension of education. The former was more difficult than the latter, for it involved the discovery of the disease (then unknown) that was sapping the vitality and energies of the people. This task was at once undertaken, and at the same time the educational work was commenced and vigorously prosecuted. A new system of taxation in harmony with that obtaining in the United States was established. Then came free trade with the mainland, followed by a steady and phenomenal increase in the commerce and industries of the island, which in turn advanced property values and resulted in growing revenues from which the school appropriations were annually increased from \$203,373 in 1899 to \$3,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The start has been slow because the load was great, but it has been made.

The people have responded magnificently to their opportunities and the inspiration of educational advancement is obvious throughout the island. Fourteen million dollars have been wisely expended for educational purposes since civil government was established in 1900. Instead of one school house, erected for that purpose, as was the case in 1899, the people of Porto Rico own to-day 105 graded school buildings, many of which are of fine construction and compare favorably with the better class of school buildings in the cities of the United States, and 264 rural school buildings distributed throughout the country districts of the island, while 1,180 separate schools are maintained and 1,972 teachers employed in the service. The public-school enrollment has been increased from 26,000 to 161,785. The percentage of illiteracy in the whole population has been reduced from 80 per cent to 66 per cent, and of all persons between 10 and 20 years of age, to 53. A considerable reduction in illiteracy among persons over 21 years of age has been accomplished by public night schools, which are eagerly sought and have been maintained wherever possible.

Thus appreciable progress has been made in driving the shadow of ignorance from the island, and as the cloud lifts the development of the people in efficiency and independence should each year become easier and more rapid until they shall be able to secure to themselves the individual liberty that awaits them, and assume with confidence their full obligations as citizens. The work of directing the youth of this country, through education, to a higher plane of living and citizenship in harmony with modern civilization and correct ethical principles, and of superintending the general educational activities of the island, which should exert an uplifting influence in the cause of humanity far beyond its shores, is one to which should be devoted a patriotic spirit, inexhaustible patience, genuine sympathy, and a broad and practical intelligence.

It was only after long study and numerous searching investigations during the early years of American occupation that the cause of the general debility among the people was discovered, and when it was

found it became known through the efforts of Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, surgeon, United States Army, in 1900 for the first time, that the disease now commonly called hookworm (uncinariasis) was present in the Western Hemisphere and making havoc with the health of the people of Porto Rico. It has since been found prevalent in the Southern States on the continent and is now the subject of a general campaign of eradication with governmental and philanthropical aid. This is a disease easily and with little expense curable by means of a specific remedy, the principal difficulty being to get those affected to follow the treatment, and, in Porto Rico, to reach with the treatment the dense population in remote mountain districts, where it is most prevalent.

Since it was first discovered, when it was estimated that there were at least 300,000 cases in the island, it has been constantly combated with all the resources available, and no less than 190,000 cases have been treated, from which approximately 60,000 complete cures have been effected and many others started on the road to recovery. This is a great work, now being conducted in Porto Rico by an efficient insular government sanitary service that is prosecuting the campaign with the aid of a highly expert institute of tropical medicine as rapidly as funds will permit.

It is so important to the advancement of the people in every direction and could be carried forward so much more rapidly with adequate funds as to deserve consideration by Congress, with a view to a possible appropriation, with the aid of which the disease might be stamped out within two or three years, whereas at the present rate of treatment it must take a decade or more, during which time thousands of lives will be sacrificed to the delay and industry suffer from lack of energy. However, steady, if somewhat slow, progress has been and is being made in improving the general health and sanitary conditions of the territory, as is shown by the decrease in the death rate of 1.67 per thousand during the last year to 22.35 per thousand inhabitants, of which 9.73 per thousand of the people represent children under 5 years of age, leaving a death rate of those over that age at the remarkably low average for the Tropics of 12.62 per thousand of the population during 1912-13.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

The value of exports and imports during the fiscal year 1912-13 aggregated \$86,003,627, or a decrease of \$6,628,259 from the corresponding total of the previous year. Imports were valued at \$36,900,062 and exports \$49,103,565, a decrease in the value of the former of \$6,026,411 and of the latter of \$601,848. The decrease in the value of imports is made up of a decrease of \$4,269,540 in purchases from the United States and of \$1,756,871 in purchases from other countries. The decrease of \$2,334,778 in the value of exports to the United States is partially offset by an increase of \$1,732,930 in exports to other countries. The drop in the price of sugar was responsible for the decrease in the total value of shipments to the United States; at the same time larger exportations of coffee and favorable prices therefor, as well as increases in the amount received for other products of less importance shipped to European markets, resulted

in a good showing in the value of shipments to countries other than the United States.

The following tables indicate the relative values and quantities of imports and exports during 1913 and previous years:

TABLE NO. 1.—*Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565

TABLE NO. 2.—*Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	37,424,545	5,501,928	42,926,473
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062

TABLE NO. 3.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with United States.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$5,581,288	\$12,546,696
1902.....	10,882,653	8,378,766	19,261,419
1903.....	12,245,845	11,051,195	23,297,040
1904.....	11,210,069	11,722,826	22,932,895
1905.....	13,974,070	15,633,145	29,607,215
1906.....	19,224,881	19,142,461	38,367,342
1907.....	25,686,285	22,070,133	47,756,418
1908.....	22,677,376	25,891,281	48,568,657
1909.....	23,618,545	26,394,312	50,012,857
1910.....	27,097,654	32,095,645	59,193,299
1911.....	34,671,958	34,765,409	69,437,367
1912.....	37,424,545	42,873,401	80,297,946
1913.....	33,155,005	40,538,623	73,693,628

TABLE No. 4.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with foreign countries.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.
1901.....	\$1,952,728	\$3,002,679	\$4,955,407
1902.....	2,326,957	4,055,190	6,382,147
1903.....	2,203,441	4,037,884	6,241,325
1904.....	1,958,960	4,543,077	6,502,037
1905.....	2,562,189	3,076,420	5,638,609
1906.....	2,602,784	4,115,069	6,717,853
1907.....	3,580,887	4,926,167	8,507,054
1908.....	3,148,289	4,753,209	7,901,498
1909.....	2,925,781	3,996,913	6,922,694
1910.....	3,537,201	5,864,574	9,401,775
1911.....	4,115,039	5,152,958	9,267,997
1912.....	5,501,928	6,832,012	12,333,940
1913.....	3,745,057	8,564,942	12,309,999

TABLE No. 5.—*Statement showing annual trade balance resulting from the commerce between Porto Rican and other ports.*

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.	
			In favor of the island.	Against the island.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967		\$334,169
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956		775,654
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	\$639,793	
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	3,096,874	
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	2,173,306	
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	1,429,865	
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300		2,270,872
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	4,818,825	
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	3,846,899	
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	7,325,364	
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	1,131,370	
1912.....	42,926,473	49,705,413	6,778,940	
1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	12,203,503	

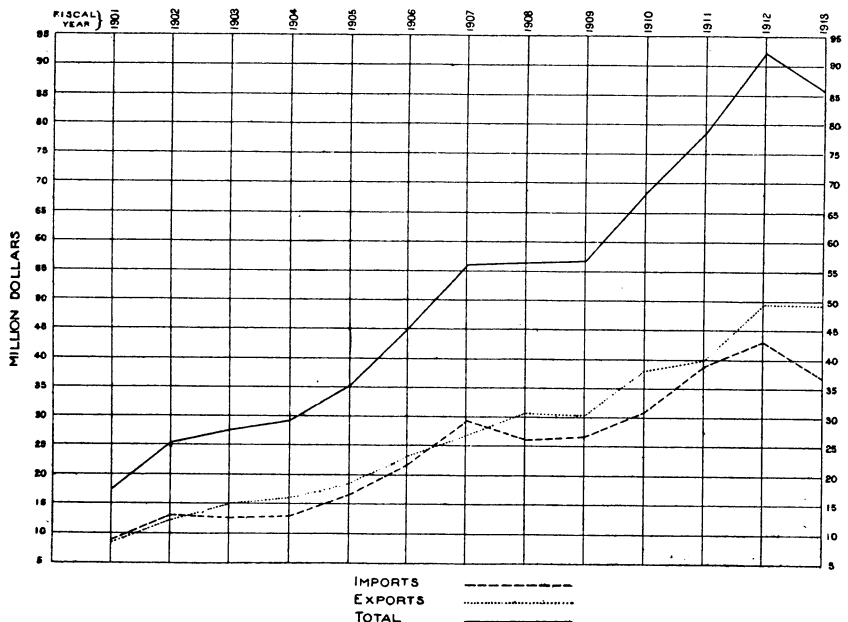


Chart showing general increase of imports and exports and total trade.

Among the principal classes of imports during the past year were breadstuffs from the United States invoiced at \$7,655,353, comprising receipts of rice valued at \$5,069,527 and of flour invoiced at \$1,786,589. Cereal products to the value of \$110,426 were received from other countries. Importations of cotton goods aggregated in value \$3,933,540; manufactures of iron and steel were invoiced at \$3,173,025; meats and meat products imported are represented by a value of \$3,283,993, mostly from the United States; dairy products from the United States were invoiced at \$288,465 and from other countries at \$417,916. Importations of leather goods are represented by a value of \$1,472,028. The importations of the year indicate no change so far as the nature of the commodities is concerned from that of previous years, but in quantity and value there appears to have been a decrease in nearly all classes except food supplies and other articles of prime necessity.

TABLE No. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....		\$19,608		
Animals.....		80,965		\$1,091
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits..... pounds..	4,062,161	314,790		18,030
Corn meal..... barrels.....	51,580	177,873		
Oats..... bushels.....	422,692	191,893		
Wheat flour..... do.....	355,134	1,786,589		
Rice..... pounds.....	128,748,080	5,069,527	57,550	2,289
All other.....		114,681		90,107
Candles..... pounds.....	1,046,104	89,678		1,650
Cars, carriages, and parts of.....		773,589		
Cement..... barrels.....	378,862	480,387	555	1,224
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....		496,507		117,283
Coal and coke..... tons.....	99,132	302,656		
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared..... pounds.....		35,135		81,127
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths..... yards.....	32,684,795	1,808,895	378,387	68,590
All other manufactures of.....		2,012,640		43,415
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		92,563		10,837
Explosives.....		28,405		43
Fertilizer..... tons.....	14,028	667,381	4,808	211,481
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses:				
Cordage..... pounds.....	748,805	61,894	29,580	6,171
Jute bags.....		42,191		306,014
All other.....		94,161		35,045
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured..... pounds.....	8,491,627	432,129	11,405,220	680,564
All other.....		103,073		75,368
Fruits and nuts.....		157,742		42,602
Glass and glassware.....		118,556		24,690
India rubber, manufactures of.....		397,638		1,684
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....		36,641		
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		2,939,442		233,583
Leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of.....		1,441,605		30,423
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon..... pounds.....	247,538	36,046		
Hams and shoulders, cured..... do.....	3,229,230	490,975	9,142	2,563
Pork, pickled..... do.....	11,728,943	1,253,711		
Lard..... do.....	2,012,773	388,358	106	19
Lard compounds..... do.....	8,668,394	769,521		
All other meat products.....		275,636		70,164
Dairy products—				
Butter..... pounds.....	243,112	62,803	290,953	109,189
Cheese..... do.....	395,947	72,029	1,915,581	236,534
Condensed milk..... do.....	2,194,044	153,633	1,192,446	72,193
Musical instruments, and parts of.....		61,624		7,286

TABLE No. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils:				
Animal.....gallons..	55	\$43	469	\$294
Mineral.....do.....	4,482,098	660,028	2,832,939	66,802
Vegetable.....do.....		93,592		126,244
Paints, pigments, and varnishes.....		154,547		28,129
Paper, manufactures of.....		554,014		103,356
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.....		58,690		41,388
Seeds.....		3,062		1,115
Silk, manufactures of.....		272,124		10,789
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....		37,659		1,387
All other.....pounds..	12,912,824	540,928	1,915	125
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors:				
Champagne.....dozen quarts..			997	19,525
Malt liquors.....gallons..	456,100	227,733	27,209	20,596
Spirits, distilled.....do.....	3,250	10,292	12,381	38,644
Wines.....do.....	171,240	67,315	95,579	86,800
Sugar, refined.....pounds..	13,443,894	636,012		
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		57,025		752
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds..	2,337,501	373,975	6	4
All other manufactures of.....		40,209		239
Toys.....		48,423		3,602
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas.....bushels..	199,833	534,965	9,742	21,885
Onions.....do.....	19,333	20,663	48,765	43,227
Potatoes.....do.....	180,033	167,977	33,576	32,695
All other, canned.....		46,960		16,518
All other (including pickles and sauces).....		16,540		95,418
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, and scantlings.....M feet..	45,301	969,486	3,384	63,662
Furniture.....		370,937		12,404
All other.....		663,023		19,913
Wool, manufactures of.....		191,996		5,833
All other articles.....		1,514,803		300,452
Total value.....		32,223,191		3,745,057
Foreign merchandise imported into Porto Rico through the United States (details not given).....				1,603,064
Foreign merchandise imported into Porto Rico direct from foreign countries (details not given).....				2,141,993
Total value of foreign merchandise, duty paid in Porto Rico.....				3,745,057
Foreign merchandise purchased in or shipped through the United States.....				931,814
Total value of foreign merchandise brought into Porto Rico.....				4,676,871

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN QUANTITY OF
SUGAR EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO

1901-1913

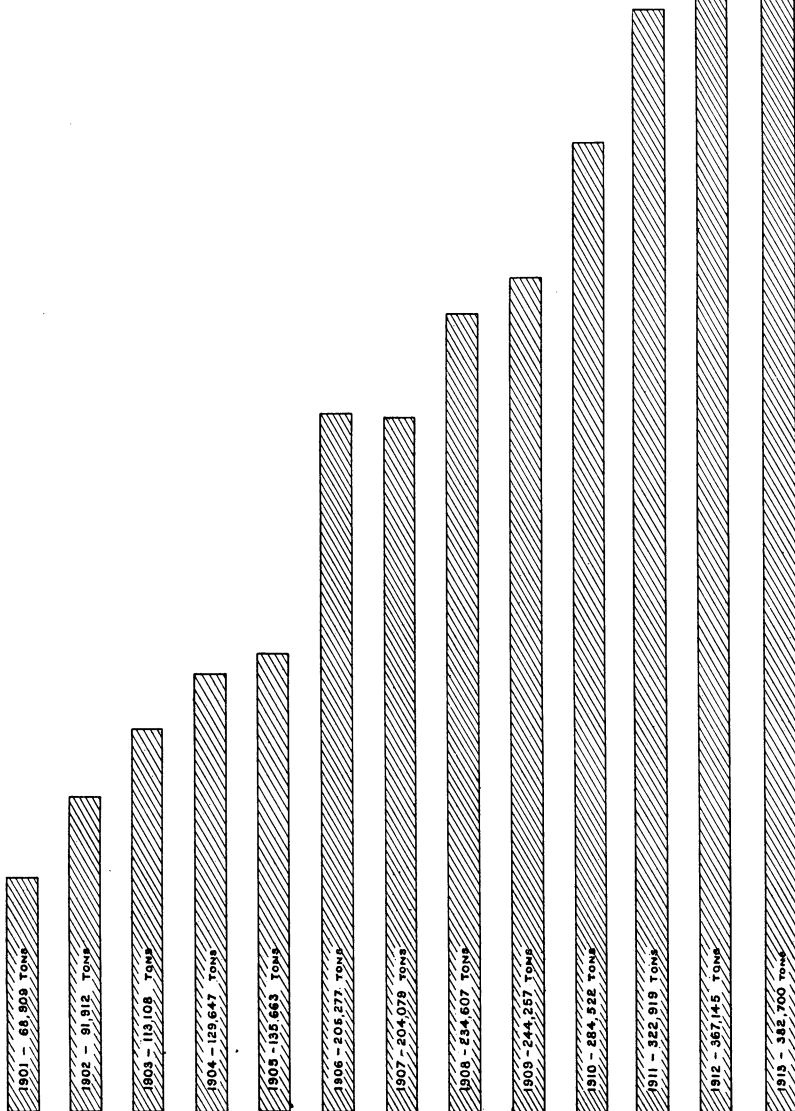


TABLE No. 7.—*Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States.		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa.....pounds..	1,632	\$275	123,932	\$22,554
Coffee.....do.....	773,626	132,970	49,000,571	8,378,346
Cotton, sea-island.....do.....	192,581	57,374	16,260	4,801
Fruits and nuts:				
Oranges.....boxes..	353,633	740,010	57	81
Pineapples.....crates..	360,232	1,142,007	56	189
Grapefruit.....boxes..	216,216	726,687	31	124
Prepared or preserved—				
Pineapples.....do.....	52,144	147,564		
Coconuts.....M.....	10,797	348,619	107	3,771
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	771,508	148,749	3,596	600
Honey.....		59,721		9,514
Leather, sole.....pounds..	88,176	18,726	4,232	1,150
Seeds:				
Cotton.....do.....			457,163	8,222
Annatto.....do.....	213,225	10,468		
Spirits, distilled:				
Alcohol.....gallons..	3,041	988	33,544	9,133
Rum.....do.....			43	56
Straw hats.....		215,163		3,269
Sugar.....tons.....	382,700	26,619,158		
Molasses.....gallons..	11,150,572	607,747		
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—				
Leaf.....pounds..	6,952,467	3,006,854	71,099	8,987
Scrap.....do.....	1,196,998	141,234	316,212	31,152
Manufactures of—				
Cigars.....M.....	165,524	5,800,162	44	524
Cigarettes.....M.....	8,442	23,323	15	21
Tallow.....pounds..	72,887	4,391	234,211	13,397
All other domestic articles.....		577,475		53,560
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		40,529,665		8,549,451
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....		8,958		15,491
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.....		40,538,623		8,564,942

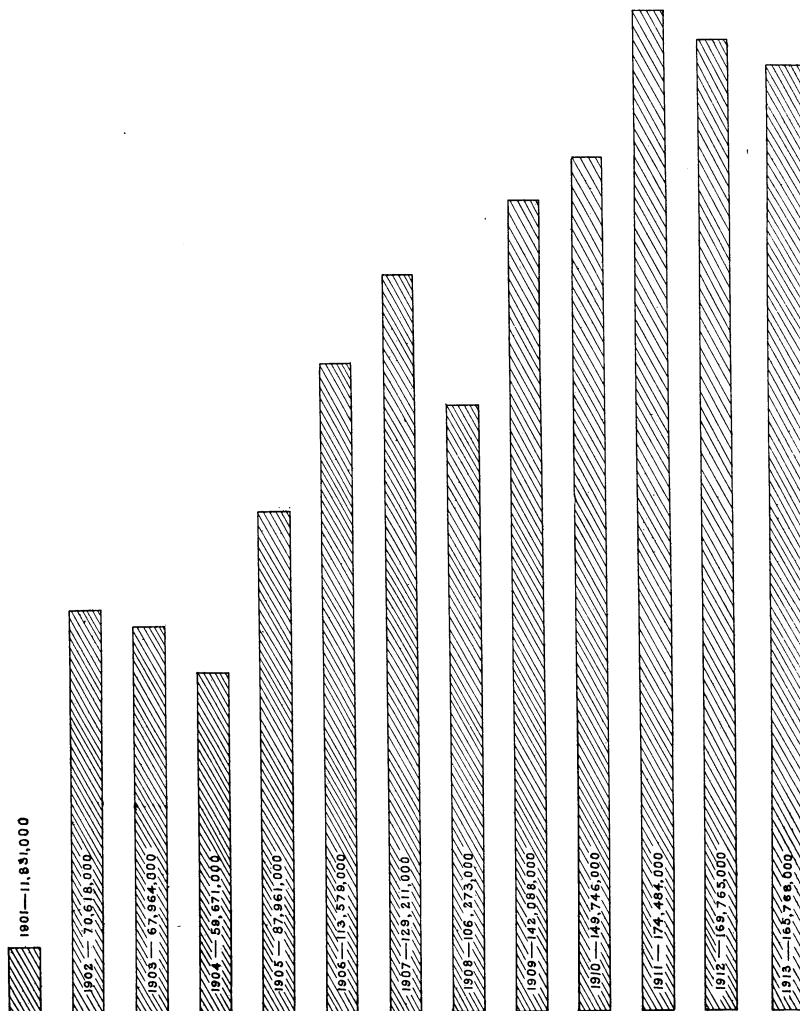
The exportation of sugar, the principal product, amounting to 382,700 tons, represents an increase in quantity of nearly 16,000 tons, but its total value, \$26,619,158, is \$4,900,000 less than the value of similar shipments of 1912.

TABLE No. 8.—*Sugar exports.*

Fiscal year.	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,682	72.37
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	75.81
1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.92
1913.....	382,700	26,619,158	69.55

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF
CIGARS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO

1901—1913



The exportation of unmanufactured tobacco increased to 8,536,776 pounds (63 per cent), valued at \$3,188,227. There was a decrease in the number of cigars exported, but their better quality resulted in an increase of the total value of these shipments. The total output of cigars amounted in number to 284,806,812, of which 119,038,300 were consumed in the island and 165,768,512 were withdrawn from bond for exportation. The total output of cigarettes, 473,768,810, was much above the average of previous years but slightly less than the number manufactured during 1912. The local trade consumed 464,861,210 and 8,907,600 were exported from the island.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Cigars.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593
1912.....	111,682,615	169,765,656	281,448,271
1913.....	119,038,300	¹ 165,768,512	284,806,812

¹ Treasury figures.TABLE NO. 10.—*Cigarettes.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045
1912.....	532,431,000	¹ 11,293,350	¹ 543,724,350
1913.....	464,861,210	¹ 8,907,600	¹ 473,768,810

¹ Treasury figures.TABLE NO. 11.—*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783
1912.....	5,456,751	2,320,130
1913.....	8,536,776	3,188,227

Not only did the coffee crop exceed all previous records, but the unusually large exportation of that product, aggregating 49,774,197 pounds, was invoiced at \$8,511,316, indicating a higher average price than ever before received.

CHART SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF COFFEE
EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO
DURING THE YEARS
1901-1913.

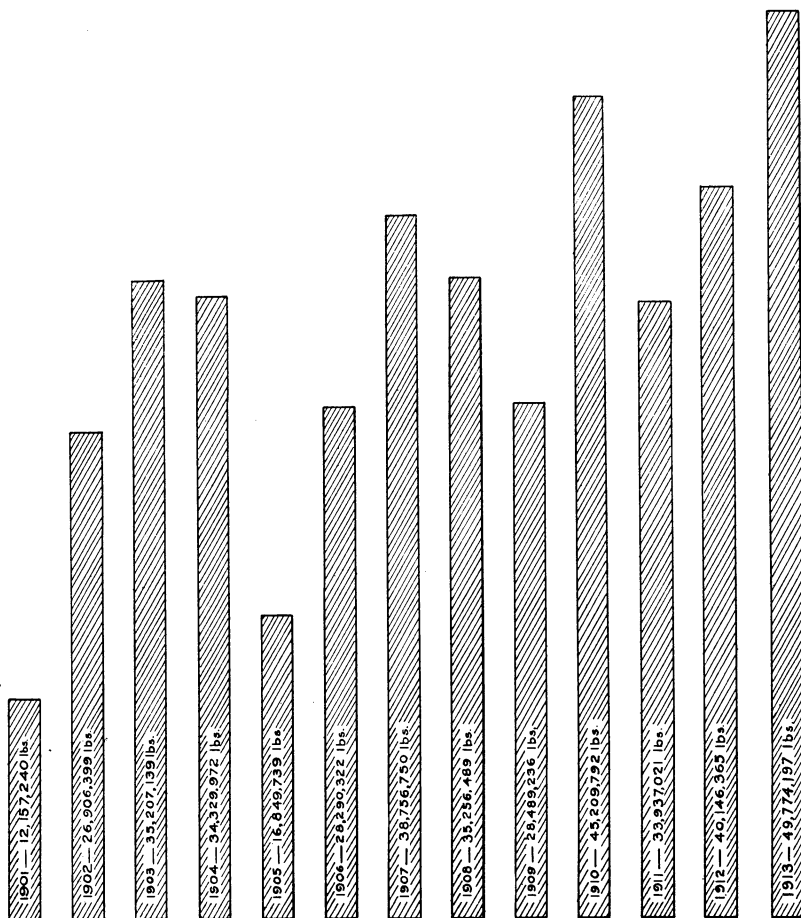


CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE
THREE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM
PORTO RICO NAMELY SUGAR CIGARS AND COFFEE FROM
1901 to 1913.

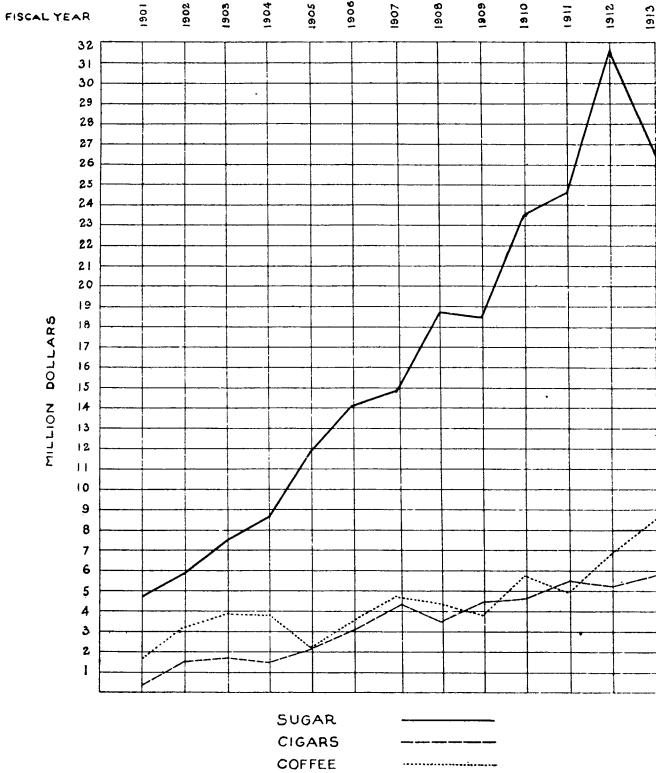


TABLE No. 12.—*Coffee exports.*

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	.130
1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,602	.125
1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147
1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168
1913.....	49,774,197	8,511,316	.171

There was a material increase in the value of shipments of the various kinds of fruits—pineapples, from \$684,774 to \$1,142,343; oranges, from \$584,414 to \$740,091; and grapefruit, from \$525,048 to \$726,811—the total value of all fruit shipments during 1912–13 being \$3,120,919, an increase of \$743,157 over the preceding year.

TABLE No. 13.—*Value of fruit exports.*

Fiscal year.	Oranges.	Pine-apples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coco-nuts.	Grape-fruit.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$84,475	(1)	(1)	\$8,334	(1)	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.....	51,364	(1)	(1)	12,720	(1)	9,898	73,982
1903.....	230,821	(1)	(1)	326	(1)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	81,214	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	130,478	255,900
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	(1)	7,420	502,858
1907.....	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,969	641,291	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.....	584,414	684,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762
1913.....	740,091	1,142,348	147,564	353,690	726,811	10,415	3,120,919

¹ Shipments included under "Other fruits."

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF ORANGES,
PINEAPPLES COCOANUTS AND GRAPE FRUIT EXPORTED
FROM PORTO RICO FROM
1901 TO 1913

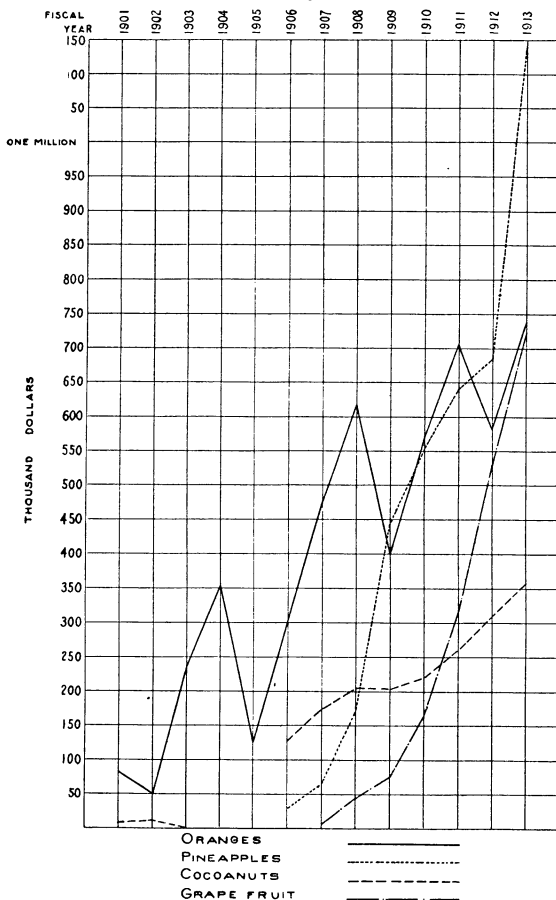


TABLE NO. 14.—*Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the five years ending June 30, 1913.*

Countries.	Shipped into Porto Rico.				
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States.....	\$23,618,545	\$27,097,654	\$34,671,958	\$38,470,963	\$33,155,005
Austria-Hungary.....	8,826	7,030	15,000	11,329	10,406
Belgium.....	55,406	97,340	99,949	87,507	142,571
Denmark.....	48,388	67,127	108,737	97,593	111,212
France.....	336,855	345,469	435,024	409,278	348,975
Germany.....	250,981	493,856	586,575	601,723	326,419
Italy.....	72,106	76,611	80,847	105,446	74,986
Netherlands.....	122,842	164,314	252,596	218,435	237,969
Norway.....	2,097	414	1,896	271	287
Portugal.....	1,055	993	1,896	1,920	692
Spain.....	585,792	708,573	791,293	843,120	761,082
Turkey.....	558	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	2,127	2,325	19,659
Switzerland.....	3,725	373	1,012	1,036	2,262
United Kingdom.....	332,087	366,241	423,809	490,579	368,107
Canada.....	536,260	555,729	609,381	699,731	639,178
Newfoundland.....	170,107	77,074	89,025	58,822	82,023
Panama.....	803	85	583	670	103
Mexico.....	26,674	13,226	2,924	93,489	61,804
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	.....	5,183	.....	.....	.....
West Indies:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	8,343	1,954	.....	15,548	18,893
Cuba.....	42,360	56,511	43,815	63,460	64,262
Danish.....	3,754	12,128	1,753	3,048	4,632
Dutch.....	8,673	38,504	12,523	8,343	6,691
French.....	.....	.....	2,827	.....	133
Haiti.....	.....	.....	.....	60	11
Santo Domingo.....	13,156	41,396	52,508	68,920	16,857
Argentina.....	19,263	43,005	129,155	89,879	86,989
Brazil.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	3,656	3,248	6,579	3,625	6,720
Ecuador.....	.....	.....	.....	3,123	366
Guiana—British.....	795	.....	45	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	126,614	199,341	187,212	149,444	43,195
Venezuela.....	8,191	7,925	11,716	13,455	14,627
East Indies—British India.....	115,340	109,406	127,399	295,591	242,195
Japan.....	56	142	22	.....	68
Canary Islands.....	21,018	43,066	38,707	64,158	49,183
Spanish Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Total.....	26,544,326	30,634,855	38,786,997	42,972,891	36,900,062

TABLE No. 15.—*Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1913.*

Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States.....	\$26,394,312	\$32,095,645	\$34,765,409	\$42,873,401	\$40,538,623
Austria-Hungary.....	445,783	833,604	369,302	749,377	808,292
Belgium.....	10,934	12,662	1,380	6,711	5,155
Denmark.....	7,966	12,244	7,809	.....	825
France.....	547,337	584,193	365,929	422,549	1,258,810
Germany.....	105,775	259,508	66,851	90,244	111,946
Gibraltar.....	23,639	8,736	8,528	16,203	24,718
Italy.....	401,826	377,517	319,653	481,092	605,956
Netherlands.....	36,154	94,990	16,480	41,064	58,836
Norway.....	586	.....	1,336	.....	3,272
Portugal.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Russia.....	.....	1,200	.....	3,114	.....
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	9,390	1,275
Spain.....	780,871	1,058,197	887,037	1,281,178	1,651,613
Sweden.....	6,545	12,827	5,470	39,297	114,910
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195	.....
United Kingdom.....	41,485	13,195	14,214	16,169	7,172
Canada.....	19,101	5,437	40	333	145
Panama.....	249	.....	1,225	410	.....
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	460	396	4,395	1,134	377
Cuba.....	1,432,909	2,470,078	2,989,704	3,637,752	3,800,746
Danish.....	20,504	19,984	15,875	11,945	15,439
Dutch.....	7,685	3,939	6,616	7,067	18,249
French.....	592	569	231	223	554
Haiti.....	342	288	717	875	.....
Santo Domingo.....	96,900	88,347	60,254	61,081	27,845
Argentina.....	80	.....	1,889	.....	18,792
Colombia.....	3,209	347	1,284	424	3,250
Uruguay.....	.....	747	.....	860	2,049
Venezuela.....	734	586	300	.....	553
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	9,230	.....
Canary Islands.....	1,987	1,811	100	2,925	17,415
French Africa.....	3,140	1,284	4,855	2,500	4,918
Spanish Africa.....	.....	.....	284	670	378
Morocco.....	.....	1,888	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452
Total.....	30,391,225	37,960,219	39,918,367	49,705,413	49,103,565

TABLE No. 16.

Fiscal year.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744
1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1913.....	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316

TABLE No. 17.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	35,245,824
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	45,085,195
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	56,470,155
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	56,935,551
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	78,705,364
1912.....	42,926,473	49,705,413	92,631,886
1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	86,003,627

LEGISLATION.

The first session of the seventh legislative assembly convened January 13, 1913, and during the 60 days thereof 118 laws and 24 joint resolutions were passed. As recommended in the annual message to the legislature, special attention was devoted to revenue measures for the purpose of increasing the amount of funds available for education and public works. The revenue measures passed will, it is estimated, so increase the income of the government as to satisfactorily meet the additional financial responsibility imposed by the numerous acts which were also passed, providing for the construction of new roads, bridges, and public buildings, and for the extension of the educational system, especially in the form of agricultural and trade schools. Provision was made for the erection of seven district hospitals, an appropriation was made for continuing the campaign against tuberculosis, an act was passed reorganizing the Institute of Tropical Medicine, and several other laws enacted in the interest of health and sanitation. Amongst the other humanitarian legislation passed are several acts to improve the condition of inmates of charitable and correctional institutions, to insure the safety of scaffolding erected for the use of workmen, to protect women and children against dangerous occupations and limit their hours of labor, to provide a means for indemnifying injured workmen, to amend the law creating the bureau of labor, and to appoint a commission to prepare a bill for an employers' liability law.

In addition to these acts there were others to promote commerce and agriculture and other interests of the people of Porto Rico, and the legislature completed its work by passing the necessary bills to appropriate funds for the conduct of the government during the ensuing fiscal year. On June 20, 1913, the legislature was convened in special session for the purpose of modifying and completing the legislation necessary for the financing, completion, and operation of the irrigation project and the creation of an agricultural and industrial bank, two subjects that were not ready for treatment at the time of the regular session. In addition to measures satisfactorily disposing of these subjects other important laws were enacted, among them one providing for a consolidated bond issue based upon municipal and school-board bond issues, of loans to school boards and municipalities, acts involving necessary modifications in the revenue laws, an act to limit the hours of labor on public works, and a law

establishing standard systems of weights and measures, prohibiting the use of other systems, and providing penalties for violations thereof and to prevent frauds in connection therewith.

As a whole, the laws passed during the regular and special sessions of 1913, a complete list of which will be found in Exhibit A, Appendix I, of this report, give to the work accomplished a progressive character, highly creditable to the legislative assembly.

EXECUTIVE.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Formal proclamations and executive orders, including rules and regulations prepared by the insular board of health and approved by the Executive Council in accordance with section 13 of an act of 1912, to reorganize the sanitation service, were promulgated in the form of administrative bulletins, as follows:

- No. 44. July 13, 1912: Governing tenement houses.
- No. 45. July 15, 1912: Governing rat-proofing of buildings.
- No. 46. July 22, 1912: Governing removal and disposal of garbage.
- No. 47. August 10, 1912: Governing keeping of dogs and disposal of stray animals.
- No. 48. August 20, 1912: Reducing surcharge imposed by bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, for attending to the purchase of Government supplies.
- No. 49. August 27, 1912: Regarding outbreak of bubonic plague with suggestions as to its treatment.
- No. 50. September 18, 1912: Governing urbanization of lands in Porto Rico.
- No. 51. September 19, 1912: Concerning political activity of members of sanitation service.
- No. 52. September 25, 1912: Governing plumbing and sewerage.
- No. 53. October 31, 1912: Regarding the extinction of mosquitoes.
- No. 54. November 14, 1912: Thanksgiving proclamation.
- No. 55. December 2, 1912: Governing removal of garbage and refuse.
- No. 56. December 10, 1912: Regarding smoke nuisance and the use of soft coal.
- No. 57. December 26, 1912: Governing the removal of corpses and the control of cemeteries, burials, disinterments, and cremations.
- No. 58. January 2, 1913: Governing the rat-proofing of buildings.
- No. 59. January 2, 1913: Governing plumbing and sewerage.
- No. 60. January 28, 1913: Governing sanitary construction and condition of buildings.
- No. 61. January 28, 1913: Governing rat-proofing of buildings.
- No. 62. June 5, 1913. Convening special session of legislative assembly.
- No. 63. June 5, 1913: Governing the keeping of dogs and the disposal of stray animals.

PARDONS AND PAROLES.

During the year 309 petitions for executive clemency were received from persons upon whom penalties had been imposed by the courts. Pardons were granted in 34 cases, and 24 prisoners were released under parole, or under conditions similar to parole. Civil rights

were restored in four cases, and in one case a fine imposed was remitted. In addition to the sentences commuted upon petition, a slight deduction in the term of sentence was made in 148 cases of prisoners who voluntarily performed heroic services under the direction of the health authorities during the epidemic of bubonic plague in July and August of 1912.

The number of petitions received and their treatment was as follows:

Application for clemency	309
Granted:	
Full pardons	34
Fines remitted or reduced	1
Civil rights restored	4
Paroles and conditional pardons	24
Sentences commuted	6
	69
Denied after investigation	83
Filed without consideration on account of failure of petitioner to submit facts	114
	266
Pending	43

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The sanitation service, reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1912, has been in existence for more than a year. Whereas its first efforts were met by considerable opposition from many persons who did not appreciate the necessity for some of the requirements imposed, the improvement in the organization and the increased efficiency of the personnel acquired through time and experience and the results accomplished, especially in the eradication of bubonic plague and several localized epidemics of typhoid fever, which the public could not fail to recognize as of vital importance to the communities affected, have won such confidence and respect that the ill feeling occasionally apparent at the beginning of the work has practically disappeared.

At the date of the last annual report the sanitation service was completing the fight against an epidemic of bubonic plague. The first suspected case of plague in a human being was reported on June 14, 1912, and the last human case was discovered September 15. On February 15, 1913, all evidence of plague infection having been absent for a sufficient length of time to indicate its eradication, emergency measures were discontinued and rat proofing and rat destruction were taken up as part of the routine sanitation work. That the type of the infection was severe is indicated by the death of 36 of the 55 persons taken sick, a death rate of 65 per cent, as compared with the rate of 50 per cent prevailing during the epidemic of 1907-8 in San Francisco. The known cost of the plague to Porto Rico was 36 lives and \$227,000 expended for emergency measures; and to this must be added the amount expended by the Federal Government through the United States Public Health Service in its cooperation with the local health service, and the loss to commerce through the temporary interference with business. But to more than offset these items the island has a valuable asset in the insurance against future epidemics of bubonic plague that has resulted from the thorough and efficient

rat and plague proofing work done by the local health service and by the United States Public Health Service, a work that is still being prosecuted by the insular sanitation service and that will be continued until all of the cities of the island have been made as nearly rat and plague proof as possible.

An epidemic of typhoid fever appeared in Peñuelas, in which 10 per cent of the inhabitants of the town were taken sick. It was promptly overcome by the vaccination of the entire population and the adoption of thorough sanitation measures, including the furnishing of a clean in place of a polluted water supply, which appears to have been the source of the infection. Several other less important local epidemics of typhoid and other diseases occurring from time to time were as promptly overcome.

Few of the municipalities of the island at the time of the organization of the sanitation service were provided with proper water supplies and sewerage systems, but upon the insistence and recommendations of the health authorities a number of water systems have been installed, and others are in course of installation or have been projected, while sewerage systems are being planned and installed as fast as the funds, for which numerous municipalities have made application, are made available by means of municipal bond issues.

The popular conception of the functions of a sanitation service is the cleaning of streets and the removal of garbage. While this is one of the duties of the service in Porto Rico, its attention and operations are directed to many other points of contact with activities, public and private, so that as the organization of the service develops its functions become multitudinous. Its fundamental object is the control and prevention, as far as possible, of disease. To do this it must keep the inhabitants of the island, collectively and individually, so far as matters affecting public health are concerned, under constant observation, by means of complete records of marriages, births, diseases, deaths, and burials, and the constant vigilance of its health officers and inspectors. Each case of disease or death in the slightest degree suspicious is investigated, and upon the discovery of local conditions that require special treatment they are given attention.

The legislature in 1913 provided for the establishment of an institute for the study of tropical diseases, which, under the direction of an able board of physicians, and supplementary to the work of the sanitation service, makes a special study of the occurrence and treatment of maladies peculiar to the Tropics. The permanent members of this institution, Drs. W. F. Lippitt, Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, and Isaac Gonzales Martinez, collaborated with Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, United States Army, and Dr. W. B. King, United States Public Health Service, who have been detailed by their respective departments to assist in the development of this important scientific undertaking. Aside from the work indicated, the Institute of Tropical Medicine furnishes a valuable course of instruction to medical officers and inspectors of the sanitation service, as well as to other persons interested in tropical diseases and sanitation work.

The sanitation service, acting under regulations prescribed by the insular board of health, has accomplished much in the way of compelling compliance with sanitary rules in dwelling houses, schools, industrial establishments, hotels, restaurants, and other places where alimentary articles are prepared and sold.

The work of eradicating hookworm, although far from complete, is progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected with the funds available, 29,816 cases having been treated during the year, resulting in the complete cure of 10,583.

The most difficult problem confronting the health authorities at the present time is the prevalence of tuberculosis. The white plague is, in fact, more serious than was the bubonic plague, but its eradication is only a matter of convincing the people of the fact of its seriousness, training them to follow certain simple hygienic rules for its prevention, and the removal of causes of infection. The mortality rate from bubonic plague was 65 per cent, while the death rate from white plague in Porto Rico is approximately 100 per cent, but the eradication of the latter would be far less expensive in proportion to the number of persons afflicted than the expense of eradicating the former. The Anti-Tuberculosis League of Porto Rico, an organization maintained by private funds, commenced the educational campaign against this disease several years ago. It has been impossible for the organization with its limited resources to accomplish any practical results in the eradication of the disease, but by persistent and systematic effort has very gradually brought to the public a realization of its seriousness and convinced the people of the possibility of its successful treatment, with the result that the legislature first made small annual appropriations to assist the league and finally, in 1913, appropriated funds for the construction of seven hospitals to be devoted especially to the treatment of tuberculosis and anemia. It is hoped that the efforts of the league and the health authorities will result eventually in securing sufficient funds for the institution of a practical and effective campaign against the disease.

The activities of the sanitation service have brought about a notable improvement in sanitary conditions in all municipalities in the island, in streets, public and private buildings, markets, slaughterhouses, jails, hospitals, and charitable institutions.

An important feature of the health work in Porto Rico has been the mosquito-eradication service, inaugurated two years ago under the direction of Maj. Robert E. Noble, United States Army, of the Panama Canal Zone. Although this work, owing to limited funds, has not been conducted as thoroughly and vigorously as originally planned, it has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of mosquitoes in 85 per cent of the towns of the island and a material decrease in the number of cases of malaria in districts where formerly its prevalence was serious. An important reason for close attention to this work in Porto Rico is that mosquitoes that transmit malaria, elephantiasis, and yellow fever are found in nearly all parts of the island, and their eradication is of great importance in preventing the spread of the first two diseases and in preventing an epidemic of yellow fever, the introduction of which has thus far been prevented by the vigilance of the United States Public Health Service.

A competent corps of sanitary engineers has been of value in the inspection of buildings and the planning and inspection of public works of a sanitary nature. Its activities have embraced all public and private construction and undertakings in which the technical advice and supervision of sanitary engineers are required by law,

regulations, or health considerations, even to the extent of furnishing, on application, plans for the installation of plumbing, latrines, septic tanks, the construction of dwelling houses, stables, dairies, etc.

The facilities and activities of the Government laboratories have been so extended as to enable them to make all the necessary examinations for the detection of transmissible diseases, impurities in water supplies, in milk and other foods.

The enforcement by the sanitation service of the provisions of the Federal pure food and drug law has resulted in the detection and seizure of many articles the distribution of which would have defrauded purchasers and constituted a menace to the health and life of the consumer.

Increased attention has been devoted to combating diseases among domestic animals, the most prevalent of which is glanders. This important work has been given so little attention in past years that as the investigations conducted by the veterinary inspectors progress they constantly bring to light more work to be performed. The practical control of these diseases is dependent only on time and the continuation of energetic measures, which are now being applied as rapidly as conditions permit.

The ultimate success of a sanitation service should be indicated by a decrease in the death rate. Although the present service has been in existence such a short time that comparatively little change in general conditions could as yet be expected as a result of its efforts, the record of the past year shows a lowering of 1.67 per 1,000 in the mortality rate, this notwithstanding an outbreak of bubonic plague and several localized epidemics of less serious diseases. There were 41,002 births and 26,034 deaths recorded during the year, an excess of 14,968 in births over deaths during 1912-13, and an excess of 1,128 births over the number recorded during the previous year. Marriages recorded numbered 16,400.

Detailed statistical information concerning health and sanitation matters will be found in Exhibit F of Appendix I.

INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

The insular board of health, the controlling and advisory body of the sanitation service, was reorganized, as at present constituted, under the new sanitation act of March 14, 1912. It is nonpartisan and consists of seven members, appointed for an indefinite term by the governor, four of whom are physicians, one a lawyer, one a chemist, and the other a sanitary engineer. The board since its organization, July 1, 1912, has been unceasing in its attention to the routine business as well as the many matters of special importance that have come before it, and its harmonious and helpful cooperation with the executive branch of the sanitation service has contributed much toward accomplishing the results that have been attained by that organization. The board has drafted sanitary regulations covering some 20 different subjects, most of which have been promulgated and are producing gratifying results. Although the members of the board have been engaged in the practice of their respective professions, they have contributed much of their time to the service of the public in attendance upon its sessions, 104 in number during the year.

For several weeks after the presence in Porto Rico of bubonic plague was announced the board remained in continuous session, advising and conferring with the officers of the insular sanitation service, as well as with the officers of the United States Public Health Service, and preparing regulations to assist them in their work, including rules for rat proofing and cleaning houses. They also authorized and made rules concerning the vaccination of human beings, under which over 23,000 persons were treated with Haffkine's plague lymph.

During the campaign against bubonic plague members of the board of health visited all the towns of the island, where they held public conferences on general sanitation and hygiene and instructed the people how to guard against the spread of plague and other diseases, thus coming into direct contact with the inhabitants of the various municipalities and conveying to them in person many practical and valuable suggestions.

The legislature in 1913 passed a law authorizing the establishment of seven hospitals in as many districts of the island where, in the judgment of the board, conditions indicated the greatest need for such institutions. Despite the fact that pressure from all sources was brought to bear upon the board to influence it in deciding upon the locations, the board in making the selection was guided only by the relative necessities of the districts considered.

The work of this board throughout its existence has been characterized by painstaking diligence and good judgment, unaffected by political or other influences except the interests of health and sanitation.

INSULAR POLICE.

There has been no change in the organization of the police force. The enlistments during most of the year have been maintained at the maximum of 625, authorized by law, except during the election period of 1912, when 667 special policemen were enrolled for a period of six days. The uniformed police and the detective force both performed meritorious service during the bubonic-plague epidemic, assisting the health authorities by special attention to the enforcement of regulations, by doing inspection work, and by conveying to the people instructions as to preventive measures they should adopt, and in many other ways that made their activities timely and valuable.

The police made 41,658 arrests during the year, as compared with 52,967 during 1912, which, with a decrease in the number of murders and other serious violations of law and order, indicated a notable decrease in crime.

Statistics with reference to the work of the police force will be found in Exhibit C of Appendix I.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service commission received 1,355 applications from candidates for examination during the 12 months ending June 30, 1913, an increase of 60 per cent over the number received during the previous year. Of these candidates 1,044 were examined and 49 per cent passed, materially increasing the list of eligibles of all classes except

stenographers, typewriters, and others requiring technical ability. As a result of this situation the scarcity of eligibles for appointment to positions of these classes still exists and makes selections therefor from the United States necessary. There is no lack of ordinary clerical help. Appointments from eligible lists numbered 164, as against 150 during the previous year.

Special examinations were held for building inspectors, food inspectors, labor inspectors, and sanitary engineers, and for promotions in the insular police force. The Porto Rican Civil Service Commission also examined over a hundred persons for the United States Civil Service Commission.

Upon the recommendation of the civil service commission the legislature passed an act during the regular session of 1913 amending the civil-service law so as to authorize the noncompetitive examination of employees for promotion, the lack of which authority had constituted a serious difficulty in the past.

Detailed statistics concerning the work of the civil service commission will be found in Exhibit E of Appendix I.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The board of medical examiners during the past year has exercised its customary vigilance over the proper qualification of those admitted to the practice of medicine and its branches. Nineteen candidates for license as general practitioners, 10 for minor surgeons, 13 for nurses, 2 for optometrists, and 2 for midwife's licenses were examined during the year and 14 physicians, 4 minor surgeons, 9 nurses, and 1 optometrist were given licenses as a result of proving their qualifications in said examinations.

An amendment to the law governing admission to the practice of medicine was made by the legislative assembly in 1911, which by reason of certain unfortunate provisions made it possible for persons lacking the necessary qualifications to practice medicine. This defect in the law was discovered, however, before many persons had taken advantage of it, and in pursuance of the recommendations of the board it was corrected by the passage of the amendatory act of March 13, 1913.

The board continues consistently to adhere to its policy of requiring the examination of all candidates for licenses, having departed from this rule but once during the past year in the case of an eminent physician who had been educated abroad and who desired to resume his practice in the island.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The board of dental examiners, created by the law of 1905 to pass upon the qualifications of and issue licenses to candidates for the practice of dental surgery, has attended to its duties during the year as effectively as possible with the means afforded by the said law, which is somewhat defective in that it affords no facilities for punishing violations of its provisions. One candidate upon investigation was found to have presented fraudulent credentials purporting to have been issued to him by the proper authorities in one of the States, and the papers in the case were sent to the corresponding State board for use

in prosecuting the offenders. Notwithstanding the defects in the law, mentioned above, the continued vigilance of this board has resulted in a high standard in the practice of the profession of dentistry in the island.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

During the year the board of pharmacy completed the examination of 42 candidates for licenses as pharmacists, of which 38 passed and were given proper credentials. At the end of the fiscal year the examination of 51 other candidates was in progress, but not completed. Although this board has experienced no little difficulty in its work, due to certain defects in its organic law, correction of which it has as yet been unable to secure from the legislature, it continues to perform its duties in a manner that insures the greatest protection possible under existing conditions to the public against unduly qualified and inexperienced practitioners.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico, which was founded as a corporate body by an act of the legislature of 1903, is governed by a board of trustees of seven members, of which the commissioner of education is president. That official is also ex officio chancellor of the university.

The board of trustees has completed plans to open a college of law, a college of pharmacy, and a university high school during the present year. No material changes have been made in the college of liberal arts during the year, but it is planned to so extend the courses in the immediate future as to make them correspond in scope with those of similar institutions elsewhere. The work of this department has been accepted by some of the leading colleges in the United States.

A constantly increasing demand for trained teachers has resulted in the continued development of the normal college. Courses in manual training, agriculture, and household economics have been inaugurated and special attention devoted to them during the past year. Special evening classes in industrial work were commenced in January, 1913, and the resulting attendance is gratifying. Instruction in carpentry, cabinetmaking, mechanical drawing, and mathematics is given in these classes, and the interest the students have displayed demonstrates a strong demand for this kind of instruction.

The normal school offers an elementary course of two years and a complete course of four years. In June, 1913, there were 98 graduates from the two-year elementary course and 37 graduates from the four-year course. The enrollment of the past year for the regular course was 627, while 324 enrolled for the summer school.

The college of agriculture and mechanic arts, now being developed at Mayaguez, near the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, was started with an enrollment of 126 students, pursuing studies in sugar chemistry, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, home economics, and special work, each course covering a period of five years.

In addition to attending to the regular work of this college, its faculty has devoted much time and energy to instruction in various

parts of the island in agricultural subjects and home economics. The attendance at the lectures upon agriculture subjects and practical demonstrations has been not less than 1,450. The same subjects are also treated in a publication issued weekly and mailed to some 2,500 readers. These methods of instruction are supplemented by a correspondence course.

Various appropriations made by the Legislature of Porto Rico have enabled the University of Porto Rico to make material additions to its work and equipment during the past year both at the university proper in Río Piedras and at the college of agriculture and mechanic arts in Mayaguez.

INSULAR LIBRARY.

The collection of publications now on file in the insular library at San Juan numbers more than 25,000. Some 2,200 volumes were purchased and 340 received through private donations during the past year. A collection of works by Porto Rican authors and other writers on subjects relating to Porto Rico is being made one of the special features of the library and is being added to constantly by gifts. There are 4,000 readers holding library cards at the present time. About 500 volumes are issued daily, of which number 350 are works of fiction, 100 books of history, and 50 treat of social and natural sciences. Most of the acquisitions of the library are in the Spanish or English languages, but important works in other languages are purchased when no translation can be secured.

To give publicity to the best thought of the community and stimulate intellectual activity, the library board during the past year inaugurated a series of lectures and conferences by local scientists and professional men. The attendance has been large, and the sustained interest therein, as well as the intelligence and ability with which the numerous subjects presented were treated, are assurances of the success of this innovation. The subjects of these conferences will be covered by pamphlets to be printed from time to time.

BOARD OF VISITORS—CHARITABLE, PENAL, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The board appointed to visit the various institutions maintained by the Government in a recent report emphasizes the desirability of providing in the several establishments facilities for treating their inmates in accordance with the latest scientific methods. The carrying out of this recommendation would, in nearly all cases, involve the construction of new and more commodious buildings than those now in use. The management of the several institutions is reported to be as good as possible with the present inadequate and unsuitable facilities, and a material improvement in the administration of the boys' charity school at San Juan is noted.

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

Porto Rico was again represented at the conference on uniform State laws held at Milwaukee in August of 1912 by the members of the local commission. The report of the commission was duly submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, and the commis-

sioners appeared before committees of the executive council and the house of delegates at various times, recommending the adoption of several laws that had been agreed upon at the national conference. The following legislation was recommended:

A warehouse receipts law.

A law of sales.

A law regarding transfer of shares of stock of corporations.

A law with reference to bills of lading.

Also uniform laws regarding marriage, divorce, and family desertion.

Due to lack of time in which to consider them, the legislature took no action upon these recommendations, but the commission purposes to print the laws recommended, with explanations, so that they can be thoroughly studied by members of the legislature, the judiciary, and the bar, before the next session of the legislature.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

The board of commissioners of agriculture now has a competent corps of scientists actively engaged in investigations and practical work along the lines for which this body was created. Research work for the purpose of discovering methods of combating pests and diseases of cane and other crops has been conducted not only in the island, but in the United States, British Guiana, Venezuela, Barbados, and Trinidad. The problems under consideration are the eradication of the May-beetle, sugar-cane moth borers, the "Changa," or mole cricket, and the tobacco flea beetle and hornworm.

The board has benefited by the cooperation of the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the staff of the Porto Rico Sugar Growers' Association Experiment Station in many of its undertakings, and especially is it indebted to the United States Biological Survey Bureau for an exhaustive investigation and report on local birds, which will be published in the near future.

Inspection and quarantine supervision over importations by freight, mail, and otherwise is continued and many articles and insects believed to be infected or dangerous have been intercepted. This work during the year involved the inspection of some 16,000 articles, of which 2,900 were subjected to fumigation, and 1,300 to destruction. Special vigilance has been exercised by the board, with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, against the introduction of fruit and sugar cane pests from Mediterranean countries, Mexico, Santo Domingo, and other places in the West Indies. During the past year, under authority of a law passed by the legislature in 1913, the board has extended its operations to the inspection, analysis, and supervision over importations of fertilizers.

The value of the work in which this board is engaged to local agriculture is so fully appreciated that it enjoys the full confidence and cooperation of all those whose interests it affects.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

This commission was formally organized in April, after the qualification of the three members elected by the property owners in

the irrigation district, and the nomination by the governor of the two appointive members, and immediately entered upon the performance of the duties prescribed by the irrigation law as follows:

(1) To fix the geographical boundaries of the irrigation district so as to include irrigable lands that will receive sufficient benefit from irrigation to justify the expense; and

(2) To ascertain the value of old water rights and concessions to be relinquished in return for service from the irrigation system, and such other duties as might be imposed upon them by law.

Since its organization the commission has made considerable progress in the consideration of the many matters that were awaiting its action, and also rendered valuable assistance in the drafting of important modifications to the irrigation law, for passage by the legislative assembly.

INSULAR FAIR BOARD.

The insular fair board held its third annual exposition at San Juan from February 26 to March 3, 1913. The board was placed in a better position to conduct such an undertaking through the acquisition of a large tract of land centrally located, formerly held by the United States Government as a part of the naval reservation. This tract of land was suitably graded and fenced in and buildings and other structures, including a grand stand and race course, were installed thereon. The time for holding the fair, however, proved to be inopportune. In the work of interesting people throughout the island in furnishing exhibits and other attractions, which necessarily was commenced at the time the campaign against the bubonic plague was reaching its conclusion, the representatives of the fair board encountered much difficulty in convincing people that it was safe for them to take part in the undertaking. It proved that the fear of the plague and the doubt as to its eradication prevailing amongst those who otherwise would have been classed amongst the exhibitors and visitors kept them away, and therefore exhibits and attendance were not such as to make the event the success that it should have been. Nevertheless, the legislative assembly in March made suitable appropriations for the improvement of the exposition grounds and buildings, and at the same time so amended the law as to provide for the holding of the insular fair every two years instead of annually as in the past. The same act provided for a reorganization of the fair board, the appointment of a manager and assistants with a permanent status, so that special attention will be devoted to timely preparations for the fullest possible participation by local exhibitors in the next celebration, as well as the installation of a permanent exhibit that can be seen by visitors from various parts of Porto Rico and from abroad throughout the year. Many articles for the permanent exhibit have already been secured, and the Department of the Interior at Washington has donated a large amount of furniture, show cases, and other exposition equipment for the purpose.

COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The commerce commission, composed of the governor, the president of the Executive Council, and the speaker of the House of Delegates, has during the past year continued its active interest in the adver-

tising of Porto Rican products and their distribution, and has devoted special attention to the creation of a demand for Porto Rican coffee on the mainland. Due to the activities of the commercial agency maintained by the commission in New York, 228 of the best stores in New York, Brooklyn and other eastern cities are now making a specialty of Porto Rican coffee, packed in attractive packages, and bearing the seal of the Porto Rico Association as a special guaranty of its origin and quality.

As a result of the commission's report to the legislature in March of 1913, an additional appropriation of \$35,000 was made to continue and extend the work. The legislature also passed an act, upon the recommendation of the commission, authorizing the incorporation of the Porto Rico Association, providing for the registration of the guaranty seal of the association, and the issuance of permits for its use on such products of the island as by reason of their quality and origin are entitled to the guaranty. It was as a result of the efforts of the commerce commission in New York to secure some remedy for the financial difficulties with which agriculturists in the island have been confronted from time to time, that an act to provide for an agricultural and industrial bank, elsewhere referred to in this report, was passed.

The agency maintained by the commission in New York, with a branch office in San Juan, has continued the distribution of samples of Porto Rican products and printed information about the island and its resources until there is scarcely any part of the mainland that has not been reached, and from which inquiries indicating an interest in the island have not been received.

By another act of the legislature in 1913 the commerce commission was authorized to appoint an agent and establish an agency in Barcelona for the purpose of increasing the sale of Porto Rican coffee in the Spanish market. As yet the establishment of this agency has not been completed, but it is believed that through its intervention the interests of the Porto Rican coffee producers will be amply protected in European markets against substitution of coffees of inferior origin.

PERSONNEL.

The following changes in official positions, filled by presidential appointment, under the act of Congress of March 12, 1900, took place during the 12 months ending June 30, 1913:

Appointments.—Edward M. Bainter, commissioner of education, July 1, 1912; Martin Travieso, jr., and José C. Barbosa, July 16, 1912; and Luis Sanchez Morales and Tulio Larrinaga, June 5, 1913, members of the Executive Council.

Separations.—Rafael del Valle, January 10, 1913, and Luis Sanchez Morales, January 17, 1913, members of Executive Council, by expiration of terms of office.

In pursuance of existing law the governor during the year made the following executive appointments:

Judges of district courts, 4; fiscals of district courts, 2; adjutant of police, 1; inspector of police, 1; district chiefs of police, 7; justices of the peace, 10; assistant secretaries of municipal courts, 2; and commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States, 2.

As provided by law the governor also filled vacancies occurring in elective offices by appointments, as follows:

Judges of municipal courts, 9; secretaries of municipal courts, 4; marshals of municipal courts, 2; municipal mayors, 9; and municipal councilmen, 90.

The following appointments upon honorary boards and commissions were also made as provided by the several laws under which the respective offices were created:

Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniform State laws: Emilio del Toro, July 24, 1912.

Board of review and equalization: Carlos Toro, July 29, 1912; Luis Toro, June 30, 1913.

Delegates to Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography: S. V. Grubbs, August 2, 1912; W. R. Watson, August 2, 1912.

Board of pharmacy: Ramon L. Daubon y Cabrera, August 17, 1912; Clemente R. de Arellano, August 29, 1912; José C. Aponte, October 25, 1912.

Insular police commission: J. A. Lopez Antongiorgi, August 31, 1912.

Board of trustees, insular library: Edmund Enright, August 31, 1912; Manuel Rodriguez, August 31, 1912; Agustin Navarette, August 31, 1912; J. L. Dunlevy, February 8, 1913.

Commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States: Wade Millis, September 4, 1912; Charles Henry Hesse, May 19, 1913. Insular board of health: Eliseo Font Guillot, September 9, 1912; Gustova Muñoz Diaz, November 2, 1912; José J. Monclova, April 26, 1913.

Board of commissioners of agriculture: H. H. Scoville, October 14, 1912; E. M. Bainter (president ex officio), May 28, 1913.

Representative to international exposition, Barcelona: José del Valle, October 14, 1912.

Commissioners to Panama-Pacific International Exposition: Vicente Usera, December 16, 1912; Rafael Cuevas Zequierra, December 16, 1912; William Riefkohl, December 16, 1912.

Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico: Emilio del Toro, February 14, 1913.

Delegate to intercolonial conference on tuberculosis in the West Indies: Eliseo Font Guillot, March 5, 1913.

Insular fair board: Antonio R. Barcelo, March 19, 1913; Manuel F. Toro, March 19, 1913; Luis Sanchez Morales, March 19, 1913; John A. Wilson, March 19, 1913.

Board of directors, Institute of Tropical Medicine: Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, March 24, 1913.

Tariff commission: H. H. Scoville, March 26, 1913; Carlos Cabrera, March 26, 1913.

Insular racing commission: Frank Antonsanti, March 31, 1913; Salvador G. Ros, March 31, 1913; S. Vivaldi Pacheco, March 31, 1913.

Irrigation commission: Carlos Toro, April 8, 1913; Carlos H. Blondet, April 8, 1913.

Board of medical examiners: Manuel Quevedo Baez, May 12, 1913; Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, June 3, 1913.

San Juan harbor board: Waldemar Lee, May 12, 1913.

Employers' liability law commission: Adolf G. Wolf, June 2, 1913.
Lieutenant colonel, governor's staff: Manuel H. Rivera, June 10, 1913.

An expression of personal gratitude and appreciation as well as an acknowledgment of the indebtedness of The People of Porto Rico, is due to the above-named gentlemen who have generously donated their time and services to the public in attending to the duties of the offices to which they were appointed.

A complete list of appointments made by the governor during the past year will be found in Exhibit B to Appendix I.

FRANCHISES.

Special attention has been devoted during the past year by the Executive Council, through the agency of the committee on franchises and public-service corporations, to the granting of public-service franchises and concessions and to the securing of efficient public service thereunder. Up to 1912 the activities of this committee, which is composed of five members of the Executive Council, were limited by lack of means to hearing and passing upon, often in an unsatisfactory manner, due to the impossibility of securing complete information, such matters as were referred to it for report.

The committee was entirely lacking in facilities for making investigations or securing original information until the legislature of 1912 appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose. An engineer with practical experience in connection with railway and other public-service undertakings was employed. His investigations and reports proved to be of much assistance to the committee, and the data that he secured was so convincing of the fact that closer control and supervision should be exercised over public carriers that the legislature in 1913 appropriated an additional sum of \$15,000 to provide for an extension of the work of the committee along the lines indicated. This enabled the committee to perfect its executive organization to include an investigator, who is an attorney at law, in general charge, under the direction of the committee, of its work, the drafting of franchise ordinances, the conduct of investigations, and the preparation of reports and evidence for presentation to the committee; an engineer, who makes investigations and reports regarding operation, equipment, and other engineering matters, a secretary of the committee, and the necessary clerical assistants. In the past, lacking such an organization, the committee, in attempting to control public-service corporations, could pass upon only such matters as were brought to its attention in the form of general complaints, and in such cases was unable to secure the information essential to disposing of them in the proper manner. The committee is now in a position to not only act intelligently upon matters that are brought to its attention by interested parties, but to itself maintain such supervision and to exercise such control over the operation of public utilities as to insure their compliance with the corresponding laws and regulations.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it was held that the Federal safety appliance acts are applicable in Porto Rico, raised the question as to the line of division between the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and

the Executive Council over public carriers in Porto Rico, and caused a hiatus in the work of the franchise committee in this behalf. The situation is now under consideration with a view to the adoption of some plan by which proper control can be resumed. It is patent that the conditions existing in Porto Rico, separated as it is from the mainland of the United States, so that its public carriers have no connection with interstate commerce on the mainland, are so different from those with which the Interstate Commerce Commission has to deal on the continent, that to make the necessary investigations and keep in touch with local conditions so as to enforce the law in Porto Rico, it would have to maintain here a separate organization. It is believed that the most advantageous arrangement would be one conferring upon the Executive Council, which is in possession of the necessary facilities and organization to do the work involved, the powers and functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in so far as Porto Rico is concerned, and the passage of an act by Congress to this end, after its form has been thoroughly considered by all the authorities interested, is recommended.

Among the franchises enumerated in Exhibit D of Appendix I herewith, those of most importance are the following:

An ordinance for a gas manufacturing and distributing plant in the city of San Juan and vicinity. The purpose of the grantee is to furnish gas for fuel purposes. Owing to the scarcity and consequent high price of fuels at present used, there is a special demand for a substitute, and to relieve the situation repeated attempts had been made by the government to interest some responsible company in the matter. The company to which the franchise was finally awarded is now completing the installation of a plant and distributing system representing an investment of over a million dollars, and the prospects are that by the 1st of January the residents of San Juan will have available for use a much more economical and efficient as well as a cleaner fuel than the coal and charcoal now in general use for household purposes, the price of which has rapidly increased during the past few years.

An ordinance was granted in January, 1913, to the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. under which the former antiquated telephone system in San Juan, installed years ago under a Spanish concession, has been replaced by a modern system, with long-distance branches to and exchanges in the various municipalities in the western, northern, and eastern portions of the island and connected with the several long-distance exchanges controlled by other interests on the south coast.

An ordinance was also passed, after the necessary permit had been granted by the President of the United States to land in Porto Rico, granting to the French Telegraph Cable Co. permission to install a cable station and operate its business in the island. It is expected that this new means of communication with the mainland and foreign countries will be completed before the beginning of the new year, and the prospective competition that will arise therefrom has already resulted in a material reduction in the cable rates heretofore imposed by the one company that has for a long period enjoyed a monopoly of the cable business in Porto Rico under an exclusive franchise granted it before American occupation.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The central government, while adhering to its policy of noninterference with the exercise by the municipal governments of their local autonomy, has made every effort to encourage the use of municipal revenues for such public improvements as water supply and sewerage systems, hospitals, public markets, and school buildings. Every possible assistance has been rendered to enable them to secure funds in such amount as is warranted by their financial condition for these purposes, and the response on the part of municipal corporations throughout the island has been almost unanimous. Laws have been enacted by the legislature from time to time, and amended during the past year to authorize and facilitate the financing of municipal improvement bond issues, under which many municipalities have passed ordinances providing for loans. Since the first loan under these acts in 1910, approximately \$700,000 have been advanced by the insular treasury to municipalities, and including this amount nearly a million dollars have been expended by them in valuable permanent improvements. These improvements embrace, among other things, eight water-supply systems, two public markets, six public slaughterhouses, three hospitals, two sewerage systems, and one public dock and warehouse. Applications from municipalities for loans for other similar public works, aggregating some \$4,500,000, are now under consideration, and it is probable that arrangements will be made to finance \$2,000,000 of these proposed loans, selecting for favorable action only the ones that are urgently required as sanitary and other utilitarian measures.

The condition of nearly all the municipal governments is such as to enable them to safely incur the indebtedness necessary to cover the cost of public improvements actually needed for the health and convenience of the people. The gross receipts of municipalities from all sources during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to \$2,341,484.10, an increase of \$394,878.29 over gross receipts of the previous year, while there was a cash balance to their credit at the end of the fiscal year of \$432,553.51. This balance was made up of \$161,930.60 in bond redemption funds, and \$270,622.91 available for expenditure for current accounts. The total indebtedness of municipalities on June 30, 1913, was \$961,733.05, an increase of \$398,750.17 over the debt at the end of the previous year. This amount includes bonded indebtedness of \$196,554.44 and \$686,817.68 advanced by the insular government for public improvements to be covered by additional bond issues.

As a result of the sanitation law of 1912, and regulations issued thereunder, an improvement in the general appearance and sanitary conditions in most of the municipalities is evident, while public works that it has been possible for them to undertake by reason of the recent financial legislation are apparent in better streets, water supplies, sewer systems, hospitals, markets, and other substantial improvements. Additional income from several sources will contribute in the future to a natural increase in municipal revenues. As a result of an act passed in 1912, some 13,000 parcels of municipal property, aggregating in value \$1,567,736, occupied under permits or leased for private purposes, but which had theretofore yielded little or no revenue, are now subject to taxation. A new commercial and

industrial license-tax law, effective July 1, 1913, providing for a uniform system of taxation, to be administered by the insular treasury department will, it is estimated, result in a larger income for municipalities than was received from this source of taxation under the old law, under which uniform and equitable classification was impossible. Altogether the municipal governments are to-day in far stronger positions financially and better condition in every respect to serve the needs of the people than ever before and the prospects of their continued improvement, with the aid of recent legislation in their behalf, is encouraging indeed.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

Since 1909 it has been the policy of the insular government in respect to its financial transactions to so control appropriations as to build up and maintain a treasury reserve of approximately one million dollars, to be invested as closely as convenient in municipal bonds. The purposes of this policy are to have on hand at all times sufficient liquid resources with which to meet any emergency that is apt to arise while avoiding tying up the actual cash, and aiding municipal governments in procuring the public utilities required for the health and convenience of the people and at the same time obtaining for the people of Porto Rico a higher return upon the public funds so held than would be possible by depositing the same with private banking institutions. The constantly increasing revenues in harmony with the rapid development of the industries of the Territory during the past four years has made it possible to reach this objective with little difficulty, although the expenditures of the Government have been largely increased during the same period to meet the growing needs of a progressing community.

Another factor that has materially aided in the improvement of the general financial situation as regards governmental activities has been the advance under reassessment since 1909, of 52 per cent in the taxable value of the real and personal property of the island: for, as 99 per cent of the property tax goes to the support of municipal governments and school boards, the corresponding increase of more than 50 per cent in the revenues of those corporations has rendered them more independent of insular Government assistance, and equitably distributed the benefits of the increase throughout the island.

At the beginning of the general reassessment in 1910 the total assessed value of private property in the Territory was \$117,600,000, it having been increased to that amount from less than \$90,000,000 in 1905, and at the conclusion of the reassessment of the real estate—January 1, 1913—the total assessed value of all property appeared on the tax rolls as \$179,271,023, which is intended as well to represent approximately its actual value. Thus it will be seen that the combined values of all property in Porto Rico have been doubled during the last eight years, a not surprising result when it is remembered that the value of the external commerce of the island has increased fivefold since 1901 and substantially 100 per cent during the last four years. This remarkable progress has been made by energetic efforts and improved methods in all lines of industry, but it could not have been attained had it not been for, nor can it be uninterruptedly maintained without, the protection now afforded or at least the necessary tariff

protection to Porto Rican products in the American markets. That this is also the prevailing opinion among the business elements of the island is clearly shown by the changes that have taken place in the business activities of the Territory during the past year, as elsewhere shown, and the results therefrom to the revenue collections, which were due to the fears entertained as to the effects a greater reduction in the tariff than the sugar industry, by far the largest in Porto Rico, could stand and continue profitable.

The total revenue receipts of the island from all sources and for all purposes during the fiscal year amounted to \$6,507,480.41, a decrease of \$157,868.14 from the receipts of 1911-12.

Of the total income, \$1,559,000.96 were collected on account of and for use by municipalities; \$565,935.43 for school boards; and \$4,382,544.02 for use by the insular government upon appropriation or in accordance with appropriations already made by the Legislative Assembly. These figures indicate an increase in the receipts of the insular government of \$13,380.07 and a decrease in those of the municipalities of \$213,118.50. This apparent reduction in municipal receipts is, however, misleading and arises from the fact that 12 per cent of the income of municipalities is set aside to be used by the insular government sanitation service in the cleaning of streets and performance of the other municipal sanitary services formerly attempted by the local governments. And as the sanitary services performed by the insular government for the municipalities cost far more than the amounts contributed by them, their apparent reduction in revenue is a real and great gain, for under the nonpartisan insular service the sanitary condition of the cities of the island has been already greatly improved and will reach the highest point possible in the local environments. The total revenues collected from the same sources as heretofore on account of municipalities were actually \$72,236.78 larger than last year. The fact that the 12 per cent contributed by municipalities to the insular sanitation service amounts to \$260,875.52, and that said amount is necessarily included in the statement of total insular government receipts, in the absence of explanation, gives the erroneous impression that those receipts were larger than last year, whereas, deducting the amount contributed by the municipalities and which merely passes through insular official hands back to the municipalities in service, the insular government receipts from other and regular revenue sources were less by \$247,495.45 than during the preceding year. This decrease in actual insular government revenues represented a reduction in customs receipts of \$152,300.95, in harmony with the decrease in foreign trade, and especially in importations, elsewhere shown; a decrease of \$48,740.62 in the excise-tax collections, principally due to smaller local consumption of distilled spirits and cigarettes; and a decrease of \$46,453.88 in receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources. The amount collected for school boards during the year correctly indicates an increase of \$41,870.29, and coming exclusively from property taxes reflects the slight advance in taxable values from last year.

The legislation of the year affecting the revenues of the insular government, and to a slight degree those of the municipalities, consisted of a general revision of the excise and license taxes accomplished through the acts of the Legislative Assembly passed at the regular and special sessions of 1913. This revision was made with

a view to increasing the income of the insular government in order to enable it to extend the public-school system, and maintain in suitable condition the territorial roads which, due to increased mileage and traffic, required the allotment of a larger sum than could be made from the revenues formerly available.

The changes made in the rates of taxation under the headings mentioned, based upon transactions of equal volume with those of 1912-13, are expected to result in a total increase of the corresponding revenues amounting to \$1,700,000. These changes were effected through the following acts:

No. 112, approved March 13, 1913, and No. 121, approved July 26, 1913, amending the excise-tax rates; No. 67, approved March 13, 1913, and No. 133, approved August 9, 1913, amending the rates of license taxes upon various kinds of business operations; and No. 106, approved March 13, 1913, and No. 134, approved August 12, 1913, revising the municipal license taxes and devoting one-half of the proceeds of the new rates to the insular government.

The first two of these laws increase the rates of excise taxation upon practically all articles subject to such assessment, and add smoking tobacco to the list. The schedules thereunder are expected to produce the results shown by the following table:

Articles.	Unit for purposes of taxation.	Quantity of value assessed during 1912-13.	Rate of tax previous to Mar. 13, and Aug. 1, 1913.	Rate of tax effective after Mar. 13, and Aug. 1, 1913.	Amount of tax collected during 1912-13 under old rates.	Estimated receipts at new rates during 1913-14 based on transactions of 1912-13.	Estimated increase in receipts for 1913-14.
Alcohol:							
Domestic.....	Liter.....	3,287,372	28 cents liter...	50 cents liter...	\$939,570.05	\$1,643,686	\$704,115.95
Imported.....	do.....	104,617	do.....	do.....	33,049.22	52,308	19,258.78
Beer:							
Domestic.....	do.....	774,536	Bulk, 3 cents liter; bottled, 6 cents liter.	Bulk, 5 cents liter; bottled from bulk, 8 cents liter.	44,239.53	57,315	13,075.47
Imported.....	do.....	1,659,426	do.....	Bulk, 5 cents liter; bottled, 10 cents liter.	109,843.92	165,942	56,098.08
Wine.....	do.....	989,067	6 cents liter...	Still, 10 cents liter; sparkling, 50 cents liter.	65,602.41	98,906	33,301.59
Champagne.....	do.....	18,046	27 cents liter...	\$1 liter.....	4,873.47	18,049	13,175.53
Cigars.....	Number.....	119,038,300	20 cents per 100	30 cents per 100	250,702.45	357,114	106,411.55
Cigarettes.....	do.....	464,861,210	\$1.10 per M.....	\$2 per M.....	576,784.96	929,722	352,934.04
Smoking tobacco	Ounce.....	65,769	No tax.....	1 cent ounce.....	No tax.	10,000	10,000.00
Cards.....	Packs.....	65,769	3 cents pack.....	25 cents pack.....	1,990.77	16,442	14,451.23
Patent medicines and perfumery.	Value.....	\$716,729.26	5 per cent and 28 cents liter; on alcohol, 5 per cent.	10 per cent and 28 cents liter; on alcohol, 15 per cent.	36,439.52	80,632	44,192.48
Total estimated increase.....							1,367,014.70

The second two acts, Nos. 67 and 133, slightly increase the insular government license-tax rates, and it is expected that the changes made will result in an increase of \$75,000 in the revenues from those sources.

Act No. 106, above referred to, which was amended in some particulars by act No. 134, is entitled "An act to establish a new system of industrial and commercial license taxes," etc. It repeals the provisions of the municipal law approved March 8, 1906, under which the municipal governments were authorized, within certain limitations, to levy and collect similar taxes, and charges the treasurer of Porto Rico with the duty of levying and collecting such taxes in accordance with a new schedule established thereunder which substantially doubles the rates formerly authorized to be collected by the municipalities, and provides that of the revenues yielded by these taxes 50 per cent shall be paid by the treasurer to the respective municipalities in which collected, and the remainder into the insular treasury as part of the general funds of The People of Porto Rico.

This act will insure the uniform assessment and full collection of these taxes throughout the island, to the advantage of honest taxpayers as well as the municipal governments, and at the same time increase the receipts of the insular treasury approximately \$250,000. Thus, if the insular revenue receipts from other sources equal during 1913-14 those of the last year, the total income of the insular government during the current fiscal year should reach \$6,082,500. This result, however, is extremely doubtful, if, indeed, possible. The receipts of the first two months of the current year are far below the expectations upon which the revenue estimates for the year were based, and, although the collections of the later months of the year should be considerably increased, the total income will no doubt fall short of the amount anticipated by the legislature when making the appropriations of the regular session of 1913, which, under the circumstances, and conditions now better understood, were excessive. Among the appropriations of this session, in addition to an increase of \$1,000,000 for public-school service, which is perhaps a greater advance than should have been made at one time, there are various "nonfiscal-year" appropriations, principally for public improvements and roads desired in different parts of the island, amounting in all to \$1,479,616.

The public works authorized by these appropriation acts are, most of them, very desirable, and should be carried out under suitable financial arrangements when the state of the treasury and other conditions warrant the expenditures involved, which is not, however, the case at the present time. The total appropriations of the regular session of 1913 exceeded those of the corresponding session of 1912 by \$2,189,834.86, and being in excess of the expenditures warranted by existing conditions should be carefully reviewed, and all of the items and increases that are not actually necessary should be sifted out and postponed to a more opportune time. The necessity for this action is emphasized by the fact that—on account of the expenditures of the fiscal year 1912-13, due to the extraordinary demands of that period, having been \$953,588.72 larger than those of the preceding year—the treasury reserve was reduced nearly 50 per cent, to slightly less than the million-dollar mark, below which it is not believed good policy, except for emergencies, to reduce the available resources.

The large increase in expenditures during the fiscal year 1912-13 occurred principally through the necessity which arose just before the beginning of that period and extended into it for several months

of great activity and heavy expenditures, not only by the sanitation service but by the other departments of the insular government, in order to eradicate bubonic plague from the island. The extraordinary expense resulting directly to the sanitation service alone from this work, which included a campaign of rat extermination and rat proofing in all the cities of the island extending throughout the year, amounted to approximately \$225,000, and the total expenditures on this account exceeded \$300,000. A greatly increased expenditure was also incurred in the maintenance of roads, due to the unusually heavy rainfall of the year and the introduction and use of heavy automobile trucks. This, combined with the heavy expenditures of the interior department for the upkeep and replacement of public buildings and the erection of a few secondary structures, resulted in an increase of expenditures under that department of approximately \$280,000. An additional expenditure of \$51,000 was made upon the public-school system, and the remainder of the increases were distributed through the various other branches of the service in the improvement or extension thereof to meet the requirements of the public business. Of the total expenditures of the year, amounting to \$4,963,763.66, \$522,000 were for purposes that increased the total property assets of the insular government to that extent, while \$4,441,763.66 were chargeable to public service.

The following summary of the transactions of the insular treasury during the fiscal year 1912-13 is intended to present in the most concise form possible a general view of the income and expenses as well as the receipts and disbursements from all sources and for all purposes during that year; it also shows the total cash on hand and the amount available for expenditure, at its close:

Customs receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$1, 028, 291. 95
Internal revenue receipts accruing to the insular government, made up of \$24,897.74 from inheritance tax; \$177,585.21 from property tax; \$827,487.41 from tobacco tax; \$275,582.50 from license taxes; \$1,198,376.43 from the tax on spirits and liquors; and \$230,325.80 from other taxes, aggregated \$2,734,255.09, less \$1,598.21 improperly collected and refunded upon protest, or.....	2, 732, 656. 88
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	621, 595. 19
Making the total actual revenues collected on account of the fiscal year 1912-13.....	4, 382, 544. 02
There also reverted to and were paid into the Treasury on account of general fund, representing repayment of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, sales refunds from the working capital account of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and various other minor transfers, aggregating in all.....	1, 044, 507. 00
Making the total insular treasury receipts on account of general funds available for expenditure under appropriation.....	5, 427, 051. 02
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,635,411.76 in property taxes on account of municipalities and school boards; \$1,334,032.64 from sales of irrigation and harbor improvement bonds, interest on balances, etc.; \$175,953.09 in bond redemption tax; and \$208,014.77 from miscellaneous sources, amounted to.....	3, 353, 412. 26

Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to-----	\$8, 780, 463. 28
This amount, added to the cash balance in the treasury at the close of 1911-12-----	3, 123, 383. 14
Made the total to be accounted for-----	11, 903, 846. 42
On account of appropriations by the legislative assembly there were expended during the fiscal year:	
For legislative expenses-----	\$69, 168. 54
For all services, public works, improvements and expenses incurred by and effected through the various branches of the executive department of the insular government, including the eradication of bubonic plague-----	4, 204, 517. 41
For the support of the judiciary-----	525, 381. 65
For miscellaneous purposes-----	154, 696. 06
Or a total of-----	4, 963, 763. 66
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, including repayable advances to the working capital fund of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, amounting to--	1, 327, 816. 91
Brought the total amount expended and disposed of up to--	6, 291, 580. 57
Reducing the amount at the disposal of the Government to-----	5, 612, 265. 85
Dispositions of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities and school boards on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,618,913; expenditures from the irrigation fund, \$1,231,366.22; road bond fund, \$225,414.1; and repayments and transfers \$357,038.13, in all aggregating-----	3, 229, 858. 76
Reduced the amount to the credit of the government at the end of the year in available resources to-----	2, 382, 407. 09
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes-----	1, 452, 382. 18
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation-----	930, 024. 91

The total bonded debt of the insular government was increased during the year by the issuance of \$1,000,000 4 per cent bonds under an act of the Legislative Assembly, approved March 9, 1913, to provide additional funds for the irrigation project, and an issue of \$100,000 4 per cent San Juan port improvement bonds under an act approved March 7, 1912, which increased the total amount of outstanding bonds June 30, 1913, to \$5,325,000, against which there were held in sinking funds \$448,253.20, leaving the net indebtedness on account of bond issues at that date \$4,876,747.80. This total represents an indebtedness of but 2.68 per cent of the value of private taxable property in the island, which is well within the legal limitation of 7 per cent, and constitutes a per capita debt of \$4.18. The per capita wealth of the inhabitants of Porto Rico is closely estimated at \$280 and the average ad valorem rate of taxation is but 1.22 per cent, while the per capita ad valorem property tax is \$1.42, as against an average of \$9.22 in the whole of the United States. Both issues of bonds sold during the year brought satisfactory premiums above par. Those sold for irrigation purposes yielded \$1.0125, while the

harbor-improvement bonds, which were sold at a time when the market quotations indicated the lowest values of the year, brought \$1.027 and accrued interest, the highest price at which Porto Rican bonds have ever been sold. The amortization of the bond issues of the insular government and its dependencies is amply provided for either by special taxes levied on that account or the assignment to that purpose of the dues and fees collected from and in connection with the public utilities for which the money borrowed was or will be used to provide. Hence no part of the general revenues collected for the support of the government are required for the service of the public debt.

Thus the financial position of the insular government at the close of the fiscal year was exceptionally strong; but in order to avoid a situation that may injure the present high credit which Porto Rico enjoys and necessitate the abandonment or curtailing of public services which are now facilitating the development of the people and industries of the Territory, it will be necessary to take into account at this time the following facts and arrange the financial transactions of the insular government during the immediate future to harmonize therewith: The commerce of the island, and therefore the revenues of the insular government, not only ceased to increase, but showed a slight falling off during the last fiscal year; the customs receipts will probably be reduced more than one-third as a result of the revision of the national tariff; the taxable property values have probably reached, or nearly reached, their maximum for several years to come; the internal-revenue taxes have been recently increased to a point from which it will be difficult to advance in the near future; the tariff protection to the principal industry of the country will probably be decreased and finally removed, to the serious injury of that industry; while extensive and costly services urgently required by the people, especially those pertaining to health and education, which should be maintained, have been developed upon the basis of a local prosperity and advancement stimulated by the protection of the national tariff to Porto Rican products, and especially sugar.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

Many improvements have been made during the year in the method of disbursing and accounting for public funds. The paper work involved in the statement and settlement of miscellaneous accounts, formerly made upon a series of vouchers by separate checks, has been condensed, as far as possible, into the form of a payable draft voucher—a combined check and statement, which contains all the information required by both the payor and payee in connection with the settlement, and serves thereafter as the government's receipt for the payment.

A comprehensive plan for a new system of accounting, to place the fiscal transactions and accounts of the insular government on the "asset and liability" and "receipts and disbursements" basis, similar to that used in all well-conducted business organizations, the application of which was commenced some three years ago, is now approaching realization. The old method of recording the financial transactions of the government as so much income on one hand and

on the other as so much expenditure is as unsatisfactory for affording information as to the real financial condition of a government as it would be for furnishing similar information regarding a private corporation. Such a system indicates only in a general way the amount of money received and spent during the year, the financial condition of the government at the end of the year being represented solely by the unexpended balances resulting from cash transactions. It is plain that such a record is entirely lacking in the essential features of a financial showing, as it makes no distinction between the true expense of operation and the amount converted into valuable permanent assets, some of which may even be revenue-producing property.

Under the new system of accounting now being extended as rapidly as possible, all receipts are entered under their properly distributed headings showing their various sources and purposes, while expenditures are classified in detail and under two general headings, separating those representing investments in real estate, roads, public buildings, furniture and other permanent public property that represent tangible assets, and therefore become part of the government plant and equipment, from those pertaining to the current operating expenses of the various branches of the public service. In this way it will be possible to ascertain without difficulty at any given time the total assets and liabilities of the government, as well as its annual or monthly income and expenditures on account of revenue and current expenses. The establishment of this system involves the inventorying of all property belonging to the insular government, as a basis for complete asset and liability statements, and although this work has not yet been completed, on account of the difficulty in getting at all of the various properties owned by the insular government, yet already there have been appraised and listed properties to the value of \$18,786,208.20, which, together with cash balances and other liquid resources bring the total assets thus far determined up to \$23,788,004.63, against which appear liabilities in the form of accounts due, trust funds held, and bonded debt amounting to \$7,890,902.96, indicating an apparent surplus of insular government assets over liabilities of \$15,897,101.67. This surplus is, however but tentative and will be very largely increased as the inventory of the public property, including valuable tracts of real estate yet unlisted, proceeds. This work should be completed within the current fiscal year, when it will be possible, for the first time in the history of Porto Rico, to make a comprehensive and satisfactory showing of the financial condition of its government.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

ROADS.

Prior to 1898 the Spanish Government had constructed 275 kilometers of macadamized highways in Porto Rico, of which 134 kilometers are represented by the military road across the island from San Juan to Ponce. The succeeding United States Military Government, during its régime, constructed various connecting roads and extensions were most needed, aggregating 141 kilometers, and since the establishment of civil government in 1901 an additional 657

kilometers have been built, making the total length of the general road system at present approximately 1,070 kilometers, of which 7.7 kilometers were completed during the past year.

The maintenance of these roads presents the same difficulty as the upkeep of macadamized highways in other places where they are used extensively by motor vehicles, and especially heavy automobile trucks. At one time during the past year, after a series of heavy rains, it was necessary to prohibit for a short time the use of all except certain sections of the road system by these trucks pending the repair of the damages caused by them. There are at the present time 960 passenger and 67 freight automobiles using the highways, and their number is gradually increasing, so that the cost of maintenance is constantly increasing expense. Whereas formerly the cost per kilometer averaged less than \$300 per annum, it totaled during the past year something like \$313 per kilometer, despite the installation of approximately \$50,000 worth of stone-crushing plants, gasoline road rollers, and other modern machinery with a view to reducing the cost of furnishing and placing material. An asphalt-surface preservative was used as an experiment on 24 kilometers. The result was so satisfactory in reducing the damage and wear as to indicate the advisability of using an asphalt surface on all roads used for heavy traffic.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS.

The Legislature in authorizing bond issues by municipalities to finance public works provided that such work should be done under the supervision of the interior department, in accordance with which that department prepares, or passes upon the plans for and, while under construction, inspects all such municipal engineering projects. Two waterworks systems under construction at the beginning of the fiscal year were completed; three waterworks systems were commenced and completed during the year; and the construction of eight waterworks and sewer systems commenced during the year is still in progress. The plans and specifications for 20 other undertakings of a similar nature were completed and approved, and work on plans for 6 others started; and there are pending 12 applications for studies, estimates and plans from as many different municipalities. Contracts have been let during the year for work aggregating in estimated cost \$270,000, while plans completed represent an estimated cost of \$844,000.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The government telegraph now has stations in 68 municipalities in the island. As a result of franchises granted during the past year to private telephone companies, the necessity for maintenance by the government of many of the smaller telegraph stations has ceased, and it is proposed to transfer their business to these companies. This will relieve the government of the burden of maintaining a number of small telegraph stations whose receipts do not equal their expenses, and should result in a material increase in the net earnings of the government lines.

The government telephone service has been improved during the past year by the installation of a modern central energy switchboard, connecting with all the public offices, and by five trunk lines, with the local and long distance telephone system.

The total cost of the telegraph and telephone service for the year is shown by the report of the commissioner of the interior to have been \$71,230.05, as against cash receipts of \$65,702.80, which would indicate a net loss of \$5,527.25, but the commissioner believes this to have been more than offset by the free and partially free services rendered the insular government.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs to insular government buildings during the past year are represented by an expenditure of \$35,292.58. As nearly all these buildings are old and should be replaced by new ones, the extent of repairs was in nearly all cases limited to those actually required to make the structures safe and habitable.

Work on various new buildings, for schools, hospitals, etc., for the insular government, municipalities, and school boards, in progress at the beginning of the present year and completed during the year represents a cost of \$99,519.53. Various projects commenced and finished during the year under contracts, and by administration, cost in all \$97,185.41, while the estimated cost of work commenced during the year is \$233,402.75. Advertisements have been made for bids, but contracts not yet made for work aggregating in cost \$170,227.88.

The estimated cost of building projects for which plans have been completed is \$47,500, and plans are now being prepared for other structures which, according to the estimates, will cost \$95,500.

Thus the various projects completed, in progress, contracted, and advertised for bids during the year are represented by an estimated outlay of approximately \$740,000, while applications from school boards and municipalities throughout the island for plans for school buildings, markets, slaughterhouses, etc., would involve additional expenditures aggregating \$750,000.

The structures completed and being erected for schools, hospitals, markets, etc., represent the best style of architecture for the Tropics, being of reinforced concrete, attractive in appearance, and at the same time as economical as considerations of durability and utility permit.

In addition to the various public buildings being erected by the insular government, the United States Government has under construction and nearing completion commodious structures for the United States Public Health Service Quarantine Station, near San Juan, and a modern office building in San Juan that will accommodate the United States District Court, post office, and the various other Federal offices now occupying buildings belonging to the insular government, which are needed by it for its purposes.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The legislature in 1913 authorized the alienation of the following parcels of public lands: A tract of about 20 acres in extent, the property of the city of San Juan, occupied for a number of years by

the sanatorium of the Antituberculosis League, by sale for a nominal consideration to that organization; a building lot in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, some 2,600 square meters in extent, to the Society of Redemptorist Fathers, to be used as the site of a school of practical education and trades for poor children, by sale at a fair valuation; a plot of land about 2,000 square meters in area in Puerta de Tierra, by sale for a nominal consideration to the Atheneum of Porto Rico, a popular literary and educational society, for a building site; a building site in Puerta de Tierra, about 1,400 square meters in area, by sale at \$3 per square meter to the Federation of Spiritualists, to be used as the site for a charitable institution for the education of poor children.

Legislative authority was also given to transfer to the city of San Juan the streets of the Marina Ward in San Juan, ownership of which was recently conveyed under a proclamation of the President of the United States from the Navy Department to the insular government, and also to the city of San Juan for park purposes and street extension a strip of land south of and parallel to the military road in Puerta de Tierra.

The insular government owns a large tract of land in the Puerta de Tierra Ward, San Juan, back of and parallel to the site of the San Juan water-front development project, the sale of which to the city has been recommended by the San Juan harbor board on condition that it be filled in and reclaimed, streets constructed, and sewer and water systems installed by the city, to be disposed of in the shape of and used as building sites for homes of workingmen. A valuation of \$196,000, which includes the cost of filling and grading to the proper level, as the money consideration of the transfer to the city has been estimated as reasonable, with the understanding that the building lots will be sold to individual purchasers on time payments at a price to merely cover the cost of improvements. The plan is practical and desirable and the only one that has been suggested that presents a solution of the problem of providing and setting aside a suitable sanitary section of the city for the homes of people of moderate means. The necessity of some prompt treatment of the question is due to the fact that the tract of land in question is low and swampy and has been covered by squatters, who have erected miserable structures without regard to sanitary or other considerations.

Another important question involving public lands is the utilization of extensive tracts of swamp lands around the harbor at San Juan, solution of which has been dependent upon a definite decision as to whether they were under the jurisdiction of the Federal or of the insular government. The insular government authorities are convinced that all lands shoreward of the low-water line, except those specifically reserved for the use of the Federal Government, are the property of The people of Porto Rico. Each time that a proposal for the reclamation of these lands has been made, however, the United States Engineer Department has raised the question of jurisdiction and the desirability of intervention by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War, however, has asked for a proposal from the insular government setting forth general plans for the reclamation, sale, or lease of these lands for his consideration, and it

is believed that the difficulty will be solved by the approval of such plans which have been drafted as a result of conferences and agreements between the local United States engineer officer and the insular authorities. At present the lands to be reclaimed consist of several thousand acres of swamp (manglares) land, valueless in their present condition, the breeding place of mosquitoes, and a menace to health, as well as an obstruction to the logical extension of the commercial and residential sections of the city of San Juan. If reclaimed a small part could be used for warehouses and residences and the remainder eventually for agricultural purposes, becoming of value to its occupants and the community and a source of revenue to the Government, instead of, as at present, not only useless but insanitary and a public nuisance.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The pier of the American Railroad Co. at San Juan and the municipal pier at Ponce are now being completed and will constitute valuable additions to the docking facilities at these two points. Work upon the bulkhead and other improvements projected by the San Juan harbor board has been commenced by the P. J. Carlin Construction Co., to whom the contract was awarded upon their bid of \$345,841, plans for the work having been approved and the necessary permit issued by the Secretary of War. The bulkhead project consist of 2,750 feet of bulkhead construction, filling and paving back of the bulkhead and dredging in front, while the general plans of the harbor board, in addition to this, embrace the installation along the bulkhead of cargo-handling sheds and equipment, the widening of the marginal street along the water front, and the opening and widening of approaching and adjacent parallel streets. As an adjunct to the above-mentioned improvements the American Railway Co. has planned to install and equip an adequate freight yard that will afford the necessary terminal facilities for its railway and the lines of other companies entering San Juan, which can be so operated in connection with the water-front railway system as to furnish every possible facility for the prompt movement of freight between vessels and the land carriers.

A serious obstacle formerly in the way of water-front development was in part removed by the establishment during the year by the Secretary of War, in accordance with the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899, of the bulkhead lines along the water front to San Antonio Bridge. They mark the line of construction of bulkhead and other improvements, and as their projection is along straight lines from point to point, where the actual shore line is irregular, they cut off small projecting points of insular government land on one side and small points of land underlying Federal waters on the other side. It has been held by accepted authorities that the fixing of these lines does not alienate or change the title of the points of lands so cut off and that consequently no filling can be done or structures erected, though inside the bulkhead line, if they are between that line and the original low-water line, without the intervention and approval of the War Department under the river and harbor act. To remove this technical difficulty legislative action by Congress

and by the insular Legislature appeared to be necessary, and as a step toward accomplishing that purpose the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico passed an act, in section 1, authorizing the governor to transfer to the Federal Government—

Any and all tracts or parcels of land in or to which The People of Porto Rico may have, or may hereafter acquire, any right, title, or interest, situated harborward from any harbor lines established or hereafter to be established for the harbor of San Juan or for other harbors or ports of the island of Porto Rico by the Secretary of War of the United States under section 2 of the river and harbor appropriation act of March 3, 1899, chapter 425, which may have been or may be drawn from holdings of The People of Porto Rico by the establishment of such lines.

And in section 2, charging the governor with—

the selection of the time and opportunity to make use of the authority bestowed upon him by section 1 * * * as soon as the Congress of the United States shall have duly authorized the transfer to The People of Porto Rico of whatever right, title, or interest the United States may have, or may hereafter acquire, in or to all tracts or parcels of land situated shoreward from the said harbor lines. * * *

This action was taken after consultation with and upon the suggestions of officials of the War Department, to whom the insular government must look for the presentation to Congress of a suitable complementary provision, the enactment of which is urgently recommended.

It is understood that the survey and estimate for further dredging of the harbor of San Juan has been completed by the United States Engineer Department, to be used as a basis for recommendation as to an appropriation for that purpose. In the prosecution of former dredging work the waste material has been carried out to sea and dumped. There is such a large area of low and swamp land back of the shore line in the vicinity of the area to be dredged that it is believed that the dredged material could be not only economically disposed of, but made of value by using it for filling these low areas.

The general scheme, which was suggested by Capt. E. J. Dent, United States Engineer Corps, and in the carrying out of which the insular authorities are willing to cooperate with the Federal Government, is in brief as follows:

The dredging to be done in the areas determined upon is to be carried to a depth of 30 feet, the material so obtained to be used as far as it will go to fill to 6 feet above low-water line all the lowlands shoreward of the harbor lines north of San Juan Harbor and north and west of the Martin Pena Creek, the Federal appropriation for the dredging and filling to be made available as soon as an act is passed by the Legislature of Porto Rico providing that all proceeds from the lease or sale of the lands reclaimed shall be paid over to the Federal Government until it has been reimbursed for the cost of the work, up to not exceeding \$600,000, the action of Congress to at the same time include an expressed recognition by it of the ownership by The People of Porto Rico of all lands, above or below water, shoreward of the bulkhead lines, or, if necessary, authorize the conveyance of said lands to The People of Porto Rico.

This plan has been fully discussed with Capt. E. J. Dent, Engineer Corps, United States Army, local engineer officer, and, with the understanding that he will make a recommendation to his department

in harmony therewith, the recommendation on behalf of the insular government that the suggestion be favorably acted upon and the assurance of cooperation in carrying the plan into effect is hereby made, as it is believed that the tract of land involved will not be reclaimed as a whole for many years to come unless done under some such comprehensive scheme as the one indicated.

The only work of importance at other ports during the year was the construction of a loading pier at Guanica, the completion of plans for the erection by the Bull Steamship Line of a pier at Mayaguez, and the enactment of a law for the construction of a road and two bridges at the port of Arecibo that will greatly facilitate the handling of cargo between the anchorage place and the city, whereas it is now transported in lighters a long distance through a river channel that fills with sand so rapidly as to require constant dredging, making its utility uncertain and expensive.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

This work, which will serve as an enduring monument to the enterprise and energy of the people of Porto Rico, is now so close to completion that it is an appropriate time to precede the general remarks as to its status by a brief review of the history of the undertaking.

The position, extent, and direction of the mountain ranges and the influence of the prevailing winds in Porto Rico cause a precipitation of the atmospheric moisture upon the northern and eastern portions of the island, depriving large areas of otherwise fertile and productive lands to the south and west of the main divide of the rainfall essential to their use for agriculture. With these conditions their owners have for years made use of primitive methods of irrigation, which were too uncertain in their operation and efficiency to insure the satisfactory and uninterrupted service essential to success in the extensive agricultural enterprises in which the landowners were engaged. The principal crop of the region is sugar cane, which requires a large and uninterrupted supply of moisture. The great problem of the planters was, therefore, a dependable artificial supply of water that could be controlled for storage, or use, according to the variations in the natural supply. The records indicate that a systematic attempt toward securing a comprehensive irrigation system was made as early as 1844, since which time it has been the subject of continuous investigation and study. The Government of Spain at one time offered to guarantee 8 per cent on the investment to any company that would construct a general storage and irrigation system, but without result. The investigations which led up to the system now nearing completion were made under authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly of 1907 appropriating \$4,000 for that purpose. At the regular session of 1908 an additional allotment of \$25,000 was made to cover the cost of surveys, and after a general plan had been outlined it was submitted with the preliminary estimates to a board composed of the Chief of the United States Reclamation Service and the consulting engineer of that service, and with some modifications of the estimates the project was approved by them. The cost of the system, exclusive of interest and operating expenses, was then placed at \$3,000,000, but in making this estimate the board pointed out that on

account of lack of complete data the estimate would probably have to be revised and considerably increased.

On the basis of the report of the engineers of the United States Reclamation Service and in response to petitions from the property owners of the region, the general irrigation plan of appropriating \$3,000,000 was enacted into law at a special session of the Assembly in September, 1908.

The system consists of three distinct but complementary projects, the Patillas reservoir, dam, and distributing system in the east; the Carite reservoir, dam, tunnel, and distributing system, and the Guayabal reservoir, dam, and distributing system, with their subsidiary structures. In the early part of 1910, owing to the time that had been consumed in preliminary study and for other causes, little progress in actual work had been made and the engineer in charge was of the opinion that only one of the three principal features should be constructed at a time and that the entire system could not be completed before 1920. Nevertheless, subsequent changes in organization and methods of operation under which construction of all three projects is being carried on at the same time resulted in the completion of two-thirds of the work in three years and final completion within another 10 months is assured. Thus what has been the dream of more than a century will have been accomplished in less than four years and 40,000 acres of fertile land, the value of which is seriously impaired by lack of rainfall, will be made the most productive and dependable in the island. The irrigation district is about 40 miles long and averages 2 miles in width, extending from the valley of the Patillas River, in the east, to that of the Jacaguas, on the west. The principal reservoirs, Patillas, Carite, and Guayabal, have a combined capacity of 33,264 acre-feet or 11,000,000,000 gallons of water. Water for the Carite Reservoir is diverted by means of a dam and tunnel, the opening of which is so located on the southern slope as to give an abrupt fall of water that will develop something like 2,000 electrical horsepower, a part of which will be used for pumping in connection with the irrigation system. A part of the water for the Guayabal Reservoir is brought from the north side of the main watershed through a tunnel that also presents a possibility of power development. To these principal storage features will be added the Coamo and Melania Reservoirs. It is estimated, upon the basis of reliable data, that the normal flow and the floods which are now not only of little use but destructive and which are sufficient to completely refill all these reservoirs three or four times a year, will be so controlled and distributed as to be converted into valuable crop-producing factors throughout the irrigation district.

The Toro Negro diversion dam and tunnel have been completed. The Guayabal dam and canal and all appurtenant structures will be completed during September and October and ready to deliver water in November, 1913. The Carite dam, reservoir, and tunnel and subsidiary canals and structures will be completed and ready to deliver water in December. The Patillas Dam and appurtenant works will be completed about March 1, 1914.

The final legislation necessary for the completion of this work was enacted at the special session of the Assembly convened principally

for that purpose June 20, 1913. The act then passed constitutes a general revision of the previous irrigation legislation to adapt it to the needs of the property owners and to properly protect the interests of The People of Porto Rico. It provides for the financing of the project in such manner as to best serve the interests of the land owners by extending the payments required of them, to meet the entire cost of the project, over an estimated period of 43 years, and by means of refunding payments maturing under the original loan during the first years of operation, it relieves them from the hardship that otherwise would have been imposed by heavy payments before the system reached its full efficiency and while they were undergoing the extraordinary expense of adjusting their plantation arrangements to the new conditions. These provisions were also intended to, and will strengthen the position of the insular government as guarantor of the total indebtedness and in the correctness of its attitude toward and special relationship in this undertaking with the property owners of the district.

The total indebtedness of the district, including all refunds, will probably never exceed \$5,000,000, nor should the annual assessment per acre under any probably circumstances exceed \$15 at its highest point.

The total actual cost of constructing the system, including important additions thereto such as the Coamo and Melania Dams, not considered when the original estimates were made, will be very close to \$4,000,000 which has been the estimate placed upon the work since it was actively undertaken. All sums in excess of that amount indicated by the total indebtedness of the district, represent and will represent, interest, refunds, and operating expenses.

EDUCATION.

The daily attendance in the public schools during the past year averaged 117,360, a very slight increase over the average of the previous school year. The total enrollment was 161,785, also but a slight increase over the enrollment of the year before. The task of extending the public-school system met the obstacle of limited funds available for that purpose. It became apparent that to proceed with the accommodation of the gradually increasing enrollment, more school buildings than were being constructed were needed, and with every new school building funds for more teachers, more books, and more equipment were necessary.

The Legislative Assembly had from year to year generously increased the allotments of funds for educational purposes, until in 1913 it found itself in a position where to make further increases in these appropriations to the extent that the demand for additional educational facilities required an increase in the treasury receipts was necessary, and to accomplish this new revenue laws were passed. The appropriation for school purposes was then increased by something more than a million dollars over that for the previous year, and an increase of nearly 800 in the number of teachers, also authorized by the Legislature, will provide accommodations for at least 30,000 more pupils. A change in the law relieving local school boards from the payment of house rent for teachers relieves those

boards of an annual expense of over \$100,000, which can in future be used for the erection of school buildings, and, together with something over \$1,500,000 available to school boards under bond issues for the construction of buildings, will enable many of these boards in the near future to provide their municipalities with all the buildings necessary for school purposes.

The Legislative Assembly also appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of four high-school buildings, in addition to the four now in use, the allotment having been made on condition that the municipalities in which they are located contribute a total of \$90,000 toward the fund for their erection and equipment. Provision was also made for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of five industrial and agricultural schools in different parts of the island.

Four of the high schools maintained by the department of education during the past year have offered a four-year course, while during the coming year the fourth-year studies will be added to the course given by one of the other high schools. Certificates from the high schools of Porto Rico have been recognized by many of the leading colleges and universities on the mainland in which graduates are pursuing courses. A commercial course has been added to the other studies given in the high schools, two years being required for its completion. The domestic science department of the Central High School at San Juan has awakened much interest, and is gaining such popularity as to present a probable source of material for domestic-science teachers for other schools in the island. The interest in physical culture is rapidly gaining ground, encouraged by the acquisition of athletic appliances, playgrounds, and the holding of frequent athletic meets.

Special attention is being devoted throughout the educational system, from the common schools to the universities, to practical courses, such as manual training, household economy, and agricultural and commercial studies. Instruction in night schools throughout the island, numbering 299, with one exception up to the present time, has been confined to academic courses. In San Juan a night trade school was opened with classes in carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing, and automobile mechanics. The local scarcity of skilled workmen in these trades and the interest displayed by the attendance at these schools would seem to warrant their establishment throughout the island. The total enrollment at this one school was 206. The instructors were all skilled laborers, selected from lists furnished by the Federation of Labor, and it is believed that a sufficient number of suitably qualified artisans are available to furnish instructors for extending the work to other cities of the island in the near future.

The interest in agricultural instruction has been maintained throughout the island to the extent that in many places property owners have placed land at the disposition of the school boards for use in giving practical instruction.

Military instruction in the schools is still meeting with enthusiastic interest. The discipline and training it affords is producing gratifying results in the common as well as in more advanced schools.

A thorough description of the educational system and discussion in detail of the work it has accomplished will be found in the report of the commissioner of education herewith.

JUDICIARY.

The election held November 5, 1912, for the selection of judges and other officials of the 34 municipal courts in the island and the secretaries and marshals of the district courts resulted in placing 23 new judges in the municipal courts and the selection of 32 new men to occupy subordinate offices in the municipal and district courts. Many of these changes in official positions were followed, for political reasons, by changes in subordinate employees. The result was a sweeping change in personnel throughout this branch of the judicial system that turned out experienced and efficient officials and employees and placed in office new individuals, many of them lacking the experience and qualifications necessary to enable them, without more or less confusion, to take up the work of their offices where their predecessors left it. While the new personnel selected was as good as could be expected, the changes resulted in some delay in the dispatch of the business of the municipal and district courts during the year and discrepancies in the records of the number of cases disposed of.

The municipal courts acted upon 31,182 criminal cases and conviction resulted in 20,176, from 1,013 of which appeals to district courts were taken. Civil cases disposed of by municipal courts totaled 4,087, and appeals were taken from decisions in 169 cases.

In the seven district courts four new judges were appointed during the past year. District courts acted upon 2,031 criminal cases during the year, resulting in 1,173 convictions, from which 152 appeals were taken, and disposed of 3,008 civil cases, appeals from decisions in 152 of the latter being taken.

The 59 justices of the peace disposed of 13,056 cases during the year. Convictions were secured in 11,304 cases and 1,752 were acquitted. Appeals were taken from 122 of the sentences.

No changes occurred in the personnel of the supreme court. During the fiscal year it disposed of appeals in 167 criminal and 150 civil cases, acted upon 29 administrative appeals from decisions of registrars of property, and decided 18 cases in which the court had original jurisdiction. The total number of cases of all kinds acted upon was 364, leaving on the calendar at the end of the fiscal year but 32.

The report of the attorney general regarding the work of the judiciary and the department of justice will be found in Appendix VII hereof.

On two occasions during the past year petitions were presented to the governor to designate a justice of the supreme court to act, under authority of the act of Congress of January 7, 1913, as judge of the United States district court during the absence of the Federal judge. This law provides:

That whenever the United States district judge of the district of Porto Rico shall be absent from the said district, and that fact shall be made to appear by the certificate in writing of the United States attorney or marshal of that district, * * * or when for any reason the said judge shall or may be disqualified or unable to act as such, * * * the governor of Porto Rico may * * * designate a justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico either as temporary judge of said court or as special judge thereof. * * *

The first petition was presented during the time that elapsed between the date of the qualification of the present Federal judge

and the date of the resignation of his predecessor. It was decided that the wording of the act of Congress made its provisions applicable only to cases of absence, disqualification, or inability of the person holding the position of judge, and not to a vacancy due to the fact that no judge had been appointed, and therefore, as there was no judge of the Federal court at the time, action upon the petition could not be taken.

The second case arose during the absence of the present Federal judge from the island, and one of the justices of the supreme court was designated to take jurisdiction over the matter presented for action. An interesting fact in connection with this temporary occupancy of the United States district judgeship is that, the justice designated being a Porto Rican, educated in the Spanish language, who does not speak English, there having been no American member of the supreme court in the island at the time, it is probably the first occasion in the history of the United States upon which a judge who is unable to speak the English language has been called upon to administer the affairs of a Federal court.

The first case, cited above, clearly indicates a defect in the law of January 7, 1913, that should be corrected. While the conditions at that time existing may seldom be duplicated, nevertheless there is a possibility of as serious, or at least as embarrassing, complications due to a vacancy in the Federal judgeship as to the temporary absence of the occupant of that position.

Among the decisions of special interest rendered during the year by the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases originating in the courts of Porto Rico, was in the case of *The People of Porto Rico v. Rosaly*, in which it was held that the body politic created by the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, known as "The People of Porto Rico," is a sovereign body that can not be sued without its consent expressly given by act of the Legislature. Another important decision was one given in the case of the *American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico v. Didrickson*, in which it was held that the Federal safety-appliance act, as amended, is applicable to and in force in Porto Rico. The decision appears to be in effect a ruling by the Supreme Court that Porto Rico is a Territory, within the meaning of that term as used in the safety-appliance act. This decision therefore raises the question as to whether or not the interstate-commerce laws, and the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission also extends to Porto Rico. It is a question that should be disposed of by appropriate legislation, as recommended elsewhere in this report, so as to prevent confusion between the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the insular government in many matters concerning public carriers, of purely local interest, by giving the Executive Council of Porto Rico full jurisdiction and power to act.

LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

LABOR.

The organization of the bureau of labor, created by an act of the Legislature approved March 14, 1912, began in September, 1912, after the appointment, as the head of the bureau, of a man who had been educated and had had considerable experience along the lines that

peculiarly fitted him for the work to be undertaken. Since its organization the bureau has made many investigations and collected much data concerning general labor conditions in the island, and has also made careful studies of a few of the special problems encountered. One of these involved the subject of the housing of the laboring classes in San Juan. This investigation, the results of which were published in pamphlet form for the information of the Legislative Assembly, developed the urgent necessity of steps being taken to set aside a district in which the laboring classes could locate and erect houses with sanitary surroundings and where they would be free from the extortions and abuses of their present landlords. As a result of this report, a project is now being developed by the city of San Juan, in cooperation with the insular authorities, to reclaim and prepare a large section of land in Puerta de Tierra, to be divided up into building lots for sale at a reasonable price, upon easy terms, to workingmen.

Other information collected by the bureau and made public has been of material assistance in securing the passage by the Legislature during the year of an act to regulate the work of women and children, an act to regulate the construction of scaffolding, and an eight-hour labor law in respect to government work.

The employment agency maintained by the bureau has during the year been of assistance to many workmen in securing positions and to many employers in securing help. This is the first agency of the kind in the island, and as more employers and employees learn of its existence and become familiar with the nature of its functions, its usefulness will be proportionately increased.

The fact that there are always idle men in the island is not due to lack of employment so much as to the unequal distribution of labor, and the problem to be solved is that of finding some practical means of shifting the supply of labor from time to time in such manner as to adjust it to the demand, the fluctuations of which are governed by crop seasons in various sections of the island.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Insane asylum.—The general conditions existing in the asylum for the insane are as good as careful attention of the officials in charge can make them. Nothing has been done to provide the necessary accommodations and facilities for scientific and approved treatment of the inmates. And nothing can be done in this behalf until the government is in a position to erect a new and suitably located asylum. The inmates at the end of the year numbered 344, 149 men and 195 women. There were 138 admissions during the year, 43 patients were discharged as cured, and 43 were, upon request, returned to their families in an improved condition.

Blind asylum, Ponce.—The administration of this institution has been good. There were 144 patients admitted for treatment during the year. Of these 115 were classified as curable or responsive to treatment. During the year 90 persons left the institution cured. When it is considered that this is the only institution of its kind in the island, something of the value to persons of moderate means, who are unable to go abroad for treatment, can be appreciated.

Girls' Charity School.—This institution is located in San Juan, and is intended as a home for orphan and destitute girls from all parts of the island. Its inmates at present are 174 in number, 34 girls having been admitted and 25 discharged during the year. Instruction in accordance with the course of studies in the public schools of the island for the first six grades is given. At the end of the past school year 90 per cent of the pupils in each grade were advanced to the next grade, and seventh-grade work will be commenced with the coming school year. Attention is also given to the instruction of the girls in household duties, cooking being taught in a modernly equipped kitchen. The girls display much interest in this work, as well as in fine sewing and needlework, at which they are peculiarly adept.

Boys' Charity School.—On June 30, 1913, the boys' charity school at San Juan had 272 inmates. There were 48 admissions during the year, and 50 boys graduated, with a knowledge of carpentry, shoemaking, or plumbing, and possessing a common-school education. The inmates of this school come from the poorest classes. They are given physical and mental training, and instruction in some trade that fits them to support themselves and dependents in after years. They are given the same course of instruction as pupils in the common schools, and in addition trained in carpentry, plumbing, shoemaking, and tailoring, as well as in drawing and music. Under an arrangement with the secretary of Porto Rico, a class of boys from the asylum are given a course of instruction under practical printers in the government printing establishment, with the understanding that at the end of their apprenticeship they will be given certificates of their qualifications in the various branches of that trade.

The object of the institution is to convert the destitute orphans, waifs, and neglected boys that come under its care, by means of scientific physical culture, healthy amusements, and practical instruction, into strong, healthy, intelligent, and useful men, and its present management is efficient for that purpose.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

A total of 7,567 prisoners have served in the insular jails and penitentiary during the year. Of these, 6,007 were liberated upon expiration of term, 33 by pardon, and 138 by commutation of sentence. The prisoners assigned to labor on insular road construction furnished 183,188 days' work, which upon a daily wage basis of 50 cents represents a value in labor on account of public works of \$91,594. On June 30, 1913, there were 1,560 persons serving sentence, and of these 439 were confined in the penitentiary at San Juan.

The inmates of this institution who were available for that purpose were employed or received instruction in shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, baking, barbering, cooking, and common-school work. Work to the value of \$1,071.81 was turned out by the carpenter shop. Clothing for inmates and discharged prisoners and linen for the hospital were made by the tailor shop. The shoe shop turned out 1,029 pairs of shoes.

The penitentiary hospital is well provided with medical attendance and equipment, and invalids receive the best possible medical and surgical treatment.

The very unsatisfactory conditions due to the inadequate building used for a penitentiary still exist, although some relief has been afforded during the year by the construction of additional wards for women and minors.

Reform School.—The boys' reform school at Mayaguez had 99 inmates at the close of the fiscal year. Their instruction in common-school studies and industrial training has been continued as in the past. Additional funds allotted during the past year has enabled a number of improvements in the buildings and equipment, which add much to the comfort of the inmates.

In concluding the discussion of penal and correctional institutions, reference is again made to the recommendations in previous reports as to the necessity of new accommodations for the insane and for persons undergoing penal sentence. It has been the hope of the insular authorities that a portion of the military reservation at Cayey would be transferred to the insular government in exchange for certain insular government property in San Juan, on which could be constructed a modern penitentiary and an insane asylum. However, the repeated failure to secure congressional approval of the transfer of this property leads to the belief that unless the exchange can be ratified in the near future it will be necessary for the Legislature of Porto Rico to make some other arrangement to relieve the condition of the inmates of those two institutions.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, attention is invited to the following matters, hereinbefore mentioned, which are believed to be especially worthy of early consideration by the department:

(1) Cooperation between the Federal and insular governments for the improvement of San Juan Harbor.

(2) Confirmation of title to the swamp lands around San Juan Bay in The People of Porto Rico, and the conveyance thereto of the lands between shore and harbor lines.

(3) General plans under which the swamp and reclaimed lands around San Juan Bay may be utilized.

(4) Congressional action conferring power upon the Executive Council to enforce Federal safety-appliance acts and to perform functions similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Porto Rico.

(5) Federal appropriation to aid in the eradication of uncinariasis (hookworm disease).

The revision of the organic act in such manner as to furnish legal authority for the efficient organization of the insular government in harmony with the needs of the people and existing conditions is also necessary to satisfactory progress. Great advance has been made during recent years in all of the industries and activities of the Territory, and the point is not far distant after safely reaching which internal enterprise, stimulated by improved health conditions and the influence of public schools, will become a potent factor in developing The People of Porto Rico as a whole into a sound body politic, capable of safely administering its own affairs with proper regard for the rights and interests of its individual members. In

the meantime the brave, intelligent, patriotic Porto Rican leaders who are struggling against the evil influences of ignorance and prejudice to raise their people to a state in which they can secure to themselves the individual liberty and make use of the opportunities that await them should not be hampered by the uncertainty of power, confusion, and friction in governmental affairs that are invited and, except under extraordinary conditions, produced by the present constitution of Porto Rico, which has long since been outgrown.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that, notwithstanding numerous obstacles to progress encountered, the year which closed with the beginning of this report has been the most fruitful in the history of the island in legislation for the advancement of the people and the protection of labor and that the accomplishment of these gratifying results is due to the unselfish efforts of a patriotic political leadership now supported by the confidence of the Porto Rican people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. COLTON,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXHIBIT A.

LEGISLATION.

LISTS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO. FIRST SESSION. JANUARY 13 TO MARCH 13, 1913, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act to provide for the construction of two adequate wards for women and minors in the San Juan Jail annexed to the penitentiary, approved February 6, 1913.

An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in appropriations for carrying on the government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, approved February 17, 1913.

An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the secretary and assistant secretary of Porto Rico to administer oaths and affirmations, and to certify the acknowledgement of affidavits," approved February 1, 1906, so as to make the fees collected for the execution of affidavits or acknowledgments in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico the same as those collected elsewhere, approved February 19, 1913.

An act to provide for the contracting of indebtedness, the borrowing of money and the issuing of bonds by municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico; and for other purposes, approved February 19, 1913.

An act to extend the insular telegraph or telephone line to Jayuya, and for other purposes, approved February 19, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of an infirmary; a ward for infectious and contagious diseases; a place for the discipline of inmates; a house for living quarters of the superintendent; removal of kitchen; and other necessary and proper improvements in the building used for the Boys' Charity School of San-turce, approved February 19, 1913.

An act to authorize the expenditure of \$10,000 for the purpose of maintaining a sanitarium and combating tuberculosis, and for other purposes, approved February 25, 1913.

An act providing that certain days during the insular fair shall be legal holidays, approved February 26, 1913.

An act to provide for the payment of salaries to the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, who may at anytime hereafter resign their commissions after having held office in said court for 10 years or longer, approved February 28, 1913.

An act to provide for the payment out of the treasury of Porto Rico of the premiums upon bonds executed by officers and employees of the insular Government, and making an appropriation therefor, approved March 5, 1913.

An act to amend section 353, paragraph 2, of the Political Code, so as to impose upon foreign corporations the same legal restrictions as are imposed upon domestic corporations, and to provide for the prevention of their engaging in business without proper registration and license, approved March 6, 1913.

An act to amend sections 25 and 41 of an act entitled "An act to establish a law of private corporations," approved March 9, 1911, so as to reduce the penalty for failure to file reports, and extend the time in which reports may be filed, and for other purposes, approved March 10, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of San Sebastian to invest during the current fiscal year the balance of \$432.99 remaining from the preceding fiscal year in works of public utility, approved March 11, 1913.

An act to abolish the peace court of Carolina, and for other purposes, approved March 11, 1913.

An act appropriating a certain sum of money for the immediate repair of road No. 8, approved March 11, 1913.

An act making an appropriation for the study of municipal works and for carrying out the same, approved March 11, 1913.

An act to repeal section 10 of an act to amend the codified school law, approved March 9, 1905, and an act to exempt certain teachers from the annual examination in English, approved March 13, 1912, approved March 11, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of San German to expend in the current fiscal year and in works of public utility the sum of \$1,000 from the cash surplus remaining from the fiscal years 1910-11 and 1911-12, approved March 11, 1913.

An act authorizing and directing the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the municipality of San Juan, P. R., certain property of The People of Porto Rico, approved March 11, 1913.

An act to fix the salaries of night-school teachers, approved March 11, 1913.

An act to amend section 299 of the code of civil procedure as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend sections 92, 123, 337, and 299 of the code of civil procedure," approved March 9, 1911, approved March 11, 1913.

An act to amend section 286 of the code of criminal procedure, approved March 11, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$5,000 to print a Spanish compilation of the laws and codes of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved March 11, 1913.

An act to amend section 1 of "An act authorizing and directing the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the municipality of San Juan, P. R., a certain parcel of land," approved March 6, 1912, approved March 12, 1913.

An act to provide for appointing a commission and to appropriate funds for the reception and entertainment of distinguished Members of the House of Representatives of the United States visiting Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1913.

An act to amend sections 10, 12 and 14 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit," approved March 9, 1911, so as to reduce the penalty for failure to file reports and extend the time in which reports may be filed, and for other purposes, approved March 12, 1913.

An act to amend section 204 of the Penal Code establishing the penalty of manslaughter, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend "An act providing for the organization of a board of medical examiners," approved March 12, 1903, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction and improvement of buildings, roads, and lands of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico in Mayaguez, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of scaffolds, the protection of the public, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the completion of a bridge already commenced over the Rio Hondo on the road which begins at the Bayamon-Comerio Road between kilometers 3 and 4, and runs through the barrios of Cerro Gordo and Santa Olaya, of Bayamon, to Aguas Buenas; and for the repair of the section of said road which lies between said bridge and the aforesaid road, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend sections 1 and 5 of chapter 1 of "An act to determine judicial proceedings in cases of lunacy, and to provide for the admission and discharge of patients in the insane asylum," approved March 14, 1907, as amended March 7, 1912, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to reimburse José J. Benítez a certain sum of money expended in the construction of a concrete bridge in Vieques, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of Porto Rico," approved March 14, 1907, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of San Juan to convey a certain parcel of land to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled "An act authorizing municipalities to grant the use of lots to applicants, for the construction of buildings thereon; to legalize cessions of the same character made by municipalities from July 1, 1902, up to the date on which this act becomes effective, and for other purposes," approved March 7, 1912, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of an artesian well in Isabela, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of 3 kilometers of road and two bridges between the Reform School at Mayaguez and the Playa of said city, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to reimburse Juan Rodriguez and Carmen Belén Hernández for damages suffered by fire caused by sparks from an insular Government road roller, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to authorize school boards to acquire lands held by possessory titles, approved March 13, 1913.

An act amending an act entitled "An act to regulate the registration and inspection of commercial fertilizers, fertilizer materials and chemicals in Porto Rico," approved March 9, 1905, approved March 13, 1913.

An act regulating the work of women and children and protecting them against dangerous occupations, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide proceedings for the recovery of the possession of real property, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to create and establish a hospital in each of the seven districts into which the island of Porto Rico is divided, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend section 28 of an act entitled "An act to establish a system of local government and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906, so as to provide for a suitable increase in the compensation of the mayors of municipalities of the first class, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to authorize the construction of a building on the grounds of the Porto Rico Experimental Station at Mayaguez, P. R., approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the purchase of a pump, boilers, motors, dynamos and sufficient pipe to supply water in abundance from the Estero River to the reform school at Mayaguez, and to establish a small electric plant for said institution, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend section 35 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the notarial profession in Porto Rico," approved March 8, 1906, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of additional buildings on the lands of the University of Porto Rico, in Rio Piedras, and for the enlargement and improvement of said lands and buildings, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the protection of the products and manufactures of Porto Rico, and for the regulation of the use of the stamp or seal of guaranty of the Porto Rico Association, approved March 13, 1913.

An act for the purpose of making additional appropriations for the support of the Government of Porto Rico and for supplying certain deficiencies in previous appropriations, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to create the office of deputy marshal of the municipal court for the municipal judicial district of Mayaguez, P. R., approved March 13, 1913.

An act directing the demolition and reconstruction of a building belonging to The People of Porto Rico, situate on Muñoz Rivera Street, in the town of Caguas, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to deviate from its course the river which bounds the town of Arroyo, approved March 13, 1913.

An act creating the office of deputy marshal of the municipal court of the municipal judicial district of Ponce, approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of Humacao, P. R., to expend the sum of \$4,000 of the cash surplus remaining from the fiscal year 1911-12, for certain works on the municipal hospital, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend section 553 of the Penal Code, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to reorganize the Institute of Tropical Medicine of Porto Rico, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of three bridges over the Inabon, Cerillos and Portugues Rivers, on the Military Road between Juana Diaz and Ponce, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the establishment of a commercial agency in Barcelona, Spain, for the sale of Porto Rican coffee, and the protection thereof against fraud and adulteration, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to create the office of deputy marshal of the municipal court for the municipal judicial district of San Juan, P. R., and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend sections 6, 7 and 9 of Sanitary Rules and Regulations No. 7, entitled "Rules and regulations governing plumbing and sewerage in Porto Rico, as amended by the Executive Council on December 27, 1912," approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of Rio Grande to pay certain sums for medicine furnished to said municipality, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend sections 7, 18, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 54, and to repeal sections 15, 56, 57, and 59 of the codified school law of Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1903, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend sections 25 (as amended), 64, 83 (as amended), 87 and 88 of "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation by providing for adequate expert inspection, and the issue of stamps of guarantee covering the origin of tobacco used in the manufacture of such cigars intended for exportation," approved March 10, 1910, amended March 9, 1911, and March 7, 1912, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend section 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX of the Political Code of Porto Rico, and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905, and amended March 14, 1907, and March 9, 1911, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of Comerio to expend in municipal works of public utility, a surplus remaining from the preceding fiscal year, approved March 13, 1913.

An act relative to the payment of indemnity to workmen for accidents occurring to them in their work, amending sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act in relation to the liability of employers for injuries sustained by their employees while in their service," approved March 1, 1902, the same being sections 323 and 324, respectively, of the Revised Statutes of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend section 1 of "An act to establish a law of civil register," approved March 9, 1911, as amended by an act to amend said civil register act, approved March 7, 1912, approved March 13, 1913.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and also making sundry appropriations to be available as of January 1, 1913, and also during the fiscal year 1913-14, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of labor, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1912, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of a bridge over the Humacao River, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of three school buildings in the towns of Barros, Barranquitas and Morovis, respectively, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for macadamizing and repairing the old southern coast road between Guayanilla and Ponce, through Tallaboa, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to create and remunerate the office of historian of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of a school building in the town of Toa Alta, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to finish the construction of a bridge over the River Morovis on insular road No. 20, leading from Manati to Morovis, approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of Toa Alta to expend in certain works of public utility a surplus remaining from the preceding fiscal year, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$1,000 for the study of a road which, beginning at Hatillo, shall join the road from Arecibo to Lares at kilometer 13½, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of three bridges on the Ponce-Yauco Road, between Ponce and Peñuelas, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Guayanilla River on road No. 2, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of two metal bridges over the Rivers Vegas and Duey, in the jurisdiction of Yauco, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to create the office of secretary of section 2 of the district court of San Juan, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of two or more high-school buildings, one in the city of Ponce and one or more in the city of San Juan, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of a high-school building in the city of Arecibo, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$12,800 for the completion of the section of road No. 2 between Arecibo and Hatillo, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to finish the construction of the Arecibo-Lares Road, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating \$10,000 for the study of the road from Barros to Coamo, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of a road beginning at San Sebastian and ending at Las Marias, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for the completion of the road between Mayaguez and Maricao, through the town of La Vega, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$12,800 for the completion of road No. 2 between San Juan and Arecibo, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$20,000 for the construction of the road between Ciales and Juana Diaz, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of a section of road which, beginning at the town of Morovis, shall join the road from Corozal to Barros, included in the general plan of roads, approved March 8, 1906, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the completion of the road running from Cabo Rojo to San German through the barrio of Monte Grande, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the completion of various insular roads, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$15,000 for the construction of a road that shall connect Lajas and Yauco, passing through Guanica Central, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$20,000 for the construction of a section of road which, beginning at road No. 2, shall end at the town of Florida Adentro (Barceloneta), approved March 13, 1913.

An act to finish the construction of the section of road already begun between Aguada and Añasco, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the immediate termination of the road in Vieques, approved March 13, 1913.

An act for the construction of a high-school building in Mayaguez, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act for the completion of the section of road No. 19, which runs between San German and Lajas, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of a road which, beginning at kilometer 2½ of road No. 1, and running through the town of Guainabo, shall join road No. 9 at the barrio of Pueblo Viejo, Guainabo, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for the construction of 1 kilometer of road between kilometers 28 and 29 of road No. 6, Adjuntas-Ponce section, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create an insular fair board for the purpose of holding an annual exhibition of agricultural and general productive industries of the island, and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1910, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to establish a new system of industrial and commercial license taxes; to repeal paragraph 10 of section 70, and sections 72 to 81, both inclusive, of "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the completion of the road from Vega Baja to Morovis, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to increase the number of graded and rural schools of Porto Rico, to construct five industrial and agricultural schools, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for the construction of the road which, beginning at Camuy and running through the barrio of Cibao, ends at San Sebastián, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to finish the construction of road No. 16 running from Yauco to road No. 14, approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of Guayama to expend a certain sum of money remaining from its budget, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX of the Political Code of Porto Rico and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes,'" approved March 5 (9), 1905, and March 9, 1911, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to regulate traffic and prevent damages to roads and bridges, approved March 13, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Naguabo River, approved March 13, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of Arecibo to expend in works of public utility a certain sum remaining as a surplus from the preceding fiscal year, approved March 13, 1913.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

An act providing for the construction of the road from Martin Peña to Bayamon, and of a bridge on said road, approved March 13, 1913.

An act making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and to be also available for any needed expenditures during the fiscal year 1913-14, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the treasurer of Porto Rico to remit certain taxes and cancel certain uncollectible tax receipts, approved February 19, 1913.

Joint resolution appropriating a certain sum of money for the construction of the Humacao Jail, approved March 11, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Añasco to pay to Dr. Manuel Dueño the sum of \$480 appropriated in its budget for 1912-13, and due him for services rendered as inspector of charities, approved March 11, 1913.

Joint resolution to admit Felipe Jiménez Rivera to the bar examinations in Porto Rico, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the auditor of Porto Rico to cancel the amounts due and not paid by three insane patients who were excluded from the list of pay patients in the insular insane asylum and transferred to the paupers' ward because of their insolvency, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution providing for the admission of Francisco V. Acosta Lasalle to the practice in Porto Rico of his profession of pharmacist, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of the interior to sell to the Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico, a corporation, certain parcels of land situated to the east of the city of San Juan, at the place known as Puerta de Tierra, belonging to the people of Porto Rico, establishing the terms for the sale thereof, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the return to Tomás Subirana of a fine of \$1,000 paid by him under a sentence rendered, but later remitted, by the United States District Court for Porto Rico, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to convey to the Athenaeum of Porto Rico a certain parcel of land, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to give the name of Ponce de León to an avenue, and to transfer the statue of the first governor of Porto Rico to said avenue, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to continue in force during the present calendar year the appropriation granted by the joint resolution to grant a subvention to Miss Alice Felici that she may continue to pursue artistical studies in Paris, France, approved March 14, 1912, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to permit the trustees of the University of Porto Rico to expend money from the university fund for paying the traveling expenses of scholarship students to and from the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico at Mayaguez, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution providing for the transfer of the remains of Dr. Ramón Emeterio Betances, creating a commission for the purpose of effecting said transfer and appropriating the funds necessary therefor, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to permit the trustees of the University of Porto Rico to expend money from the appropriation for the support of scholarship students in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico at Río Piedras for the fiscal year 1912-13 for the purpose of paying the traveling expenses of scholarship students to and from the normal department of the University of Porto Rico at Río Piedras, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution appropriating \$35,000 to be used by the Commerce Commission of Porto Rico, created by virtue of a joint resolution, approved March 14, 1912, to continue the work of said commission, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution appropriating a sum of money as indemnity for damages caused on account of the extermination of the bubonic plague epidemic recently suffered in Porto Rico, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of the interior to sell to the Federation of Spiritualists of Porto Rico a parcel of land situated to the east of the city of San Juan, at the place known as Puerta de Tierra, and belonging

to The People of Porto Rico, to establish the conditions of the sale, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to reimburse the legitimate heirs of Ramón Ramirez de Arellano certain sums which the latter advanced for the purchase of supplies for public works, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to organize a commission for the study and presentation, at the next regular session of the Legislature of Porto Rico, of an employers' liability law, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of the interior to sell to Francisco Mari and Pedro de Cardi certain parcels of land situated in the jurisdiction of Maricao, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to continue the study of a project for the improvement of the port of Arecibo, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to provide a life pension for Dr. Augustin Stahl, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$2,000 to maintain the necessary engines for the artesian well of Quebradillas, approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to send a committee to Washington to represent and defend the economic interests of the island before the national authorities, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1913.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION—JUNE 20—AUGUST 19, 1913.

An act making appropriations for necessary expenses of the extraordinary session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved July 26, 1913.

An act to provide a method of refunding to the insular treasury the amounts loaned by The People of Porto Rico to the municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico and secured by the bonds of the said municipal corporations and school boards, approved July 26, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX. of the Political Code of Porto Rico and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905, and March 9, 1911.'" approved March 13, 1913, and for other purposes, approved July 26, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the commissioner of the interior to sell to the Federation of Spiritualists of Porto Rico a parcel of land situated to the east of the city of San Juan, at the place known as Puerta de Tierra, and belonging to The People of Porto Rico, to establish the conditions of the sale, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1913.

An act authorizing the use of the surplus that may be left over from the construction of the bridge over the Sabana River of Luquillo, approved August 1, 1913.

An act to amend sections 177, 202, 203, 204, and 205 of the Political Code, and for other purposes, approved August 2, 1913.

An act authorizing the municipality of San Juan to levy a special tax, approved August 2, 1913.

An act to exempt up to a certain number the cigars known as "fumas," which are given to employees of cigar factories, from the payment of internal revenue taxes, approved August 8, 1913.

An act to grant a charter to a corporation to be known as The Insular Bank of Porto Rico, approved August 8, 1913.

An act to amend certain sections of the public irrigation law, approved September 18, 1908, as amended; to amend certain other laws relating to the irrigation system, and the issue of bonds therefor; to provide for the formation of a temporary and a permanent irrigation district;

To provide the necessary additional funds for the completion of the irrigation system, and for meeting the obligations of the outstanding irrigation bonds, and for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system until the completion of the same, or until sufficient funds may be raised therefor from the assessments upon the irrigable lands which shall be included in the temporary or in the permanent irrigation districts herein provided for, or from other revenues derived from the said irrigation system; and for other purposes, approved August 8, 1913.

An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend section 1 of 'An act to establish a law of civil register,' approved March 9, 1911, as amended by an act to amend said civil register act, approved March 7, 1912," approved March 13, 1913, approved August 9, 1913.

An act to authorize the governor of Porto Rico to convey to the United States certain tracts of land, approved August 9, 1913.

An act to amend section 553 of the Penal Code, approved August 9, 1913.

An act to provide for the construction of a section of road from the portion of road No. 2 already completed to the city of Arecibo, and for the construction of the necessary bridges thereon, approved August 9, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 30 of an act entitled 'An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX of the Political Code of Porto Rico, and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes,' approved March 9, 1905, and amended March 14, 1907, and March 9, 1911, and for other purposes," approved March 13, 1913, approved August 9, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a new system of industrial and commercial license taxes; to repeal paragraph 10 of section 70 and sections 72 to 81, both inclusive of 'An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes,' approved March 8, 1906, and for other purposes," approved March 13, 1913, approved August 12, 1913.

An act to establish standard systems of weights and measures; to regulate the purchase and sale of commodities and the ascertainment of weights and measures in industrial and commercial transactions and to prevent fraud therein; and for other purposes, approved August 18, 1913.

An act to create a commission to investigate the inundation of certain districts in the municipalities of San German, Hormigueros, Cabo Rojo and Mayaguez; to report a plan to the next regular session of the Legislative Assembly for preventing said inundation; and for other purposes, approved August 18, 1913.

An act authorizing the commissioner of the interior on behalf of The People of Porto Rico to enter into a contract with the Casino de Puerto Rico, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Porto Rico, to rescind the contract previously made with the said corporation under the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico approved September 3, 1910, and amended February 21, 1912, and authorizing the commissioner of the interior, upon certain conditions, to sell and convey to the said corporation a parcel of land, and for other purposes, approved August 18, 1913.

An act making appropriations for necessary expenses of the extraordinary session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved August 19, 1913.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the work of women and children and protecting them against dangerous occupations," approved March 13, 1913, approved August 19, 1913.

An act to regulate the hours of labor on public works, and for other purposes, approved August 19, 1913.

Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an act entitled "An act to establish a new system of industrial and commercial license taxes; to repeal paragraph 10 of section 70, and sections 72 to 81, both inclusive, of 'An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes,' approved March 8, 1906, and for other purposes," approved March 13, 1913, approved June 30, 1913.

Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an act entitled "An act regulating the work of women and children, and protecting them against dangerous occupations," approved March 13, 1913, approved July 1, 1913.

Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an act entitled "An act to establish a new system of industrial and commercial license taxes; to repeal paragraph 10 of section 70, and sections 72 to 81, both inclusive, of 'An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes,' approved March 8, 1906, and for other purposes," approved March 13, 1913, approved July 14, 1913.

Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an act entitled "An act regulating the work of women and children, and protecting them against dangerous occupations," approved March 13, 1913, approved July 14, 1913.

Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an act entitled "An act to establish a new system of industrial and commercial license taxes; to repeal paragraph 10 of section 70, and sections 72 to 81, both inclusive, of 'An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes,' approved March 8, 1906, and for other purposes," approved March 13, 1913, approved August 1, 1913.

Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an act entitled "An act regulating the work of women and children, and protecting them against dangerous occupations," approved March 13, 1913.

Joint resolution to declare the twelfth of October a legal holiday.

EXHIBIT B.

List of appointments by the governor during the fiscal year 1912-13.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

District courts:

Judges—

San Juan, sec. 1, August 17, 1912.

San Juan, sec. 2, August 17, 1912.

San Juan, sec. 1, August 30, 1912.

San Juan, sec. 2, August 30, 1912.

Fiscals—

San Juan, February 1, 1913.

Ponce, March 11, 1913.

Municipal courts:

Judges—

Bayamon, July 19, 1912.

Cayey, October 17, 1912.

Guayama, November 8, 1912.

Lares, November 8, 1912.

Cayey, November 8, 1912.

Añasco, November 8, 1912.

Rio Grande, November 8, 1912.

Yauco, November 15, 1912.

Lares, December 19, 1912.

Municipal courts—Continued.

Secretaries—

Carolina, July 19, 1912.

Guayama, December 12, 1912.

Aguadilla, January 16, 1913.

Yauco, April 12, 1913.

Assistant secretaries—

Mayaguez, July 19, 1912.

San Juan, January 17, 1913.

Marshals—

Lares, October 11, 1912.

Ciales, December 5, 1912.

Justices of the peace:

Naguabo, July 19, 1912.

Guainabo, December 19, 1912.

Quebradillas, December 28, 1912.

Moca, January 16, 1913.

Caguas, January 25, 1913.

Mayaguez, February 8, 1913.

Guayama, February 8, 1913.

Hatillo, March 11, 1913.

Ceiba, April 18, 1913.

Maunabo, April 26, 1913.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS—ALCALDES.

Toa Baja, October 24, 1912.

Hatillo, January 17, 1913.

Añasco, February 8, 1913.

Vega Baja, February 14, 1913.

Cidra, February 14, 1913.

Morovis, March 11, 1913.

Toa Baja, April 12, 1913.

Juana Diaz, April 18, 1913.

Hornigueros, May 12, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Adjuntas, 3.

Aguada, 2.

Aguadilla, 2.

Aguas Buenas, 2.

Añasco, 2.

Arecibo, 1.

Arroyo, 1.

Barros, 2.

Cabo Rojo, 2.

Caguas, 1.

Camuy, 4.

Carolina, 2.

Cayey, 3.

Ciales, 4.

Cidra, 2.

Comerio, 3.

Guainabo, 1.

Guayama, 5.

Hornigueros, 1.

Humacao, 1.

Juana Diaz, 1.

Lares, 1.

Manatí, 4.

Mayaguez, 1.

Morovis, 1.

Naranjito, 1.

Peñuelas, 2.

Ponce, 7.

Rincon, 2.

Rio Grande, 4.

Rio Piedras, 1.

Sabana Grande, 1.

San German, 1.

San Juan, 3.

Santa Isabel, 1.

Toa Baja, 6.

Utuado, 1.

Vega Baja, 2.

Vieques, 1.

Yabucoa, 2.

Yauco, 1.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

- District chiefs of police:
 Fifth class, 1.
 Sixth class, 1.
 Seventh class, 2.
 Eighth class, 3.
- Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniform state laws:
 Emilio del Toro, July 24, 1912.
- Board of review and equalization:
 Carlos Toro, July 29, 1912.
 Luis Toro, June 30, 1913.
- Delegates to Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography:
 S. V. Grubbs, August 2, 1912.
 W. R. Watson, August 2, 1912.
- Board of pharmacy:
 Ramón L. Daubon y Cabrera, August 17, 1912.
 Clemente Ramirez de Arellano, August 29, 1912.
 José Calderon Aponte, October 25, 1912.
- Insular Police Commission: J. A. Lopez Antongiorgi, August 31, 1912.
- Board of trustees, Insular Library:
 Edmund Enright, August 31, 1912.
 Manuel Rodriguez, August 31, 1912.
 Agustín Navarrete, August 31, 1912.
 J. L. Dunlevy, February 8, 1913.
- Commissioners for Porto Rico in the United States:
 Wade Millis, September 4, 1912.
 Charles Henry Hesse, May 19, 1913.
- Insular board of health:
 Eliseo Font Guillot, September 9, 1912.
 Gustavo Muñoz Diaz, November 2, 1912.
 José J. Monclova, April 26, 1913.
- Board of commissioners of agriculture:
 H. H. Scoville, October 14, 1912.
 Edward M. Bainter (president ex officio), May 28, 1913.
- Representative of Porto Rico to the International Exposition, Barcelona:
 José del Valle, October 14, 1912.
- Adjutant of police: Jesse E. Tarbell, October 25, 1912.
- Commissioners for Porto Rico to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition:
 Vicente Usera, December 16, 1912.
 Rafael Cuevas Zequierra, December 16, 1912.
 William Riefkohl, December 16, 1912.
- Inspector of police: George W. Lewis, January 16, 1913.
- Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico: Emilio del Toro, February 14, 1913.
- Delegate to Intercolonial Conference on Tuberculosis in the West Indies:
 Eliseo Font Guillot, March 5, 1913.
- Insular fair board:
 Antonio R. Barcelo (president), March 19, 1913.
 Manuel F. Toro, March 19, 1913.
 Luis Sanchez Morales, March 19, 1913.
 John A. Wilson, March 19, 1913.
- Board of directors, Institute of Tropical Medicine: Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, March 24, 1913.
- Tariff commission:
 H. H. Scoville, March 26, 1913.
 Carlos Cabrera, March 26, 1913.
- Insular racing commission:
 Frank Antonsanti, March 31, 1913.
 Salvador G. Ros, March 31, 1913.
 S. Vivaldi Pacheco, March 31, 1913.
- Irrigation commission:
 Carlos Toro, April 8, 1913.
 Carlos H. Blondet, April 8, 1913.
- Board of medical examiners:
 Manuel Quevedo Baez, May 12, 1913.
 Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, June 3, 1913.
- San Juan Harbor board: Waldemar Lee, May 12, 1913.
- Employers' liability law commission:
 Justice Adolf G. Wolf.
- Governor's staff: Manuel H. Rivera, lieutenant colonel, June 10, 1913.

EXHIBIT C.

TABLE No. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, showing the number of horses and bicycles in each district.*

	Dis- trict chiefs.	Ser- geants.	Corpo- rals.	Guards- men.	Detect- tives.	Total.	Horses.	Bicy- cles.
Aibonito.....	1			4		5	2	
Aguada.....			1	2		3		
Adjuntas.....	1			3		4	1	
Aguadilla.....	1		1	12	1	15	1	
Aguas Buenas.....				2		2	1	
Añasco.....	1		1	7		9	3	
Arecibo.....	1		2	16		19	4	1
Arroyo.....	1			6		7	1	2
Bayamon.....	1	1	3	23	1	29	4	
Barros.....	1			4		5	2	
Barranquitas.....	1			2		3	1	
Barceloneta.....	1			4		5	2	
Cabo Rojo.....	1			6		7	1	
Caguas.....	1		2	19	1	23	2	
Carolina.....	1			3		4	2	
Cayey.....	1	1		14		16	6	
Ciales.....	1			5		6	2	
Coamo.....	1			4		5	2	
Comerio.....	1			4		5	2	
Camuy.....	1			3		4	4	
Cidra.....		1		2		3		
Corozal.....	1			3		4	2	
Dorado.....	1			2		3	1	
Fajardo.....	1		3	13		17	2	
Guayama.....	1		1	15	1	18	3	1
Guayanilla.....	1			3		4	2	
Gurabo.....	1			2		3	1	
Humacao.....	1	1	1	13		16	4	
Hatillo.....		1		4		5	3	
Isabela.....	1			3		4		
Juana Diaz.....	1		1	14		16	4	
Juncos.....	1			6		7	2	
Jayuya.....			1	2		3	2	
Lajas.....	1			2		3	2	
Lares.....	1			5		6	1	
Las Marias.....	1			3		4	2	
Loiza.....	1			4		5	2	
Manati.....	1		1	9		11	2	
Mayaguez.....	1	1	3	36	2	43	6	2
Morovis.....	1			2		3		
Maricao.....	1			3		4	2	
Maunabo.....	1			2		3	2	
Moca.....	1			3		4		
Naguabo.....	1			8		9	3	
Naranjito.....	1			2		3	1	
Patillas.....	1			7		8	3	
Ponce.....	1	1	3	40	3	48	9	3
Peñuelas.....	1			3		4	2	
Quebradillas.....	1			2		3	1	
Rio Grande.....	1			4		5	1	
Rio Piedras.....	1		2	13		16	3	
Rincon.....			1	1		2		
San Sebastian.....	1			3		4		
Sabana Grande.....	1			2		3		
San Juan.....	4	3	7	128	9	151	16	5
San German.....	1	1	1	9		12	3	
Santa Isabel.....	1			6		7	2	
San Lorenzo.....	1			3		4	2	
Salinas.....	1			6		7	3	
Toa Alta.....	1			3		4	2	
Toa Baja.....	1			6		7	1	
Trujillo Alto.....		1		2		3	1	
Utua.....	1		1	9		11	2	
Vega Alta.....	1			2		2	2	
Vega Baja.....	1			4		5	2	
Vieques.....	1	1		15		17	6	
Yabucoa.....	1			5		6	2	
Yauco.....	1		3	14		18	3	
Total.....	64	13	39	591	18	725	160	15

NOTE.—One chief of detectives stationed in Ponce.

TABLE No. 2.—*Statistics showing number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Crimes.	Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Total arrested.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Attempt of murder.....	33	2	4	2	37	4
Cattle stealing.....	16		1		17	
Burglary.....	86		22		108	
Violation.....	12		2		14	
Arson.....	10		3		13	
Grand larceny.....	55		8		63	
Destruction of insured property.....	3		1		4	
Against the executive power.....	5	2	5		10	2
Murder.....	68	1	27		95	1
Smuggling.....	10				10	
Seduction.....	29		18		47	
False representation.....	124		19	1	143	1
Suicides (42 men, 14 women).....						
Public treasury.....	4		3		7	
Mutilation.....	10		1		11	
Assault to commit homicide.....	2				2	
Incest.....						
Infraction sec. 553, Penal Code.....	162	4	58	2	220	6
Infraction sec. 444, Penal Code.....	16		5		21	
Against the public justice.....	54	1	32	1	86	2
Against the public health and security.....	28	1	8	5	36	6
Bigamy.....						
Extortion.....						
Total.....	727	11	217	11	944	22

TABLE No. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, for the following offenses and crimes:*

Crimes.	Acquitted.	Sentenced.	Total.
Arrests, illegal.....		1	1
Animals, cruelty to.....	242	923	1,165
Assault and battery.....	527	2,229	2,756
Arson.....	3	10	13
Abuse of confidence.....	33	203	236
Automobile laws, infraction.....	31	249	280
Advertising law, infraction of.....		10	10
Adultery.....	8	33	41
Burglary.....	22	86	108
Bird law, infraction.....	5	3	8
Coins, counterfeit of.....		1	1
Court, contempt of.....	2	41	43
Corpses, profanation of.....	2		2
Cattle stealing.....	1	16	17
Docks and harbors law, infraction of.....	4	22	26
Executive power, crime committed by or against the.....	5	7	12
Exposures, indecent.....	18	65	83
Excise tax, infraction of.....	1		1
Election law, infraction of.....	5	81	86
Forgery.....		6	6
False pretense.....	16	128	144
Flag, profanation of United States.....		3	3
Fishing law, infraction of.....	4		5
Gambling.....	1,224	5,701	6,925
Health and safety, crime against the public.....	13	29	42
Injury, malicious.....	69	152	221
Internal-revenue laws, infraction of.....	4	36	40
Insanity, dangerous.....	7	22	29
Justice, crime against public.....	33	55	88
Kidnapping.....		1	1
Larceny, grand.....	8	55	63
Larceny, petit.....	232	1,375	1,607
Lottery tickets, sale of.....	3	12	15
Labor, child.....	3	26	29
Libel.....	1	1	2
Murders and homicides.....	11	31	42
Murder, attempt of.....	2	23	27
Minors, neglect of.....	9	8	17

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals, etc.*—Continued.

Crimes.	Acquitted.	Sentenced.	Total.
Mortality, against.....	4	18	22
Mutilation.....	1	10	11
Medicine, illegal practice of.....	2	6	8
Minors, corruption of.....	7	12	19
Maritime zone, constructions on the.....	3	3	3
Nature, crime against.....	3	3	3
Ordinances, infractions of, municipal.....	1,212	8,302	9,514
Property, fraudulent destruction of, insured.....	1	3	4
Peace, disturbance of the.....	4,131	8,158	10,289
Prostitution.....	21	44	65
Postal laws, violation of.....	.....	3	3
Perjury.....	.....	1	1
Pharmacy law, infraction of.....	1	1	1
Rape.....	.....	2	2
Road laws, infraction of.....	111	1,474	1,585
Riot.....	18	14	32
Seduction.....	18	29	47
Smuggling.....	.....	10	10
Sanitary laws, infraction of.....	310	2,477	2,787
Slander.....	8	21	29
Sec. 55 ^a , Penal Code, infraction of (Sunday closing).....	61	167	228
Sec. 30 ^b , Penal Code, infraction of (gambling houses).....	18	47	65
Sec. 37 ^c , Penal Code, infraction of (inexcusable use of deadly weapons).....	8	19	27
Sec. 137 ^d , Penal Code, infraction of (other offenses against the public justice).....	16	14	30
Sec. 444, Penal Code, infraction of (larceny).....	5	16	21
Sec. 305, Penal Code, infraction of (pawnbrokers).....	1	.....	1
Sec. 438, Penal Code, infraction of (purchasing stolen articles).....	.....	1	1
Sec. 412, Penal Code, infraction of (having possession of burglarious instruments).....	.....	3	3
Sec. 444-A, Penal Code, infraction of (unlawful use of property of another).....	5	12	17
Sec. 180, Penal Code, infraction of (sale of liquors on eve of elections).....	.....	2	2
Sec. 223, Penal Code, infraction of (assault with intent to commit felony).....	.....	2	2
Sec. 56, Penal Code, infraction of (subsequent offenses).....	.....	1	1
Sec. 36, Penal Code, infraction of (accessory).....	.....	1	1
Thefts.....	.....	4	4
Treasury, fraud against the public.....	3	4	7
Violation.....	.....	14	14
Weights and measures, false.....	14	105	119
Weapons, carrying deadly.....	162	2,323	2,485
	6,691	34,967	41,658

NOTE.—During the year there were 56 suicides and 45 attempts to suicide.

EXHIBIT D.

LIST OF FRANCHISE ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Thomas D. Mott, jr., authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas," approved July 30, 1912.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Fajardo permission to take 30 liters of water per second from the Fajardo River, approved July 30, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Pavenstedt Land Co., to take and use for irrigation purposes 286 liters of water per second from the Tanamá River, approved August 10, 1912.

An ordinance granting to the Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co. the right to reconstruct and widen its bridge over the San Antonio Channel and to extend its double track to a point approximately 234 feet west of stop 11, approved August 27, 1912.

An ordinance supplementing an ordinance entitled "A franchise granting the Fajardo Development Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway between the towns of Mameyes, Luquillo, Fajardo, Ceiba and Naguabo in the island of Porto Rico," approved August 27, 1912.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Robbins-Ripley Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of San Juan," approved September 4, 1912.

An ordinance granting to the Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co. the right to construct, maintain, and operate a street railway line extending between Santurce and Bayamon, approved September 4, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Francisco Antongiorgi to take and use for irrigation purposes $1\frac{1}{2}$ liters of water per second from the Brook Cristales, municipality of Yauco, approved October 12, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Porto Rico Railway Light & Power Co. to take and use for industrial purposes 1 liter of water per second from the Hondo River, Bayamon, approved October 23, 1912.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Thomas D. Mott, jr., authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas," approved October 23, 1912.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Sosthenes Belin the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines between the towns of Carolina and Hormigueros and other intervening towns and cities, together with local telephone systems in certain of said towns and local stations at other points," and authorizing the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. to construct, maintain, and operate telephone systems in San Juan, Mayaguez, and the eastern end of the island, approved December 12, 1912.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Francisco Antongiorgi to take and use for irrigation purposes $1\frac{1}{2}$ liters of water per second from the Brook Cristales, municipality of Sabana Grande, approved January 2, 1913.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Thomas D. Mott, jr., authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas," approved January 30, 1913.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Mona Island Phosphate Co. (Ltd.) to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of Mayaguez, approved May 31, 1913.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to W. F. Lippitt to take and use, for domestic and industrial purposes, 10 liters of water per minute from a certain brook in the municipality of Trujillo Alto, approved June 11, 1913.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Federico Aymat, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the right to take and use 40 liters of water per second, for industrial purposes, from the Toro River in the barrio of Indiera Baja, municipal district of Maricao," approved June 12, 1913.

An ordinance granting to the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques permission to construct, maintain, and operate a system of telegraph cable service between San Juan and a point on the maritime zone of Porto Rico connecting with a submarine telegraph cable on the shore of Porto Rico, approved June 19, 1913.

EXHIBIT E.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations held.

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applicants canceled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.	Appointments.
Assessor ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Bacteriologist ¹	2				2	2		50	
Bookbinder.....	4				4	4	1	100	4
Bookbinder foreman.....	1				1	1		100	1
Bookkeeper ¹	43	2		2	39	6	33	15.38	4
Building inspector ¹	3				3	3		100	2
Buyer ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Carpenter.....	1				1	1		100	1
Chainman.....	7	3			4	4		100	
Chauffeur.....	1				1	1		100	1
Chemist, assistant ¹	2				2	2		100	1
Civil engineer, assistant ¹	3			1	2	2		50	1
Clerk, first grade ¹	113	12	2		99	54	1	54.54	18
Clerk, second grade ¹	245	7	17		221	139	82	62.89	16
Clerk, second grade ^{1,2}	2				2	2	2	0	
Clerk, third grade ¹	112	4	10		98	65	33	66.32	15
Clerk, third grade ^{1,2}	1				1	1		100	1
Clerk, registry of property ¹	13	5			8	3	6	25	2
Composer ¹	4		1		3	3		100	3
Computer ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Dentist.....	2				2	2		100	
Draftsman.....	2		1		2	2	2	0	
Draftsman ¹	3				3	3		100	
Engineer, road roller.....	16	9			7	7		100	
Examiner of accounts ¹	10				10	2	8	20	
Food inspector ¹	4	1			3	3		100	2
Health officer ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Internal-revenue agent ¹	14	2			12	11	1	91.67	7
Jailer ¹	5	1			4	4		100	
Janitor.....	2				2	2		100	1
Janitor ²	3				3	3		100	3
Janitor ¹	6	1			5	5		100	
Labor inspector ¹	6	2			4	4	3	40	
Levelman.....	10	2			8	8		100	3
Lineman.....	1				1	1		100	
Machinist.....	1				1	1		100	1

¹ Written examination.² Noncompetitive examination for promotion.

TABLE A.—*Results of examinations held—Continued.*

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applications cancelled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.	Appointments.
Master tailor.....	2				2	2		100	.....
Matron.....	1				1	1		100	.....
Overseer.....	13	9			4	4		100	.....
Overseer, assistant.....	8	5			3	3		100	.....
Plumbing inspector ¹	4	1			3	3		100	.....
Police capataz.....	146	110			36	30	6	83.33	2
Porter ²	1				1	1		100	1
Practicante.....	8				8	8		100	1
Pressman.....	5			2	3	3		100	2
Pressman foreman.....	1				1	1		100	5
Prison guard ¹	134				134	134		100	1
Proofreader ¹	3	50	6	3	75	26	49	34.66	14
Proofreader ^{1,2}	1				1	1		100	3
Road foreman.....	32	20			12	12		100	1
Rodman.....	4	1			3	3		100	.....
Sanitary engineer, assistant ¹	4				4	4		100	.....
Stenographer ¹	72	1		2	69	10	59	14.49	2
Storekeeper ¹	1				1	1		100	4
Superintendent of kitchen.....	2				2	2		100	1
Surveyor ¹	3				3	3		100	.....
Teacher of drawing.....	1				1	1		100	1
Telephone operator.....	13				13	13		100	6
Telegrapher ¹	36	1	5		30	9	21	30	13
Transitman.....	2				2	2		100	.....
Translator ¹	32	1		1	30	3	27	10	2
Translator, legal ¹	5				5	5		100	2
Typewriter ¹	174	1		3	170	23	147	14.37	11
Veterinary inspector ¹	2				2	2		100	.....
Visiting physician.....	1				1	1		100	.....
Watchman.....	1				1	1		100	.....
Total.....	1,355	249	44	18	1,044	512	532	49.15	641

¹ Written examination.² Noncompetitive examination for promotion.

TABLE A-1.—*Examinations held for United States civil service.*

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

Examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.
Educational:			
First-grade English, customs service.....	15	27	35.71
Post-office clerk-carrier, English.....	25	33	43.10
Post-office clerk-carrier, Spanish.....	49	34	59.03
Steam engineer, second class.....	1	1	50.00
Subclerical, Spanish.....	1	1	50.00
Total.....	90	96	48.30
Noneducational:			
Boatman.....	1		100.00
Engineer, ice plant.....	1		100.00
Total.....	2		100.00
In all.....	92	96	48.93

FOR PROMOTION TO POSITIONS IN PORTO RICO.¹

	Number of competitors.
Post-office inspector.....	1

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT TO POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

Assistant agriculturist in farm economics.....	1
Draftsman, Supervising Architect of Treasury.....	1
General clerk, departmental service.....	6
Radio inspector.....	1
Stenographer and typewriter.....	6
In all.....	15

¹ The results of these examinations are not communicated to this commission.TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

[Character of change: C., classified service; U., unclassified service.]

Character of change.	Governor.		Police.		Secretary.		Justice.		Treasurer.		Auditor.	
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.
Probational and original appointments.....	4	1	119	2	.....	30	118	7	4	22	4	6
Transfers from United States civil service.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Transfers.....	1	.....	10	2	1	11	9	21	2	57	2	28
Promotions.....	2	.....	98	1	.....	3	82	3	1	12	1	6
Separations.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary employment:												
Appointments.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6	48	27	.....	102	.....	8
Separations.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	59	16	.....	46	1	3
Total.....	12	2	227	10	1	55	316	75	7	241	8	54

TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service, etc.*—Continued.

Character of change.	Interior.		Educa- tion.		Labor, char- ities, and correction.		Civil serv- ice com- mission.		Sanitation.		Total.		
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	Both.
Probational and original appointments.....	157	37	424	2	87	33	1	2	63	19	979	163	1,142
Appointments from United States register.....		3									3		3
Transfers from United States civil service.....	1	2									2	6	8
Reinstatements.....		34				3			3			40	40
Transfers.....		1		3		3		1		3	1	19	20
Promotions.....	70	100	301	14	12	40			2	60	411	333	744
Reductions.....	1	1	39			4			1	33	41	38	79
Separations.....	155	96	340	10	61	36			70	92	810	260	1,070
Temporary employment:													
Appointments.....	2	130		7	4	24		1	25	173	80	480	560
Separations.....	8	22	1	6	1	15		2	36	178	107	292	399
Total.....	394	426	1,105	42	165	158	1	6	197	561	2,431	1,634	4,065

TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions in the Porto Rico civil service, by department, salary, nationality, and classification. Based on appropriation, fiscal year 1913-14.*

[C=classified; U=unclassified]

[illegible]

TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions in the Porto Rican civil service, by department, salary, nationality, and classification, etc.—Continued.*

Salary of position.	Irrigation service.		Education.				Labor, charities, and correction.				Sanitation.				Civil Service Commission.				Executive council.		House of delegates.	University.	Library.	Totals.		
	Non-native.	Native.	Nonnative.		Native.		Nonnative.		Native.		Nonnative.		Native.		Non-native.	Native.	Non-native.	Native.	Non-native.	Native.	Non-native.	Native.				
			U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.									U.		C.	U.	C.
\$270.....																									600	
\$250.....																									1	
\$240.....																									11	
\$216.....	3																								2	
\$200.....																									1	
\$288.....																									1	
\$180.....	1																								1	
\$150.....																									1	
\$144.....																									3	
\$132.....																									44	
\$120.....																									3	
\$108.....																									9	
\$96.....																									20	
\$84.....																									13	
\$80.....																									20	
																									1	
																									1	
																									46	
	69	47	35	447	31	2,233	2	237	120	13	2	250	43	1	1	4	2	7	9	45	64	39	6	1,256	4,150

TABLE D.—*Distribution of positions and salaries in classified and unclassified service based on appropriation, fiscal year 1913-14.*

Branch of the service.	Classified service.		Unclassified service.		Total.	
	Number of positions.	Salaries.	Number of positions.	Salaries.	Number of positions.	Salaries.
Executive Council.....			16	\$33,400	16	\$33,400
House of delegates.....			45	25,660	45	25,660
Governor.....	3	\$2,460	6	16,650	9	19,110
Police.....	10	10,860	727	404,392	737	415,252
Secretary.....	103	103,485	6	8,436	109	111,921
Justice.....	94	104,360	200	283,750	294	388,110
Treasury.....	179	174,480	7	15,160	186	189,640
Auditor.....	39	55,860	3	9,300	42	65,160
Interior.....	255	217,290	77	30,800	332	248,090
Irrigation.....			116	167,425	116	167,425
Education.....	66	84,860	2,670	1,220,640	2,736	1,305,500
University of Porto Rico.....			103	126,684	103	126,684
Insular library.....			6	5,280	6	5,280
Labor, charities, and corrections.....	239	155,796	120	26,580	359	182,376
Civil service commission.....	5	5,020	3	5,900	8	10,920
Sanitation service.....	263	251,320	45	23,818	308	275,138
Total.....	1,256	1,165,791	4,150	2,403,875	5,406	3,569,666

TABLE E.—*Showing number of positions and total salaries of native and non-native officers and employees.*

[Appropriation 1913-14.]

Department or office.	Natives.			Non-natives.			Total.		
	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.
Executive council.....	\$17,400	9	\$1,793	\$16,000	7	\$2,286	\$33,400	16	\$2,088
House of delegates.....	25,660	45	579				25,660	45	579
Governor.....	7,110	6	1,185	12,000	3	4,000	19,110	9	2,123
Police.....	403,952	732	552	11,300	5	2,260	415,252	737	561
Secretary.....	63,881	80	799	48,040	29	1,657	111,921	109	1,027
Justice.....	342,160	280	1,222	45,950	14	3,282	388,110	294	1,320
Treasury.....	116,240	145	809	73,400	41	1,790	189,640	186	1,020
Auditor.....	37,060	30	1,235	28,100	12	2,342	65,160	42	1,551
Interior.....	194,140	308	630	53,950	24	2,248	248,090	332	747
Irrigation service.....	39,020	47	830	128,405	69	1,861	167,425	116	1,443
Education.....	887,410	2,254	394	418,090	482	867	1,305,500	2,736	477
University.....	30,384	39	779	96,300	64	1,505	126,684	103	1,230
Insular library.....	5,280	6	880				5,280	6	880
Labor, charities and corrections.....	178,376	357	500	4,000	2	2,000	182,376	359	508
Civil service commission.....	5,620	6	936	5,300	2	2,650	10,920	8	1,385
Sanitation service.....	245,658	293	838	29,480	15	1,965	275,138	308	893
Total.....	2,599,351	4,637	561	970,315	769	1,262	3,569,666	5,406	903

EXHIBIT F.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SANITATION, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, *San Juan, P. R., August 22, 1913.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. On this date terminated the first complete year since the reorganization of the service under the act approved March 14, 1912, which gave to this service the powers necessary to properly carry out its work. The experience of the year has been sufficient to prove the efficiency of the law and to justify the existence of this special insular service.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the island had been invaded by one of the most terrible diseases known to mankind, bubonic plague, and there was raging in the little town of Peñuelas an epidemic of typhoid fever which had already involved 10 per cent of the entire population and threatened to decimate the town. Both of these epidemics disappeared with a loss of life so small that the proportion of deaths for the island was not affected. At the beginning of the year the life of the present board of health had been so brief that the service was still without regulations to govern it in its work, and it was necessary to take advantage of the full powers granted to the director of sanitation by section 5 of the act to reorganize the service, which, in case of a declared epidemic, authorizes "the director of sanitation to take such emergency action as may be necessary to suppress the same." But the gentlemen composing the board, at the sacrifice of their personal interests and with the most unselfish devotion to the interests of their country, were in almost continuous session during the early part of this year in the preparation of the sanitary rules and regulations so urgently needed. When these regulations were promulgated they were accepted by the service as law and superseded all emergency orders which had been given by this office during the time of urgent necessity. These regulations have been upheld by the courts in every instance and there is being prepared for the island a sanitary code which is excelled by none in the world and which is being copied by other countries in like conditions.

It is believed by many that the removal of garbage and the cleaning of streets are the principal offices of a department of sanitation, but as a matter of fact they constitute a very small portion of its duty. As this work requires no special knowledge it has been my endeavor to leave these mechanical labors to minor employees and to devote the time of the technical employees to the study of the means for the prevention of diseases and the carrying out of the measures for that purpose. In this study the first necessity is a knowledge of the diseases which exist. With this end in view the law authorizes the director of sanitation to require such reports as he may consider necessary. These reports in many cases come from persons who are not instructed in technical medical terminology and are therefore frequently incorrect. Under the civil registry law no person can be buried without a death certificate, which death certificate must be signed by the attending physician, by the city physician, by any other physician after an inspection of the body, or by the civil registrar. In the island, outside of the larger towns, the number of physicians does not exceed more than 1 to every 10,000 inhabitants. Taking into consideration with this small proportion of physicians the great difficulties of travel in the interior it is variously estimated by those best acquainted with the conditions that from 80 to 90 per cent of all deaths occur in persons who have never been attended by a physician. Under the circumstances it will be easy to understand the great inaccuracy of any statistics as to causes of death and the great difficulty of arriving at any conclusion from such statistics except in the larger towns. It has been my endeavor since the organization of the service to secure the rendering of death reports in such form as to show which persons have been attended by a physician during their last illness and which have died without such attendance, hoping thereby to establish at least a fairly accurate proportion for the causes of deaths.

During the past year no such separation has been possible but it is hoped during the coming year to secure the reports in such form so as to arrive at a more exact determination of the causes of deaths.

Because of the facts just stated there have unquestionably existed in the interior of the island a number of epidemics of transmissible diseases of which no knowledge whatever reached the central office. This is particularly the case with regard to typhoid fever, smallpox, and epidemic parotiditis (mumps). It is believed that a great many of the epidemics of these diseases which occur in the towns without apparent origin have been brought from the interior in this way. For this reason during the past year I have endeavored to visit the interior whenever possible with a view to determining sanitary conditions which exist therein and for the purpose of investigating epidemics where they are known to exist. In this way an epidemic of typhoid was found in the barrio of Matón of Cayey, at the headwaters of certain small streams emptying into Rio La Plata. This epidemic was said to have existed in previous years and explains the occurrence of apparent sporadic cases of typhoid in Cayey and in Comerio. Each case of death reported which appears to be in the slightest degree suspicious is carefully investigated by the bureau of transmissible diseases, and in this way a great many cases, and even epidemics, such as the one at Cayey, are found which under previous administrations were entirely unknown. For this reason the comparative showing of the occurrence of transmissible diseases as compared with previous years does not appear as favorable to this service as it would have been without this careful investigation. There is an enormous proportion of the island which is practically never visited by any physician. This includes the interior mountainous lands, especially those devoted to the cultivation of coffee, which are the sections most infected with uncinariasis. Many of the haciendas are situated at points a full day's travel away from a town in which a physician resides. This makes it exceedingly difficult if not impossible to secure medical attendance.

But little impression can be made on the enormous number of cases of anemia by the maintenance of anemia dispensaries in the towns. For this reason during the past year stations were established in the interior, in the Barrio Rio Prieto of Yauco, and at various points in Jayuya and Barros. The results obtained at these points were so favorable that in January of the present year the director of sanitation, accompanied by Dr. Pedro Malaret, medical inspector, and Dr. B. K. Ashford of the United States Army, made a visit on horseback to the interior of the island with a view to determining the points most favorable for establishing stations. At that time the funds at the disposal of the service were not sufficient to justify the establishment of more than one such station, which was located in the barrio of Ala de las Piedras of Barros. The doctor in attendance maintains also substations at Cacaos and Minillas in Barros and at Villalba Arriba in Juana Diaz. It has not been possible for me to visit these stations, but from the reports received it is believed that the results have more than justified the expense of maintenance. As a result of this visit of inspection to the interior request was made for a larger appropriation and the sum of \$15,000 was granted by the legislature for the purpose of continuing this work. With this it is my intention to maintain stations in different portions of the island with the corresponding substations. It is expected that the services of the doctors at these stations will be utilized in the study of the diseases prevailing in the interior in cooperation with the Institute of Tropical Medicine.

Reference has been made to the requirement of the law that no dead body be buried until after the cause of death has been registered in the civil register, said cause of death to be certified by the attending physician, by some other physician after an inspection of the body, or by the registrar. This necessitates the bringing of the body to the town to the office of the civil registry. In many cases during the rainy season it requires 12 hours or longer of difficult travel to reach the town from the outlying barrios and in time of floods it is impossible. This delays the burial of the body at times three or four days, besides constituting an enormous strain on the energy of the families and friends of the deceased. In order to avoid this, recommendation was made to the last legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the establishment of registries of deaths at such rural cemeteries as the service of sanitation might consider necessary. The attorney general has interpreted the law as allowing the examination of the bodies by the person in charge of the rural cemeteries and of the certification of the death by him. The report of causes of death will still be inaccurate, but the problem of the burial of the dead has been solved thereby.

The legislature in the session of 1913 passed an act appropriating the sum of \$20,000 to establish an institute for the study of tropical medicine under the direction of this service. In accordance with this act and with the approval of the governor the following physicians were appointed as members of the institute: W. F. Lippitt, president; Francisco J. Hernandez, secretary; Bailey K. Ashford, member; Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez, permanent member; Isaac Gonzalez Martinez, permanent member.

A meeting was held for purposes of organization and it was determined to recommend that Dr. Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez be sent to attend the School of Tropical Medicine in London to study the methods of research adopted in that school and to investigate the question of materials that might be necessary for us to acquire. At the time of his departure the attention of the service was so entirely occupied by the demands upon it caused by the epidemic of plague that all further work of the institute was postponed. During the session of the last legislature recommendation was made for an increase in the scope of the institute and a change in the title to the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, providing also for the giving of instruction by the members of the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene to the officers of this service and to such other people as might be considered proper. This new act provides for the payment of salaries to the permanent members and for the participation of the officers of the Federal Government in this work.

In accordance with the terms of the act Dr. Pedro Gutierrez Igaravidez was appointed a permanent member, and he, with the director of sanitation and Dr. Isaac Gonzalez Martinez, director of the bacteriological laboratory, who are ex officio members, recommended to the governor the request for the detail of Maj. B. K. Ashford, Medical Corps, United States Army, and Dr. W. B. King, United States Public Health Service. Under the provisions of the law governing the United States Army Dr. Ashford can not be so detailed. But he has been placed on special duty in the investigation of tropical diseases in Porto Rico and will cooperate in every way possible with the members of the institute. We are informed that Dr. King will be on hand about the middle of August. This new organization took effect on April 1, and the institute since that date has been occupied with the preliminary preparations for the field expedition which is to be shortly sent out into the interior of the island. In addition to these preparations the members of the institute resident in San Juan have taken a principal part in the instruction given in the school for inspectors which was established in this service under date of May 5.

Up to the time of the organization of the service of sanitation in July, 1911, there were no laws or regulations in existence in the island governing the work of sanitation and there was no personnel properly instructed in the methods of inspection and the requirements of proper sanitation. Not even the physicians appointed in the service had been especially trained for that purpose and the other employees were almost without exception entirely ignorant of the requirements of the positions to which they were appointed. In recognition of the necessity for a trained personnel a proviso for instruction in tropical medicine and hygiene was included in the act to reorganize the institute and after consultation with the members of the institute and the chiefs of divisions of the sanitation service, the school for sanitary inspector was organized and convened on May 5. The organization of the school was as follows: Dr. R. del Valle, chemistry and bromatology; Dr. J. Gomez Brioso, rules and regulations; Dr. B. K. Ashford, hygiene and disinfection; Dr. P. Gutierrez, pathology and hygiene; Dr. Gonzalez Martinez, bacteriology and parasitology; Mr. A. Paniagua, statistics; Dr. M. A. Zavala, sanitary inspection; Dr. C. F. Hartman, veterinary inspection; Mr. F. D. McCown, property and accounts; Mr. F. E. Dalrymple, sanitary engineering.

To this school were brought in those young men employees of the service who had by their zeal and attention to duty shown themselves worthy of promotion and of permanent employment. In addition, the classes were thrown open to such other persons not employees as desired to attend under the promise that those who might pass the examinations would be given preference in case of future employment. There were in attendance on this school 23 employees and 30 nonemployees. Of this number 11 employees and 7 others graduated. All nonemployees graduated have been given employment subject to examination under the civil service. The intention is to repeat the course of instruction during the coming fall and winter and to extend it to include such health officers as may desire to take part therein. The instruction to be given to these health officers will be of a much more technical nature than

that given to the inspectors. It is hoped that it will be possible in the future to require all applicants for appointment in the corps of health officers to pass through this school and be approved therein before their appointment to the service. So far as known no school of like nature for the instruction of sanitary inspectors has ever been established anywhere else in the world.

As the personnel of the service became experienced in their duties it was found that many of the inspectors were more satisfactory in the performance of the work of the service than the medical officials, who at the smaller towns were compelled by circumstances to also discharge the duties of city physician, and who thereby came to a considerable extent under the influence of the local authorities making it more difficult for them to attend to their duties properly. In addition to this, the salaries that were being paid to the health officers were not sufficient to hold men who were capable of earning much greater sums in private practice and who therefore were exactly the class of men that we needed. In view of that fact the appropriation for the coming year was requested in such shape as to allow a reorganization of the service, giving better salaries to the health officers, extending the territory to which they were formerly allotted, and leaving the routine details of the service to the nonprofessional inspectors. This reorganization was carried out at the end of June to go into effect July 1. The coming year will determine as to its efficiency.

TUBERCULOSIS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The most serious problem confronting this service at the present time is that of the proper control of tuberculosis. To this disease has been attributed during the past year 1611 deaths. The disease in almost every instance is preventable and its control is merely a question of dollars and cents. It is produced by transmission from one person to another, this transmission being facilitated by improper housing conditions, by certain classes of work, particularly in the tobacco factories, by lack of cleanliness in dwelling houses and in factories, particularly spitting on the floor, by lack of proper sunlight, and finally by permitting cases of tuberculosis in the last stages to remain in their homes.

The matter of housing conditions has been covered by the board of health in the regulations governing the construction of houses, in the one governing urbanization of lands, and in the regulations providing for the rat proofing of buildings. All these regulations give to this service ample authority to control new constructions and in case of necessity to require remodeling of old buildings. But it has not been possible to carry out these requirements to the extent desired because of the fact that San Juan, for example, does not contain a sufficient number of buildings to house the people residing therein. Prior to the organization of this service there had grown up in Puerta de Tierra a Barrio de Obreros (workingmen's district), the condition of which was unspeakably vile. There were in this section 485 houses of which practically none were provided with any means for the disposal of the excreta. There were no roads which would allow the entrance of wagons for the removal of garbage and excreta and dirt and water were thrown upon the ground to rot and breed disease. These conditions existed in lands belonging to the insular Government as well as in private properties. The owners of the land rented for indeterminate periods small sections of land without reference to streets or means of entrance or exit, and without previous preparation of the land by installation of water or sewers, and even without drainage. These rentals were made without written contract of any kind and the proprietor of the land reserved the right to terminate the contract at his pleasure. The amount of land rented was almost universally barely sufficient for the construction of the dwelling house and did not allow any space for outbuildings, latrines, etc. In view of the uncertainty of tenure, the tenant was not justified in going to the expense of introducing water and constructing sewers. This system of rentals still exists and will continue to render difficult the work of this service until some means are adopted to secure greater permanency of occupancy for the tenant of the land. The regulations for the urbanization of lands when prepared by the board of health was interpreted to refer only to newly occupied lands and not to such lands as those in Puerta de Tierra, which had already been built up to their utmost capacity. In spite of this lack of authority considerable improvements have been secured by the Service of Sanitation to alleviate this condition by opening streets, removing fences, requiring the destruction of houses that were in dangerous condition, and prohibiting new construction, until the regulations

as provided were complied with. Recently, since July 1, 1913, a decision has been obtained from the municipal court of San Juan to the effect that this regulation is applicable to all lands used for such purposes and steps will be taken to compel the owners of such properties to comply with the law.

Great improvements have been made in the condition of tenement houses in San Juan and Puerta de Tierra, but the service has been compelled to face the constant opposition of the owners of the property and the fact that the persons living in these tenement houses are unable to find dwelling houses in any other place. It is a matter of the utmost importance that some steps should be taken without further delay to provide dwellings for the working people of San Juan. This is a problem which must be met by the municipal authorities. It has been proposed by the municipality to purchase from the insular government certain lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico in Puerta de Tierra, these lands to be drained and provided with streets, sewers, water and light and the lots to be sold at four or five dollars a square meter to persons desiring to erect homes thereon. It is not believed that this will be sufficient to correct the evil. The lands referred to are already occupied by dwellings and accommodate as many people now as would be taken care of by the proposed plan. The price asked for the land would be too great to permit of the participation in the benefits by those laborers who are most in need of assistance. Finally these lands are really needed for the future commercial development of the city and will be immensely valuable for that purpose in the near future. Puerta de Tierra and Santurce are almost entirely the result of the growth of the past 10 years. The portion of San Juan proper which is suitable for business purposes is fully occupied and the spread which has already begun must necessarily be through these lands in Puerto de Tierra. It is believed that the only section available for dwellings is that lying along the ocean beyond the park, and it is earnestly recommended that the question of the acquirement of lands for the purpose of a barrio de obreros (workingmen's district) be taken up by the proper authorities without delay. In other municipalities of the island this problem of the housing conditions never will be so serious because of the fact that San Juan is peculiarly situated geographically, being located on a narrow island and having only one means of exit. It is not possible to take advantage of the land lying across the bay because that land is almost entirely swampy.

The only industry of importance in the island which requires factory work is the making of cigars and cigarettes. Owing to the more urgent demands on its time the board of health has not up to the present been able to enter upon the preparation of regulations covering this industry. For that reason no active steps have as yet been taken in the matter. The work of the service has been limited to requiring the observation of general sanitary conditions, proper light and ventilation and the observation of cleanliness, the prevention of spitting on the floors, etc. This matter will be taken up during the coming year.

The question of maintenance of proper cleanliness in dwelling houses, besides being of the gradual education of the people, is also necessarily dependent upon proper lighting and ventilation and the prohibition of certain occupations therein. The lighting and ventilation is a matter of building construction and to meet this necessity the board of health has prohibited the occupancy of rooms without outside openings, thus doing away with the dark inside rooms which could never be properly cleaned or ventilated. This regulation is exceedingly difficult to enforce in the older houses of San Juan for the reasons stated above. The most injurious occupation which has heretofore been carried on in the dwelling houses was that of washing clothing. This has been prohibited except under special conditions, and is being gradually eliminated. Unfortunately this is one of the necessary occupations and the people dedicated to the work have not means sufficient to provide themselves with proper facilities for carrying it on. This will necessitate the construction of public laundries and the enforcement of their use under proper regulations. These public laundries being works of a permanent nature must be constructed and maintained by the municipalities. Because of the laws covering the expenditure of money by the municipalities the acquirement of these facilities will necessarily be exceedingly slow of accomplishment.

Tuberculosis is transmitted from one person to another by bacteria, thrown off ordinarily by coughing and in the sputum. In this way it is one of the most infectious diseases known and because of its generally occurring among persons living in insanitary conditions, it nearly always involves more than one member of a family. For this reason it is imperatively necessary to separate the

diseased person from the other members of his family by removing him to some proper place for his isolation and treatment. The Tuberculosis League organized some years ago maintains a sanitarium for the treatment of incipient cases in addition to its educational work. This hospital will accommodate only 50 patients. It is estimated by those best informed that there are in the island from five to six hundred persons in such advanced stages as to constitute a danger to their families and to other members of the community. Aside from the possibility of saving the lives of many of these people, it is a matter of urgent necessity that they should be removed from contact with the well. Recognizing this, the legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$120,000 for the construction of seven hospitals which were to be dedicated especially to the treatment of tuberculosis, and anemia, as well as those general diseases which could not be properly attended to in the municipal hospitals. This sum of \$120,000 is not sufficient to do more than begin construction and no appropriation has been made for maintenance. The number of deaths caused by bubonic plague was 36. The number of deaths due to tuberculosis during the past year was 1,611. Of those infected with plague 65 per cent died. Of those infected with tuberculosis practically 100 per cent die. The eradication of tuberculosis is merely a question of providing sufficient funds. It is therefore recommended that the attention of the legislature be called to this in its next session with an urgent recommendation for providing the proper means to combat this "white plague."

MUNICIPAL SANITATION.

This service under the law is in direct charge of street cleaning and removal of garbage. The municipalities are charged with the construction of all works of a permanent nature and with the maintenance thereof subject to the inspection of the officers of this service. The service of street cleaning and removal of garbage has been as a rule efficient in all the towns, but few complaints having been made of lack of efficiency. These, as a rule, were due to the difficulties with which the health officers had to contend in securing proper pasture for the animals used by them in their work. Toward the latter part of the year, many of the animals having died, there was a deficiency in the number required to properly attend to the work.

The law requires that the municipalities shall provide dumping grounds for the garbage and refuse and shall construct and maintain crematories where necessary. Up to the present time not a single municipality has constructed the prescribed crematories and only the following have furnished land belonging to them for use as a dump: Barranquitas, Barros, Cabo Rojo, Ciales, Coamo, Corozal, Guaynabo, Guayama, Jayuya, Juana Diaz, Las Marias, Lolza, Naranjito, Quebradillas, Rincon, Salinas, San German, San Lorenzo, San Sebastian, Yabucoa and Yauco.

In the majority of instances arrangements have been made by the municipal authorities with private parties to permit the use of some portion of their property for this purpose, and so long as no obstruction is placed in the way of their use, no objection has been raised by us to such sites. Garbage mixed with broken bottles, tin cans and so forth, is liable to cause injury to cattle running on the land used as a dump. Therefore under date of June 19, 1913, an order was issued from this office to require the separation of such bottles tin cans, etc. and their removal on certain fixed dates to be deposited at a separate point so as to avoid such injuries to the stock.

This still leaves the food refuse, manure and other matters of organic nature which is available for feeding hogs or for use as fertilizer which are destroyed by burning at considerable expense or wasted by being thrown away.

It is desired in the coming year to make some provision for utilizing this material as is done in other sections of the world in the effort to repay some of the expense of handling the garbage.

Upon the organization of this service but few of the municipalities were provided with proper water supplies; this included San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Guayama, Caguas, Cayey, Albonito, Coamo, Rio Piedras, Yabucoa, Salinas and Utuado, and the following had water brought into the town furnishing a partial supply which however was not carried into the houses: Naguabo, Patillas and Adjuntas.

Of these towns, Arecibo and San Juan were the only ones provided with a system of sewerage and in both cases this system was only partial. Recognizing the fact that the proper supply of water and proper means for removal

of excreta are of the first necessities in a campaign for sanitation, the effort has been made to secure from all the municipalities the installation of water supply and sewers. An act passed by the legislature in 1911 was believed at first to be drawn in such terms as to allow the municipalities to borrow funds for these purposes, but early in the past year it was decided that the law was defective and that it would be necessary to correct it before such loans could be made. For this reason almost all public works of this nature were held up until after the session of the legislature when the necessary changes of the law were made.

In the past year water supply has been installed in Fajardo, Humacao, Peñuelas, Yauco, Jayuya, Naranjito and Ciales and work is in progress in Guanica. Prior to the organization of this service an appropriation had been made to dig an artesian well at Quebradillas. This well was completed and water found, but the funds were not sufficient to pipe the water into the town. The necessary appropriation was made in the last session of the legislature. At the same time funds were provided for an artesian well at Isabela and work has already been begun for its construction.

Studies have been made for installation in Juncos, Gurabo, Maunabo, Santa Isabel, San German, Aguadilla, San Sebastian, Lares, Camuy, Hatillo and Barranquitas, and also in Aibonito, Guayama, Ponce and Mayaguez for an improvement in the facilities now existing which are not sufficient for the necessities of the increased population.

Sewers are being constructed in Fajardo, Humacao, Yauco, and Cayey. The municipal authorities of Río Piedras have in the course of preparation a plan for the installation of sewers with the intention of requesting a loan to cover this expense and the construction of a market place and hospital and the remodeling of the slaughterhouse.

With the introduction of the water supply into a town and the consequent installation of baths, water closets, wash basins, etc., the disposal of the excess water becomes a serious problem particularly in this island where the water of the rivers is used almost universally for drinking purposes. For this reason the constant endeavor of this office has been to persuade all towns having water systems to also install sewers and to insist upon the construction of sewers whenever water supply systems are installed. Very great progress has already been made in this regard as is evidenced by the number of towns that have requested loans for such purposes.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

I regret to be compelled to report upon the condition of the municipal hospitals because with the exception of a very few the condition of these hospitals is such as to be a disgrace to the community which maintains them.

The municipal hospital in San Juan is a fine building, well adapted to its purposes and is maintained with an efficient personnel and in excellent condition at all times. The municipality deserves great credit therefor.

The hospital at Arecibo is also well maintained so far as the funds at the disposal of the municipality permit. It is reported that the building is not the property of the municipality and that therefore they are unable to make the repairs and additions required and which they would be glad to do if the building was owned by them.

The hospitals at Mayaguez and Ponce are in fair condition.

Many of the municipalities have interested themselves in this question of the erection of proper hospitals, and within the past year new hospitals have been completed and occupied in Humacao, Bayamon, Vieques and Guayama. The municipal authorities in these towns take great interest in the matter and it is believed that the hospitals will be well maintained.

Among other towns which maintain creditable hospitals may be mentioned Juncos, Salinas, Yauco and San Sebastian.

A number of other towns have buildings which are known as hospitals, but a census made of the sick under treatment in these hospitals during the past year showed that over 50 per cent of the patients under treatment therein are chronic cases which have no right to be kept in hospitals. These buildings should be known as asylums for the aged rather than as hospitals.

The amount devoted by the municipalities to hospital purposes economically administered would be sufficient to maintain under proper conditions all those sick who need hospital treatment in the respective municipalities.

Medical attendance upon the sick is intrusted altogether to the municipal authorities and is paid for them from municipal funds. Some of the municipalities are so poor that they are unable to pay a salary sufficient to secure the attendance of a physician and the people of the community are not sufficient in number nor in means to justify a physician in taking up his residence among them. As a result of this fact many of the towns of the island are without medical attendance of any kind except an occasional visit once or twice a week of some physician residing in one of the neighboring towns. In this condition at the present time may be mentioned the towns of Naranjito, Toa Alta, Dorado, Morovis, Quebradillas, Aguada, Moca, Rincon, Hormigueros and Maunabo.

The effort was made at one time to insure medical attendance to these towns by maintaining a health officer in each one of them and there is a provision in the law allowing the health officers to collect salaries from both the service of sanitation and the municipality, but it was found that the municipal authorities required political services from the health officer in consideration for the salary paid him by the municipality and when he declined to furnish such service disaffection became so frequent between them as to interfere in the performance of his duty. It has therefore been found necessary to withdraw this permission in practically every instance, leaving the above mentioned towns without medical attendance of any kind. It is believed that in the end it will be to the interest of the insular Government to take charge of this service of medical attendance upon the sick poor at least in those towns that have not sufficient funds to enable them to secure the services of a physician.

MUNICIPAL JAILS.

The majority of the municipal jails on the island are basement rooms in the buildings occupied by the municipalities as the city hall. These as a rule are rented buildings, old, very much neglected and in many cases have only been saved from being declared uninhabitable by the fact that the municipality would not be able to secure other quarters. As a rule the period of confinement in these jails is so short that no serious harm can be done to the health of those confined therein.

But unfortunately the capacity of the public insane asylum of the island is not sufficient to accommodate all of those who should be confined therein and the municipalities are compelled to care for the dangerous insane in the municipal jails. The condition of these insane is deplorable, and some steps should be taken at the earliest practicable date to enlarge the capacity of the Insular Insane Asylum so as to relieve the municipal jails of these unfortunate. The buildings occupied for this purpose not being the property of the municipality, the municipal authorities even where they have funds available do not wish to expend them in repairs to a private building. The result of this is that municipal jails in their vast majority are in a condition which constitute a disgrace to the people of Porto Rico. As notable exceptions to this rule may be mentioned the towns of Arecibo, Gurabo, Maricao, Naguabo, Ponce, Caguas and Humacao.

CITY HALL.

The comment already made with reference to the municipal jails, would also to a large extent be applicable to the city halls with the exception that the offices are located in the upper story of the building and sanitary conditions are very much better than those existing in the rooms dedicated to jail purposes.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The municipal market, besides its purposes of affording facilities to the dealers in food supplies, is considered as a source of revenue for the municipality. As a rule at the beginning of this service the markets were in such condition as to make them a focus of infection for the breeding of flies and all kinds of vermin. The conditions as to cleanliness have been very much improved as the result of the constant efforts of the officers of this service. During the past year notable improvements have been made in a number of towns in the construction of new market buildings or in repairs of those already existing. Especially worthy of comment is the reconstructed market in San Juan which in its present form is one of the most complete, finest, and most

sanitary buildings which I have ever seen dedicated to this purpose. Considerable improvements have been begun in the municipal market of Ponce, but they have not been finished at this writing and conditions are not as yet satisfactory. The municipalities of Guayama and Maricao have good concrete markets which are maintained in good condition. The market in Mayaguez is of good capacity but is very badly maintained. In Cayey, as the municipality has not sufficient funds to allow of their constructing a building for this purpose, the alcalde has under construction as a private enterprise an excellent concrete market which is to be put up in exact accordance with the sanitary regulations.

MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Unless properly constructed and very carefully managed a slaughterhouse quickly becomes a focus of infection and a public nuisance by reason of the blood, manure, hairs, horns and other animal matter which may be considered as the wastes of this business, and which are thrown out on the ground at the side of the slaughterhouse there to decompose and breed flies, etc. The slaughterhouse is also a source of revenue to the municipality. For these reasons this service has insisted on attention being paid by the municipalities to the proper maintenance of these buildings. The existing regulations, prepared prior to the organization of this service, prohibit the construction of buildings for this purpose within a distance of 100 meters of any inhabited building, but do not in any way restrict the building of dwelling houses alongside of the slaughterhouse. As a result of this in many of the towns the slaughterhouse is within the thickly inhabited section. In municipalities such as San Juan which are provided with public sewers and others such as Arecibo, Aguadilla, Ponce and Arroyo where there is free drainage direct to the sea, it is very easy to maintain proper cleanliness, but in the interior towns without sewers the conditions were unspeakably vile. This has however been materially improved in almost every instance. A notable exception is the town of Carolina but this will be remedied during the coming year by the occupancy of a new slaughterhouse which has just been constructed. Among the other towns which have constructed new buildings during the year are Trujillo Alto, Rio Grande, Yabucoa, Sabana Grande, Maricao, Coamo, Juncos, Caguas and Comerio. The following towns have slaughterhouses in exceedingly bad condition: Aguas Buenas, Añasco, Barros, Bayamon, Ciales, Cidra, Gurabo, Juana Diaz, Maunabo, Patillas, Peñuelas, San Sebastian and Vieques.

MUNICIPAL MEAT MARKETS.

This is also a source of revenue to the municipality and therefore should be maintained by them in good condition. In those towns which maintain a general market the meat market is carried on as a part thereof. In the majority of the towns the condition thereof ranges from fair to good and in Trujillo Alto, Juncos, and Humacao they are noted as very good. Camuy, Comerio, Corozal, Coamo, Rincon, and Rio Grande have recently constructed new buildings for this purpose. Añasco, Maunabo, Patillas, Peñuelas, San German and San Sebastian are noted as being in especially bad condition. Yabucoa has recently constructed a commodious building for this purpose but owing to bad management and lack of proper care the building is already deteriorated and needs considerable repairs.

STREETS.

All the towns of the island are divided into two parts; that which is considered by the municipal authorities as the urban zone (*zona urbana*), and that portion outside of these limits. This outside portion may be built up as closely as any portion of the urban zone, but has grown up gradually by the building of houses on private lands on which the streets were not properly laid out, drained or paved. This portion of the town from the point of view of the sanitarian is as important as that which is known as the urban zone. None of the municipalities however attend to the condition of streets outside of what they consider the urban zone. Many of them absolutely neglect the streets even within this zone. San Juan, Arecibo and Manati are better paved than any other towns on the island within that portion of the town devoted to business. But all of these towns in the outskirts have streets that are in very bad condition. The streets of Ponce are in such miserable condition as to render

them almost impassable at times. Caguas is very much the same and Mayaguez but very little better. Ponce has requested a loan for the purpose of paving the more important streets.

DRAINAGE.

It is a recognized principle in common law that the water from high land has a right to drain into the low-lying ground, so long as the natural condition of the land is not changed; but when by the building of streets, street drains, etc. these natural conditions are so altered as to concentrate the rain waters upon a narrow section of the lowland, it is doubtful to what extent this principle continues to hold. This question has caused very serious difficulties in the towns of San Juan, Caguas, Carolina and Manati. It has been held by the service that the owner of the land is responsible for the condition found thereon and that he must make claim against the municipality, with whom this service is under no obligation to deal. At the present time the drain at Carolina, quite an expensive artificial drain, is obstructed because of the failure to maintain the ditch at the point below the town where this ditch crosses private property. A similar condition exists in Caguas.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The buildings occupied by the public schools should be divided into two classes, those owned by the municipality and those rented. Of those owned almost all are in excellent condition, there being however in many of them some slight changes necessary such as reconstruction of latrines and some changes in ventilation. On the other hand the rented buildings may be considered to be almost without exception unsuitable for the purpose and very deficient in many respects. The task of the department of education is colossal. The number of children requiring school facilities is very much beyond the resources at the command of the department. For that reason it has been impossible to accomplish all that is to be desired in the matter of sanitation in the schools, although the commissioner of education and his subordinates have made every effort to secure proper conditions. I consider this matter an exceptionally important one, because of the effect from an educational point of view upon the children. The future of every country is in the children and depends upon the manner in which they are educated. If surrounded in school by unsanitary conditions no amount of teaching verbally will make them believe in the necessity of having their homes any better than the school.

A résumé of the conditions existing in the municipalities with respect to their public establishments is hereto attached and marked "Table A."

PLAGUE.

The existence of bubonic plague in the island was first brought to the attention of the sanitary authorities on the evening of June 14, 1912. The case first seen was a young male mulatto who had been sick at his home in Puerta de Tierra since June 12, but was not suspected as suffering from the plague until the 14th, upon which date he was removed to the quarantine hospital and the house in which he was living immediately fumigated and closed. The next morning in a conference between members of the service of sanitation and municipal physicians the facts were brought out that previous to the report of the above-mentioned case there had been two deaths of a suspicious nature simulating bubonic plague in the same neighborhood on the 13th and 14th of June, one a young man 20 years old who had been working on the docks and who had fallen sick on the 11th of June and died on the evening of the 14th. An autopsy was performed upon the last-mentioned case without revealing anything definitely characteristic. The next day, however, specimens taken from the cadaver were examined with more care and bacilli were found which had the morphological appearance of the bacillus of plague, but being mixed with a great number of the bacteria of putrefaction no definite or absolute opinion could be given. Guinea pigs inoculated with secretions from the body rapidly succumbed to septicemia without characteristic lesions of plague.

The bacteriological investigation of the case reported on the 14th, the first case brought to the attention of the service of sanitation, was more satisfactory. In this instance examination of smears taken from the bubo of the patient demonstrated a pure culture of a bacillus simulating in every respect

the morphological characteristics of that of the bacillus of plague. Furthermore, the patient having exhibited typical symptoms of the disease gave the sanitary authorities sufficient cause to believe that it could be nothing else. Guinea pigs inoculated were found after a proper period of incubation to be suffering from all the symptoms of the disease, and upon autopsy and bacteriological inspection of secretions therefrom the plague bacillus was found in pure culture, as well as the characteristic anatomopathological lesions common to this disease. These investigations, extending over a period of four days and ending in the finding of the characteristic bacillus in both the patients examined and the guinea-pig control, added to the clinical symptoms exhibited, with the further fact of the appearance of several other deaths during this period offering the same characteristics, left no room for doubt as to the diagnosis of bubonic plague, and the sanitary authorities therefore officially notified the acting governor immediately to this effect. This conclusion was reached on the 19th of June, and a proclamation informing the public of the presence of plague was issued by the acting governor on the same afternoon.

In the meanwhile, notwithstanding the difficulty of affirming the presence of so grave a disease as plague in the absence of definite bacteriologic proof the sanitary authorities were so impressed with the serious nature of their clinical findings as to put forth every effort to combat the epidemic as early as the morning of June 15, the day after the first suspected case was reported. On the latter date, with the end in view of eliminating all rat harborage, the work of removing all trash from the city of San Juan was commenced. Also on the same date, with the idea of decreasing the rat population, the health officer was instructed to institute a campaign for the purpose of catching and killing rats, and for this use he was authorized to buy all the rat traps in the market together with as much poison as could be obtained. This service however was not very well organized until June 21, when Mr. W. V. Tower, the insular entomologist, was placed in charge. He, with a force of men, on the latter date spread poison from the city wall to San Antonio Dock, in every stable and warehouse, and in the sewers along the Marina, setting traps wherever it was thought advisable, and rapidly extending the work throughout Santurce and the Condado. It is thought that this early and vigorous movement toward the eradication of rats, especially in the district wherein most of the infected rats were found, was of inestimable benefit in preventing the spread of the epidemic. While not as many rats were brought to the laboratory for examination as subsequently, and when a greater number of traps were used, there was nevertheless a considerable diminution according to the reports of those who had formerly been overrun with these rodents.

In this connection it may be stated that the number of traps available at this time fell far short of being sufficient, and on June 29 a shipment of 3,000 was ordered from the United States. In order to accomplish all the above-mentioned work a general increase in the number of employees was made, and in addition to the garbage carts already owned by the service, all the automobile trucks obtainable in San Juan were utilized in cleaning the streets of the very remarkable amount of rubbish, which was taken to a vacant lot and burned. During this time the central office of the service of sanitation was flooded with telegrams from not only the health officers but from the mayors of municipalities, and in many cases private citizens requesting disinfectants and rat poison. Although considerable quantities of different kinds of disinfectants had already been requisitioned for from the United States, the sanitary department found itself short of this necessity, nor could it be purchased from local dealers. This problem was met, however, by following the procedure suggested by the English service in India. They made use of a disinfectant, or more properly called an insecticide, prepared from kerosene oil and soap, which was very effective, and had the advantage of being cheaper than other disinfectants. It was prepared by boiling in a steam-jacketed container 41 gallons of kerosene with 9 gallons of water and 15 pounds of soft soap. The chemical laboratory prepared large quantities of this disinfectant and furnished it to all who asked for it in San Juan. The method of preparing it was also published and scattered broadcast, thus furnishing the population of the island with the means of prophylaxis. Besides the officials of sanitation of every municipality were authorized to prepare and dispense a certain quantity of it to whoever made the request of them.

Among the first measures thought of with the idea of discovering the focus of infection and to determine as to its limitations was the inspection of rats. As early as June 19 and daily thereafter rats had been received by the biological laboratory and examined without delay. Up to June 30, the date upon

which plague laboratory work was turned over to Maj. Russell, 21 out of 304 examined were found infected and it was significant that all of the infected ones came from San Juan and Puerta de Tierra. From this it was then considered that the service was justified in thinking the infection to be limited to San Juan and Puerta de Tierra. Acting upon this belief, in order to prevent the spread of the disease to the mainland, orders were given on June 20 to inspect all merchandise leaving San Juan which might by any possibility harbor rats, stations being established for this purpose at San Antonio Bridge, and on the Loiza Road for the examination of articles. The next day active measures were commenced in the rat proofing of Puerta de Tierra, and in order to prevent the rats from passing over to and thus spreading the infection in Santurce a rat-proof fence was ordered to be built at the San Antonio Bridge.

At this time the epidemic began to assume serious proportions, and the number of cases coming in almost daily promised to leave the quarantine hospital without accommodations for more. An observation camp was therefore installed, the tents, 10 in number, being secured from the Army, and located in Puerta de Tierra upon the property now used for the baseball grounds. Another camp of larger dimensions and containing three times the number of tents was established along the beach, about 2 miles from San Juan. This camp was provided for the purpose of taking care of such poor people as had been rendered homeless by the destruction of houses impossible to make rat proof or too unhygienic to tolerate. Also it was proposed to remove thereto certain suspected cases subsequently found free of plague, after they had been quarantined for eight days in the observation camp. Extraordinary measures were being taken, as mentioned before, to limit the infection to the island upon which San Juan and Puerto de Tierra were located, but the death of Carmen Sulla on June 21 at stop 18 destroyed all such hopes, and the service recognized that it was confronted with the same problem of rat proofing in Santurce as in Puerta de Tierra and San Juan. Other rat-proof fences were immediately ordered placed at Martin Peña Bridge and at a point out on Loiza Road, with the idea of restricting the extension of the infection to other towns, but notwithstanding this the health officers in the different municipalities had been telegraphed, authorizing and urging them to take the necessary steps to clean up their towns and to exterminate the rats, and all civil registrars were directed to decline the admission of certificates of death not approved by the health officers, who were in turn directed to personally inspect every body unless the certificate was signed by a reputable physician, which had for its object the insurance that no death might occur from bubonic plague without its being reported to the central office. Disinfection stations were instituted at San Antonio Bridge and Martin Peña, and while disinfection was practiced on many occasions this procedure was carried out merely to allay the excitement in the minds of ignorant laymen, and not with any idea on the part of the service of preventing infection in this manner.

It will be understood that the island was in the throes of a panic, business being practically suspended all over the island, and absolutely paralyzed in San Juan. The service in consequence in trying to alleviate the great tension was perfectly willing, and did do certain things, which in a sanitary sense were absurd, but which had the effect nevertheless in achieving its object of allaying the panic. For instance, many towns of the island had seriously considered the advisability of a quarantine against San Juan, certain persons in Ponce even going so far as to threaten a "shotgun" quarantine providing the travel from San Juan to Ponce did not cease. For this reason it was considered necessary to issue an order forbidding anyone leaving San Juan without a properly certified ticket of health, realizing however that this measure had no effect whatever in combating the epidemic.

Suspicious cases had been reported time and again from different towns, but upon close scrutiny they were usually found to be some simple complaint which however exemplifies the degree of excitement the people throughout the island were laboring under. Indeed, after the first exodus from San Juan, which lasted only four or five days, the people in the latter place seemed to be suffering from much less fright and excitement than those outside. Further than this and with the same object in view, on June 25 a committee composed of Dr. Francisco del Valle and other members of the insular board were sent to practically every municipality of the island to explain to the people what precautions were being taken in San Juan, and that there existed no cause for alarm.

On June 26 a systematic house-to-house inspection of all buildings in San Juan and suburbs was commenced, placards indicating the district and number being placed on each house to facilitate reinspection, a card-index record being kept of the sanitary condition of every house. As far as possible, however, all sanitary deficiencies were corrected at the time of inspection.

Several days previous to this, on June 20 in fact, 5,000 doses of Haffkine lymph and 1,000 doses of Yersen antipest serum were ordered from the United States by cable. Also a request was made upon the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service by the acting governor to send an officer experienced in plague to Porto Rico, in accordance with which Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. Creel, with Asst. Surg. C. L. Williams, both of the Public Health Service, arrived in San Juan on June 27. On the same boat there arrived Col. J. R. Kean, Maj. F. F. Russell, and Lieut. F. H. Foucar of the United States Army, who came to study the situation at the instigation of the War Department.

On this date also part of the order for the Haffkine prophylactic and the Yersen serum arrived and a systematic vaccination was instituted that day of all families of suspects and all persons who had been exposed to the disease. Only a very small part of the shipment of Yersen serum arrived, and it was soon exhausted, no other being received until after the middle of July when the acute stage of most of the patients then in the hospital had passed, and at a time when very few patients were being received. So that it may be stated that whatever scientific conclusions opportunity offered for the study of the effect of Yersen serum on plague in the Porto Rico epidemic must necessarily bear very little weight. What little experience the service had with it however was very favorable. It was the general rule that a patient with high fever, rapid and weak pulse, and stupor, to whom had been applied the serum in the evening, would be found in the morning perfectly conscious, alert, and with lessened fever. It was soon discovered that due to the increased number of rats being brought to the biological laboratory, the latter institution was finding great difficulty in attending to all the duties presented daily, so that it became necessary and it was regarded as essential for the special study of plague, to establish another laboratory.

The location chosen for this laboratory was in a central place, between San Juan proper and its suburbs, and although isolated was nearest the district from which had been obtained most of the positive cases. The work of getting it ready for its occupancy as a laboratory had just been finished on the date of arrival of the above-mentioned gentlemen of the Army and Public Health Service, and on June 30 Maj. Russell took charge of same, with Lieut. Foucar and Dr. Francisco Hernandez, assistant director of the biological laboratory, as assistants. The duty of inspecting all rats, vaccination of the public, performance of autopsies, and the bacteriological diagnosis of all suspects was intrusted to this plague laboratory. After an observation of two weeks, however, when it was seen that the combined forces of the service of sanitation and the United States Public Health Service could handle the situation, the United States Army officials returned to the United States, sailing on July 10, Asst. Surg. J. R. Ridlon of the United States Public Health Service who arrived the next day, being placed in charge of the laboratory, with Dr. Francisco Hernandez as assistant. Dr. V. A. Christensen of the island of St. Thomas also rendered signal service in the laboratory.

On June 27, just when the service of sanitation was about to congratulate itself upon limiting the infection to San Juan and its suburbs, and 13 days after the first case was reported, word was received of the death of a man in Carolina with symptoms of plague, which after necropsy was performed and the usual laboratory experiments were over, proved to be that disease. Deratization measures were immediately instituted. Dr. Pedro Malaret of the sanitation service, was put in charge of the work, assisted by Dr. Williams of the United States Public Health Service and Mr. Walter St. Elmo of the secret service. The usual method found so successful in Puerta de Tierra of surrounding the houses with a half-inch mesh wire fence to prevent the escape of rats was used here, before tearing up the floors of houses. In the radical rat-proofing methods used in this place it was found necessary to practically demolish the walls of a large storehouse. Said walls were constructed of so-called "mampostería" and were honeycombed with rat burrows. This was especially necessary for the reason that it was conclusively proven that of the three cases of plague occurring in Carolina, two of them received their infection in this building. On June 28 a death was reported in Loiza from plague,

but upon investigation the individual was found to have received his infection in Carolina.

On June 24 a bureau was created with the assistant director in charge, whose duty was to attend to all work relating to plague including the rat extermination and rat proofing, in San Juan. On July 8 the work of this bureau was turned over to Passed Asst. Surg. Creel, he and his assistants receiving appointments as special medical inspectors of the insular service of sanitation in order that they might have the proper authority to carry on the work. On June 24, the insular board of sanitation began the consideration of a regulation governing the rat proofing of houses, which was sent to the office of the director of sanitation prior to its being proposed to the Executive Council for approval. The director, after consultation with Dr. Creel, made certain further recommendations, after which it was transmitted to the Executive Council on July 5 and was approved and made a law by them on the 11th of that month. In the work of rat proofing buildings previous to the passage of the regulations and acting under authority of section 5 of the act to reorganize the sanitation service, a considerable number of houses had been completely torn down, the total number up to June 29 being 50 in all. This measure was, however, only adapted where the houses were in such poor condition as not to admit of repair, or of rat proofing by elevation.

During the interim, although the work of rat proofing houses and the catching and killing of rats was continued with the utmost vigor, between July 8 and 11, the date of approval by the Executive Council of the rat-proofing regulations, Dr. Creel was organizing his forces to prosecute the work accordingly. Fortunately the service of sanitation had accumulated a force of well-trained inspectors, and the best of these were given to Dr. Creel to complete his personnel.

On July 10 a rat sent from Rio Piedras was found to be infected and Dr. Pedro Malaret was ordered to that place to institute active rat-proofing measures, leaving Dr. Williams of the Public Health Service in Carolina to continue the work there.

At this time, although the number of positive cases of plague reported had diminished considerably, the work of the extermination of rats and rat proofing of houses in both Puerta de Tierra and Santurce was being pushed with unabated vigor. Storehouses, provision stores, and stables especially were closely scrutinized, and the owners instructed to render their establishments absolutely rat proof, in order that the rats might not obtain food therein. And for the same purpose every coconut tree within the environments of San Juan and suburbs was made rat proof.

On July 13 a suspicious death was reported from Dorado. Dr. Francisco Hernandez and Dr. Gomez Brioso were sent immediately to make autopsy, the case finally proving to be plague. Dr. Ruiz Soler was on the ground the same day, with vaccine in his possession to vaccinate the relatives of the deceased and with instructions to proceed in the active rat proofing of that town. This case was very peculiar in that no source other than conjecture could be found for his infection, as none of the rats examined sent from Dorado were found infected. The victim was a boy 13 years old and he had not been in San Juan for months. He had been in the habit, however, of meeting the trains, and several days previous to his death he had stolen a ride on a freight train, where most likely he received his infection.

It will thus be seen that the service of sanitation was fighting the epidemic foot by foot, and considering the fact that daily reports from the laboratory gave negative results as to the examination of rats forwarded from other towns of the island, this seemed the proper course, as the only infected rats reported from outside up to this time were from Rio Piedras and Carolina. Nor were any other human cases reported throughout the epidemic in other towns than San Juan, except as above mentioned. It is true that there was a death at sea, near Arroyo, from plague, on June 23, but this case came from San Juan. After the epidemic had been running its course about a month the actual number of cases became few and further apart, and the people, having recovered from their panic, began to complain against the service of sanitation for the means they were using in rat proofing their houses. There were even rumors to the effect that the sickness existing in Porto Rico was not plague but something milder in form, and in consequence they thought the necessity of rat proofing was absurd.

The foundation of this rumor, which was natural under the circumstances to the mind of the layman, seemed to be caused by the fact that up to this date

an extremely small number of cases had developed compared to that in other plague-infected countries. It was explained by means of the press, however, that the reason for this was the very energetic measures taken from the very start to exterminate rats. At this point it may be stated that the service of sanitation was very materially assisted in the abatement of the panic by the combined press of San Juan, who, to their credit be it said, with one exception did everything in their power to uphold the service in this time of trial. As an index to the so-called mildness of this particular epidemic, however, it may be stated that in all there were 55 cases, 36 of whom died, making a death rate of 65 per cent, which compared with the mortality rate in San Francisco in 1907-8 of 50 per cent, demonstrates a rather severe type of this disease.

The last case of human plague was reported on September 15, 1912. The number began to diminish in the latter part of July and from then on several days would elapse between proven cases, until the above-mentioned date. Before this date, however, rat plague had ceased in San Juan, no infected rat being received after September 11. Although no infection had occurred in Mayaguez or Ponce, it was considered best, on account of being in the direct path of traffic, to organize rat eradication measures in those two towns in addition to the work already done there. For this purpose on August 11 Asst. Surg. Williams was ordered to Ponce and Asst. Surg. Ridlon to Mayaguez on September 1 to organize such service. In both these towns laboratories for examining rats were established. No infected rats were ever discovered in either Ponce or Mayaguez, however.

On September 23 an infected rat was received from Caguas. Active work was immediately begun to exterminate the rats in the infected neighborhood and to rat proof the town, necessitating a considerable increase of the employees of this service at that point. This work was carried on by Dr. P. Ramos Casellas, health officer, under the supervision of Dr. Creel, until January 1, 1913, when Dr. Williams, United States Public Health Service, took charge.

On October 12 an infected rat was discovered in Arecibo and vigorous rat eradication measures were instituted immediately under officers of the engineering division of this service. On the 20th of the same month another was found. In addition to the considerable amount of work done in Arecibo during November and December in the inspection and rat proofing of buildings, and to facilitate the examination of rats, it was considered necessary to establish a laboratory there. Asst. Surg. Ridlon, therefore, on January 1, 1913, took charge of the work there.

On February 15, 1913, no infected rat having been discovered since December 19, 1912, and by order of the governor, all emergency work on account of bubonic plague ceased. But realizing the fact that the island of Porto Rico would constantly be menaced in the future by a repetition of the disaster she had just suffered unless every house in the whole island was rendered rat proof, the budget for 1913-14 was augmented sufficiently for the employment of personnel for the inspection of buildings in the island, and the rat proofing of same will be continued without abatement until Porto Rico is plague proof.

Many hypotheses were presented from the beginning of the epidemic as to the etiology of the same. One rumor was to the effect that plague had entered the island through the medium of certain shipments of corn coming from Venezuela, the sacks of which contained plague-ridden rats. Another, on account of two infected rats having been found on the S. S. *Coamo*, that it originated from the United States. But it was satisfactorily proven ultimately that the infection was received from the Canary Islands. The latter islands had been suffering from an epidemic of plague some time before the first case had appeared in Porto Rico, but the authorities had concealed the fact from the world. In fact the health authorities of that place naïvely admit that it had existed there for years, but thought that it would be best not to divulge the fact. The public health service in Porto Rico, having no knowledge of its existence there, allowed ships coming from that port to dock freely in San Juan without quarantine, and it was from one of these ships that the infection was received.

When everything is considered, although the expense of getting rid of plague cost Porto Rico over \$225,000 and 36 lives, the island may consider itself extremely fortunate. Had the service of sanitation not been so well organized, or had they hesitated for a moment in using the very vigorous and radical methods established in the very beginning, the story might have been different. In fact, the island has, or will acquire for the above comparatively small sum in addition to the small increase in the budget above mentioned, the assurance

that bubonic plague will never enter its doors again, or if it does occur an epidemic will not follow.

As mentioned before, the only towns suffering from human plague during the epidemic were San Juan, Carolina, and Dorado. In San Juan there were 51 cases, in Carolina 3 cases, and 1 case in Dorado. Without exception all cases were of the bubonic type.

Throughout the epidemic the director of sanitation was in daily consultation with Dr. Creel and desires to express his appreciation of the conscientious, painstaking work done by him in the eradication of this infection. The people of Porto Rico owe to him and to the other officers of the United States Public Health Service who were associated with him in this work a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. Dr. Creel has submitted to the chief of the United States Public Health Service a detailed report of all the operations on the island during the plague campaign. As this has been given to the public I do not believe it necessary to include herein any of these details. At the beginning of the epidemic the government of the Island of St. Thomas sent to San Juan an officer of its public-health service, Dr. V. A. Christensen, to investigate the conditions and to study and report upon the means adopted for the eradication of the plague. As the best means of giving him opportunities for observation and study, he was authorized to take part in any part of the work being carried on. He was here during the height of the epidemic and was of very material assistance to us.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN PEÑUELAS.

The town of Peñuelas, with a population of 1,042, is situated at the foot of a mountain range near Ponce. The outlying country districts belonging to this municipality have a total population of about 10,000, most of whom are laborers, living in the poorest of huts and generally destitute of privies or notions of individual hygiene.

On May 5, 1912, a case of typhoid fever was clinically diagnosed in the country some 4 or 5 miles from the town. Very soon thereafter six more were discovered in the neighborhood. There was little doubt but that an epidemic had existed in the country barrios for an unknown period and that contact played a prominent part in its extension.

Until June 14, 1912, no cases had presented themselves in the town, but on that date a child sick with a continued fever gave a positive Widal reaction. From that date until August 19, 96 cases appeared in the town proper, or nearly the tenth part of the population, and 11 in 103 cases died. So rapid and alarming was the epidemic that many who were financially able fled from the village.

On July 27, the local situation, which had now become grave, was taken in hand by the insular sanitary service, with Dr. Manuel Zavala, inspector for the south of the island, in charge. This official discovered that a number of houses bordering on an open drain on the north of the village, discharged their filth into this drain, over which were built privies and into which seeped cess-pools. This drain emptied into the stream which supplied the town water for domestic purposes, above the point from which such water was taken. All water was carried to the houses by hand directly from the stream. All cases developed in those who thus received their water supply.

It is reasonable to suppose that country people, temporarily sojourning in the town, themselves carriers of the disease, infected the water in the above-mentioned drain, thus converting a contact, country endemic into a water-borne town epidemic of serious proportions.

The following measures were taken:

1. A quarantine hospital for typhoid fever was established and in three days was ready for occupancy.
2. A new and safe source of water for general consumption was provided by the sanitary service.
3. All persons were prohibited from using water from any other source and patrols were mounted over the old sources of water supply.
4. The drain in question was sanitized and no polluted water permitted to flow into the stream.
5. Washing of clothing in the stream was prohibited and no such washing permitted at less than 30 feet from the banks.
6. All citizens were warned to boil their drinking water.
7. All persons were enjoined to report suspicious cases and the police charged with the enforcement of this order.

THE GENERAL VACCINATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Although the date upon which the inspector, Dr. Zavala, took personal charge was July 27, the vaccination had begun a week earlier, the vaccine used being supplied at the request of this office from the laboratory of the Army Medical Corps, under Maj. F. F. Russell. Fifty million was the initial dose, and 100,000,000 for the other two successive doses, hypodermically administered at intervals of 10 to 12 days. Thus the vaccine was used during the height of the epidemic and was continued until August 31. There were vaccinated in all 1,178 persons, 1,066 as reported themselves from the town proper and 112 from the country. This is in excess of the number of inhabitants of the town and therefore incorrect. We must however accept as vaccinated practically the entire population, ranging from children 2 years of age to the oldest people in the town.

Two hundred and two persons received all three injections, 317 two injections, and 547 one. No severe reactions were chronicled. Ten persons who were vaccinated contracted the disease but none died and all were taken ill well within the usual incubation period of the disease, most of these having undoubtedly already received their infection before vaccination.

While the data are not as complete in regard to water analysis and bacteriologic investigation of carriers as might be desired, and accurate history recording of cases is defective, the rapid extinction of this epidemic seems to have been greatly facilitated by the vaccination of practically the entire population of the afflicted town. The missing data was due to the impossibility of diverting more workers from San Juan where at the time strenuous efforts were being made to combat the extension of bubonic plague. It is also justifiable to draw the conclusion that a negative phase does not play any part in vaccination of a stricken community. A most interesting feature of this little epidemic is its manner of taking departure:

After August 19 and up to December 20 cases of typhoid developed in this municipality, but not one among those who had been vaccinated, and since then up to date (Aug. 20, 1913), 11 more have been registered, all from the country, none from the town.

The value of the vaccination is well accredited among the people, especially in the light of the fact that there have been cases of the disease in the barrio of Tallaboa, which receives its water below Peñuelas, and where no vaccinations were made. In this barrio the disease still exists.

Thus we see that typhoid fever in Peñuelas, born in its country districts, where it was endemic, suddenly invaded the town, was promptly combated by scientific measures by an organized sanitary service and was driven into the mountains to take up its endemic life as before.

FAIR EXHIBITION.

Realizing that to the public at large the measures taken in rendering a country sanitary seem often more or less arbitrary, and at times an actual abuse of power, and knowing that this idea only exists in the mind of the public through lack of education, the service of sanitation, on receiving the invitation of the fair board to present an exhibit at their third annual fair in San Juan, accepted with alacrity, feeling that it was a most excellent chance to teach the public the fundamental principles of this science. Bearing in mind the fact that object lessons are the easiest to teach, the endeavor was made to prepare models of those subjects most important for the people to know. Fortunately, a house built by the service of sanitation and used as a kitchen and dining room of the observation camp during the epidemic of bubonic plague was close by, and being sufficiently spacious for the purpose of an exhibit, it was moved over within the fair grounds for the use of the service. The chemical and biological laboratories combined in their exhibit to show adulterated foodstuffs, milk testing, various pathological microbes, and statistical placards. The engineering division presented models of houses, one of modern rat-proof construction and another of a sanitary house of cheap construction for poor people. Also a model of a sewage plant, a model barrel latrine, and a model of a septic tank. The division for the extinction of mosquitos presented models of a mosquito-proof cistern and barrel, together with the articles used for mosquito proofing same. They also exhibited a tank, divided into three compartments, in which were actually breeding examples of the three great families of the mosquito. The health officer in San Juan presented models of a rat-proof

stable and a fly-proof street vendor's box. The division of transmissible diseases presented an example of each kind of disinfectant generator, together with the chemicals used in them. The statistical division exposed the demographical state of the island by means of diagrammatic cartoons.

Every evening a cinematographic show was exhibited from 8 to 10 p. m., with films designed to teach the dangers of the fly and the mosquito, as well as the means of transmission of the various diseases. A special wagon was ordered built for the purpose of projecting the cinematographic pictures, but it was subsequently found that they could be better shown from the roof of the house.

When the idea was presented of the construction of the cinematographic wagon it was with the intention of subsequently sending it from town to town as a permanent exhibit and as a means of teaching the public common hygiene.

This idea has been carried out with much benefit, the following towns having been visited and a free exhibit given on the plazas of same: San Juan, Río Piedras, Caguas, Cayey, Aibonito, Coamo, Juana Díaz, Ponce, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, and Yauco. In time all the towns of the island will be visited. The cinematographic apparatus has also been useful in the illustration of lectures given by the members of the service of sanitation, but as this more properly belongs to the report of 1913-14 the details will be postponed until then.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Among the most important improvements may be mentioned the installation of a water works and sewer system in Fajardo and Humacao. The work of constructing the water-works system is practically finished in both towns, and the sewer work will begin immediately. The plans for the water-works system in Fajardo did not include barrio Hatillo, within which the cemetery is located. For a thousand dollars additional this extension could have been accomplished, and it is thought that a mistake was made in not so including it.

The towns already owning water-works systems are Río Piedras, Yabucoa, and Caguas, with plants which at present furnish sufficient water for all purposes, but it is thought that after these towns acquire sewer systems, particularly the two latter towns, the plants will have to be increased in capacity. The town of Juncos will begin the construction of a water-works system, to cost \$38,000 some time in November.

None of the rest of the towns own water-works systems, and as a consequence the people are compelled to obtain their water for drinking and other purposes from the streams close by. It has been very aptly stated that the rivers of Porto Rico are sewers. Judging from the coincidence of the presence of a large percentage of intestinal diseases in those towns in which aqueducts are not installed, this must be true. Good examples of this fact may be seen with reference to the towns of Gurabo and Río Grande. Gurabo especially should have a water-works system.

The hospitals are with but few exceptions in extremely poor condition. Not only are the houses old and inappropriate for the use required, but they are poorly attended and unhygienic. Among the exceptions may be mentioned the hospitals in Humacao, Juncos, and Vieques. The one in the latter town has not been quite finished however. In Luquillo, Río Grande, Loiza, Carolina, and San Lorenzo there are no hospitals.

The hotels as a rule are not very good. In fact they are managed in the most primitive manner, and without proper observance of the rules of hygiene.

In very few cases has section 35 of the sanitation law, requiring the provision by the alcaldes of a site for the deposition of garbage, been complied with. At present, with but few exceptions, said garbage is being dumped on lands owned by private persons. This fact, however, may rest for a while without danger to the municipalities, as in most of the cases the sites are well chosen.

The cemeteries are as a rule well kept, with the exception that in many of them there is a crying necessity for more facilities for the purposes of autopsies.

The municipal jails, practically without exception, have been found to be too small and poorly ventilated. Some of them contain no latrine, and in others there is no separate compartment for men and women prisoners. In one of the towns, Humacao in fact, there is an insular jail wherein the most amazing indifference to hygiene is shown. The rooms are practically dungeons, and with just about as much ventilation as would be in a dungeon. The odor from the latrine in this jail may be detected upon entering the front door.

The school buildings as a general rule are fairly good. Exceptions may be found in Luquillo, Gurabo, Humacao, and Naguabo. The one in Luquillo is old and about to fall down. In Gurabo they are old and need repairs. In Humacao, with the exception of one very good one, they are not appropriate for school-houses; and in Naguabo they are old and have insanitary latrines.

The slaughterhouses until within a few months ago were anything but sanitary, and even yet there is much room for improvement. The following towns have constructed new sanitary slaughterhouses: Rio Grande, Carolina, Juncos, Yabucoa, Caguas, San Lorenzo, and Trujillo Alto. Among those towns possessing very insanitary slaughterhouses are Luquillo, Rio Piedras, Gurabo, Naguabo, and Aguas Buenas. The remainder of the towns in the district either need new slaughterhouses or the old ones repaired.

There has also been some improvement in the meat shops during the last fiscal year, though not so much so when compared with the slaughterhouses. The following towns have constructed new ones: Rio Grande, Juncos, and Humacao.

The drainage of most of the towns is ordinarily poor. Most or in fact all of them would be greatly improved by sewer systems. It has already been mentioned that Fajardo and Humacao are about to commence work on such systems. Several of the other towns have requested, or are about to request, loans for the purpose of constructing sewer systems.

The so-called dairies are in anything but a sanitary condition. They consist in most cases of but a shed with dirt floor, usually unprotected on the sides. Into this shed the cows are driven and milked without any other formality.

The bakeries are on a par with those in the rest of the island. In this connection it may be well to recommend that in the proposed regulations under contemplation by the insular board for bakeries some provision should be suggested for the requirement of machinery to be used in all such institutions for mixing dough. With very few exceptions all bread made in Porto Rico is mixed by hand, with the result that the mass of dough is invariably saturated with bodily excretions, which, leaving aside the question of hygiene, is repugnant enough.

The stables are much improved during the last year, but none of them fill all of the requirements of the regulations with reference to rat proofing.

The equipment furnished all the towns for the removal of garbage is in fair condition. The wagons, however, having been used for two years and receiving rather rough service, will from now on constantly require repairs on same.

In concluding it may be stated that within the last year the sanitary condition of the towns in the eastern district has improved remarkably, and the promise of a still greater improvement during the coming year is very gratifying.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The sanitary condition of all the towns has greatly improved during the year, and it is believed that this improvement will continue because the citizens of the towns have learned the necessity of living under more hygienic conditions. The general condition of the towns is quite satisfactory and the complete cleanliness of their streets, floors, patios, etc., attracts attention immediately. It is to be regretted, however, that a great many towns have not complied with the regulation requiring the use of metallic receptacles for garbage, as there are many individuals in this district who have not provided themselves with such receptacles.

Great improvement has been noticed in the condition of such public establishments as warehouses, stores, bakeries, cafés, etc., owing to the frequent inspection thereof by the employees of this service, and there can be no doubt that so long as these inspections are kept up the sanitary condition of these places will continue to improve. The rat proofing of the buildings devoted to wholesale and retail grocery stores has materially aided in this improvement.

Important sanitary works have been carried out by certain of the municipalities, among which are the recently constructed aqueducts of Yauco, Jayuya and Guanica. These, taken together with those of Ponce, Guayama, Aibonito, Salinas, Patillas, Cayey, Coamo, and Mayaguez already installed, make a total of 11 out of the 27 towns owning water-works systems. The defects in the law authorizing the issuing of bonds by the municipalities to which reference has already been made have interfered with the constructions planned in other towns. But since these defects in the law have been corrected by the legisla-

ture it is believed that a short time only will pass before San German, Guayanilla, and other towns where plans have already been prepared will be provided with this great necessity. Cayey is installing a system of sewerage. Ponce has made repairs of considerable importance in the municipal jail and market, and has also requested a loan for repairing and enlarging the present aqueduct for the construction of a system of sewerage and for the paving of the streets. Yauco has requested funds for the construction of a system of sewerage and Mayaguez will soon fall into line, as plans have already been prepared by Mr. Domenech, civil engineer, for this purpose. The following towns have constructed new slaughterhouses: Coamo, Maricao, Las Marias, Sabana Grande, Adjuntas, Barranquitas and Guanica, Guanica having also constructed a new butcher shop. Aibonito has materially improved its butcher shop. Mayaguez has made new sanitary installations and other improvements in the slaughterhouse, poor asylums, hospitals, city hall and market, as well as having repaired its principal streets. San German has made great improvements in her city hall, making it rat proof and putting in new sanitary installations. It is understood that loans have been secured for purposes of sanitary improvements by the towns of Juana Diaz and Añasco. The only towns remaining which have taken no steps whatever toward improving the sanitary conditions of their public buildings are Lajas, Barros, Cabo Rojo, Maunabo and Patillas.

A great many new buildings belonging to private parties have been built during the year, the number being greater in the town of Ponce, all these buildings having been required to conform to the sanitary regulations in their construction. This must necessarily improve the living conditions in these towns. In Guayama there has been constructed a theater and in Cayey a market for public use, both belonging to private parties. During the year new installations of plumbing have been made in Ponce, Coamo, Yauco, Mayaguez, San German, Guanica, Aibonito, Cayey, Adjuntas, Salinas, and Guayama. The largest number of these have been made in Ponce, there having been presented in the office in Ponce 396 plans for the installations of a total of 1,114 fixtures.

The construction of latrines for the houses of the poor is one of the most serious problems which remains to be solved. In spite of a large number already constructed in accordance with plans furnished by this service, there still remain a great many in extremely bad condition. In Barranquitas the municipal council constructed public latrines in the wards occupied by the poor, this being the only municipality that has paid proper attention to this urgent necessity. If all the municipalities would do the same this difficulty would soon be solved.

The quality of the milk supplied has improved greatly in many of the towns of the district, although it is to be regretted that some of the health officers have not devoted as much attention to this subject as it deserves. The improvement has been most notable in Ponce and Mayaguez, where it has been possible to maintain a personnel dedicated exclusively to the inspection of this necessary article of food. There still remains a great deal to be done, and during the coming year it is planned to carry the inspection into the country and to require the construction of sanitary dairies and milking stables, which it has been difficult to do owing to the lack of a regulation on this subject, which, however, is under discussion by the insular board of health at the present time.

The only epidemic of infectious diseases of importance which occurred during the past year was the epidemic of typhoid at Peñuelas, of which account is given in another part of this report. Isolated cases have occurred in other towns and one entire family was sick with this disease in the barrio of Bucarabones of Las Marias. The infection was carried to this family from the barrio of Minillas of San German. From this case infection spread to the entire family, unquestionably by contact and through the fly. It is worthy of note that in the town of Yauco, which has never heretofore been without cases of typhoid fever, with frequent epidemic outbreaks of considerable importance, there has not been a single case reported since the installation of the aqueduct. There have been very few cases of diphtheria, but tuberculosis is practically universal. Malaria has diminished owing to the work done toward the eradication of mosquitoes. This kind of work is especially difficult in all those towns not provided with sewers and where the ordinary old-style latrine is in common use. In the central part of Mayaguez in the houses of better quality, which are provided as a rule with cesspools thoroughly well constructed, the mosquitoes have very largely diminished, although they have not entirely disappeared; but in the suburbs where there are a great many latrines and cesspools

in bad condition the number is as great as ever. Ponce still has a great many mosquitoes, especially of the *Culex* variety, which are bred in latrines and in cesspools which are in bad condition. It is believed that with the construction of the sewers this difficulty will disappear and that it will be possible to free these towns entirely from mosquitoes.

A number of cases of trachoma have recently been reported in Ponce, these cases occurring in the children of wealthy parents and all from among families intimately associated one with the other. This serves to emphasize the necessity for adequate inspection of the schools, which it is hoped will be carried out during the coming year.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

With reference to the sanitary condition of the towns, I desire to mention, in the first place, the improvements in streets and patios which have been very satisfactory. The cafés, milk shops, meat markets, dry-goods stores, and other commercial places have made great improvements, and if any deficiency is to be noted it is without doubt in some of the towns, due to the lack of sufficient water and proper sewerage.

The campaign prosecuted by the employees of the service, and especially by the food inspector of the district, to better the conditions of the milk, showed sufficient cause to justify the destruction during the year of quite an amount of milk. In order to improve the quality of the milk it was determined to require the construction of proper dairies and proper facilities for milking. For this purpose inspection was made of all the dairies, and the owners were required to construct proper buildings or to remodel those which already existed to make them comply with plans approved by this service. Up to the present time over 40 have been put in proper condition in accordance with the plans approved by the sanitary engineer with galvanized iron-proof, concrete floors, rooms for the employees, with separate room for bottling and abundant supply of pure water.

There are 25 more dairies under construction which will soon be in use. Since this work was started the quality of the milk offered for sale has greatly improved.

Of the 26 towns in the district, the following have no dairies: Moca, Aguada, Lares, Rincon, Comerio, Naranjito, Ciales, Morovis, Vega Alta and Corozal.

Mosquito-extermination work has been continued during the year. Most of the wells, water barrels, and receptacles used to hold water have been made mosquito proof.

Among the deficiencies yet to be remedied in connection with mosquito extermination there is a swamp near Hatillo and another near Vega Baja; proper drainage of the land near Toa Baja and Barceloneta, and also "Cano Santiago" which crosses the city of Arecibo, all of which serve as breeding places.

The slaughterhouses, most of which were in very bad sanitary condition, have been improved, except that of Baymon. Proper sewerage is the principal defect due to poor plumbing work. Among those lacking desirable plumbing installations may be noted Aguadilla, Rincon, Moca, Naranjito and Toa Baja.

In the inspections made of municipal hospitals the conditions have been found very unsatisfactory. They lack everything most necessary for proper medical attendance. The municipal hospital of Arecibo should be mentioned as an exception. It is always maintained in the best possible condition, the municipality providing everything necessary for its maintenance.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the year a careful inspection was made of the sanitary condition of all the buildings occupied as offices or for any other purpose by the insular Government in San Juan, with the following result:

Office of the secretary of Porto Rico.—Ventilation of offices good, floors in good state of repair, sanitary installations in good condition, except the wash-basin and cuspidors, which were found very dirty. A hallway or room in the lower floor, dedicated as a filing department, was found dark and poorly ventilated, but it is understood that no one works therein. It was made rat proof during the time of the plague epidemic.

Pink Palace.—Opening into the patio was found a room occupied by trash, and unclean. The water-closets used by the department of labor, charities, and correction are inefficiently ventilated. The back patio was not free of refuse

and the floor had a hole which should be filled and leveled. The floors of the bureau of prisons should be repaired or constructed anew of cement. The offices occupied by the attorney general were found in good condition of cleanliness, ventilation, light, etc. The water-closets designated for women, however, have not sufficient ventilation or light.

La diputación.—The rooms used by the House of Delegates and the Executive Council were found in a perfect state of sanitation. The insular library lacks the requisite number of cuspidors. The floor of the patio should be smoothed off so as to prevent the formation of pools of water therein. In this same patio is a water-closet used by the insular telegraph department in extremely bad condition.

La intendencia.—The rooms occupied by the department of education so far as light, ventilation, and cleanliness is concerned were found in good sanitary condition. The only deficiency noted is that the floors of the water-closets were not constructed of impermeable material.

The rooms of the auditing department were in an excellent state of sanitation, as also were those occupied by the treasury department, with the exception that in the bureau of this department devoted to the collection of taxes there were not a sufficient number of cuspidors. In this connection attention has been called to the fact that in a relatively short time there has been quite a number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in this division. In this division also the water-closet was poorly ventilated.

The offices occupied by the department of the interior are spacious and well ventilated with the exception of the lower floor in the filing division, the latter being found dark and poorly ventilated.

The patio in "la intendencia" is of itself clean, but a large box therein is used as a garbage container and is not cleaned out more than once a week and as a consequence is a breeder of flies.

Insular police building.—The rooms occupied by the chief of police and his staff are spacious and well ventilated, as well as clean. But the dormitories used by the police in the upper story are poorly ventilated and dark, and the walls are dirty. The sanitary installations are well cared for, except one water-closet which was out of order.

La audiencia.—The patio of this building was clean but the floor had depressions which after a rain may become mosquito breeding places. The sanitary installations in the part of the building occupied by the district court were well ventilated and clean, as also were the court rooms. The rooms used by the supreme court were well ventilated, as were also those used by the college of lawyers. The room destined as the division of "old archives" of the supreme court contained a washbasin old, dirty, and broken. The water-closet in this same room was entirely deprived of ventilation and the floor of same is not constructed of impermeable material. There are many bookcases used for books and papers that are not rat proof. "La audiencia" needs a general overhauling.

Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.—These offices are well attended, well ventilated and clean.

Penitentiary.—The floors of the lower story are of wood and not in good condition, nor are those of the galleries. The wood in the latter is old and water-soaked, this doubtless being the cause of so much rheumatism among the inmates. The capacity is very much too small for the number of occupants. The water-closets were found in good condition, but the bathrooms were by no means so. The rooms wherein the prisoners are kept are dark, poorly ventilated, and lack baths and water-closets. The district jail, annexed to the penitentiary, was in a good state of cleanliness, but its capacity is also entirely too small. The gallery occupied by women prisoners in this jail lacks ventilation and the insane were not separated from the other women. The bath and water-closet belonging to the office of the caretaker of the jail is in very poor sanitary condition.

Manicomio.—This building was found in excellent sanitary condition.

INSULAR JAILS.

The insular jails of Arecibo, Ponce, and Mayaguez are in good condition and well managed.

The jail at Guayama is lacking in capacity for the number of persons confined therein; is deficient in ventilation; has not sufficient facilities for bathing nor water-closets, and the sanitary apparatus empties into an open ditch across the street from the jail.

In Aguadilla the jail is always in bad condition. Its capacity is not sufficient, has no proper arrangements for water-closets and bath, and this latter empties into an open ditch just outside of the building. The distance is so short to the sea that the expense would be practically nothing of installing proper drain. The municipality of Aguadilla has secured a loan for the purpose of constructing sewers, and it is hoped that during the coming year this installation will be connected to the sewers.

The jail at Humacao is in the lower floor of the city hall. It is not suitable for the purpose; is lacking in ventilation; the latrines are in very bad condition, and the two or three insane who are confined therein are kept under conditions that can not but do them serious damage to their health.

The jail at Vieques is reported as being under repair.

DIVISION FOR THE ERADICATION OF MOSQUITOES.

During the fiscal year 1912-13 the work pertaining to the division engaged in the eradication of mosquitoes has continued with but little interruption in San Juan, and with the exception of the last period it has been very difficult to efficiently render the municipality free of mosquitoes on account of lack of personnel, several of the inspectors being off duty for one reason and another. This goes to show the necessity of constant vigilance in this special work, and the need of frequent inspection of every foot of ground, wherever efficiency in mosquito work is desired. It may be remembered that when this service was first organized by Dr. R. E. Noble, several months passed before any apparent difference in the number of mosquitoes was noted, and the personnel was then composed of Dr. Noble himself, Mr. Mitchell, his assistant, eight inspectors, a brigade of prisoners under charge of a capataz, and a carpenter with several helpers. They were engaged solely in the work of the extinction of mosquitoes and nothing else.

Opposed to this at present for accomplishing the same work are the chief of the division, one inspector dedicated to this work alone, a variable number of inspectors who attend to general sanitary inspection as well as mosquito inspection, and of which but two or three are experienced in this work, and a carpenter with a few helpers. It may be stated also that the chief of the division does not give all his time to this work in San Juan. Nevertheless, with the exception of the short time spoken of above, complaints relative to the existence of mosquitoes have been rare, and most of the people have succeeded in sleeping without mosquito bars. It is true however that before Dr. Noble left practically all cisterns, barrels, and wells had been made mosquito proof and the work has become in consequence less difficult. Furthermore, since the promulgation of amended regulations on October 24, 1912, the residents of San Juan have been forced to assist the service in this work. While formerly the service of sanitation was compelled to do the work of draining swampy lands, it is now the duty of owners of property to drain any stagnant water from their lands. The service has been forced, however, to use radical means to force the people into the belief that they were really required to do this work. In fact this office has denounced 249 owners of property for this purpose, all of whom were fined in variable amounts.

The following items will indicate to some extent the work done in San Juan:

Premises inspected -----	59,307
Breeding places found -----	11,178
Probable breeding places oiled -----	51,638
Probable breeding places emptied -----	20,647
Probable breeding places destroyed -----	28,692
Probable breeding places removed -----	8,028

The effort made by Dr. Noble and the assistant director during the year 1911-12 toward extending the work throughout the island embraced only the most important coastwise towns. But after Dr. Noble's departure, and the assistant director was placed in charge of this division, every town in the island, with the exception of two or three, has been visited for the sole purpose of stimulating the efforts of the health officers toward this direction. The towns in the south were visited in company with Dr. Pedro Malaret, in charge of the southern district, and in the north with Dr. Ruiz Soler, in charge of the northern district. Not only has this work had the result of diminishing an objectionable pest very materially, but as would naturally follow, there has been a correlative diminution of malaria.

It is notable that in 85 per cent of the towns there has actually been a decrease in the number of mosquitoes, notwithstanding the fact that in none of the towns excepting San Juan has there existed a special fund for the payment of laborers for this purpose, the officials using their sanitary laborers, *whenever available*, to oil ponds, ditches, etc. In a greater number of the towns however the laborers allowed by the budget of 1912-13 for removing garbage, sweeping the streets, etc., were insufficient in number, and in consequence the work related to the extinction of mosquitoes may be said to have been no more than superficial. Nevertheless, even under these circumstances, the results have been more than could have been expected, and the drop in the number of cases of malaria reported has been very gratifying. In fact, in some of the towns noted for their large endemic malarial population the result of the campaign has been remarkable. For instance 76 per cent of all cases of transmissible diseases reported from Arecibo were malaria. But it occurs that the greater number of these cases were reported in the fiscal year 1911-12, only a few cases being reported to this date for this year from that point.

From Fajardo, during the year 1912, from January to December inclusive, 54.94 per cent of the cases of transmissible diseases were malaria. From January 1913 to the present date this number dropped to 5.5 per cent.

In Cayey the percentage of malaria for the last four months up to the time this report was made was 2.38. From July 1 to December 31 of last year it was 8.89 per cent.

In Maunabo, during the period between September, and December inclusive, of the year 1912, the percentage of malaria reported was 44. Since that time no cases of malaria have been reported.

In Barceloneta the percentage of cases of malaria reported during the last four months compared with other transmissible diseases has decreased in the following ratio: December, 24 cases reported; January, 26; February, 2; March, 8, and in April none. This is a very notable decrease when it is taken into consideration that before the present régime of sanitary service there were usually 400 to 500 cases reported monthly.

The greater number of cases of malaria reported, came from the outlying barrios, as the work has not been extended any farther at present than to the outskirts of the towns. The division for the extermination of mosquitoes however, is preparing a method by which the campaign may be carried into the more important barrios and ultimately to even the more obscure places, and thus it is hoped that the number of cases of malaria reported from the towns of Porto Rico may be cut down even more, until finally an ideal condition exists, so far as this particular disease is concerned. A further effort should be made, however, in obtaining a more perfect means of reporting transmissible diseases in Porto Rico. For example, to accept the above figures as absolutely in accordance with facts would be misleading. The truth is that the statistical reports of transmissible diseases in this island are very unreliable, deaths being frequently attributed to malarial fever which were due to other causes, and vice versa. This is a condition which will not be mended until the "jibaro" is taught to call for a physician before he dies. But undoubtedly the greater number of deaths above mentioned, possibly 60 per cent, must have been caused by malaria. The work done in an effort to exterminate the malarial bearing mosquito will of course result in the eradication of the stegomyia and the culex also, and thus there will be eliminated the possibility of transmission of the diseases of which these two latter insects are the hosts.

Near some of the towns there still exist some very difficult drainage problems, which pending survey by the sanitary engineer, and subsequent drainage or filling in, will always be a source of much breeding of the anopheles mosquito. At such points reduction of the percentage of malaria reported depends on the rapidity with which the ponds and sloughs are gotten rid of. I have reference to the following: Near Vega Baja, a large pond, or slough, which during rainy seasons fills with water and, there being no drainage, stagnates; to the west of Hatillo, a slough containing stagnant water, apparently undrainable; a pond to the south of Toa Alta; Arecibo, a canal whose banks are constantly grown up with vegetation; Yauco, the river on the east border of town, which when partially dry is a prolific breeder of anopheles; San German, a slough to the north of town; Mayaguez, a slough and pond to the north of town; Isabela, a slough to the north of town; Camuy, a pond and slough fed by springs; Salinas, a blind canal dug by the Aguirre Co., containing stagnant

water and vegetation; and in San Juan, ponds under the name of "Bayola" and "Escambron." The Bayola Pond is being taken care of by the owners thereof, but the Escambron being on Federal property, this service has no jurisdiction over. The latter was partially filled in when the race track was constructed during the insular fair, but there still remains a large body of water, and is the only location within the environments of San Juan where anopheles have been discovered. It is therefore very important that it should be completely filled in as soon as possible. Farther away from the town and located in the outlying districts there are, of course, other ponds and sloughs which must finally be drained as the work progresses.

Taking the above information relative to malaria as an indication of what may be done in a comparatively short time, there is no reason to believe that such diseases as are transmitted by means of mosquitoes may not be absolutely eliminated from the island of Porto Rico, or at least controlled to a nominal degree. It may be stated, however, that the fund for this special service as appropriated in the budget for 1913-14, when it is considered that the expense of doing the work over all the island must be paid from this fund, is absurdly inadequate.

By means of the strictest economy and at the cost of efficiency the fund allowed for the year 1912-13 was made to do. The fund in all amounted to \$1,500 for material and \$3,288 for labor. It may be stated, however, that during the first months of the year under authority granted by the governor, 1,000 barrels of oil were purchased and paid for from the indefinite fund, without which the fund for material would have been exhausted some time before the end of the year. Of this thousand barrels of oil, many were expended in the different towns as an insecticide during the epidemic of bubonic plague, but other lots of oil, to replace those used in the above manner, were ordered and paid for from the fund for the control and suppression of epidemics.

It so happened that at the time of the outbreak of the epidemic of bubonic plague practically all the work done by the service of sanitation was centered in eradicating that disease. The mosquito inspectors, having had much experience in such work, were impressed into this service; all of the most intelligent being transferred to the public health service, and being paid by them. At the same time the carpenter shop force, and the peon brigade, formerly used for assisting the inspectors in oiling mosquito bearing bodies of water, were transferred to the epidemic force, and were paid from the fund for the "Control and suppression of epidemics". At that time every man was needed in the service, and many more besides were engaged for the purpose of doing the work of eliminating the possibility of the spread of the disease, and if possible to eradicate it entirely, the result of which has gone down in the history of the medical world as remarkable. It will thus be seen that at the outbreak of the plague, June 19, 1912, all of the inspectors and laborers belonging to the mosquito service having been transferred to other divisions to fight the epidemic, the service for the extinction of mosquitoes ceased. And this service did not resume its activity, nor were any expenditures made from the fund for the extinction of mosquitoes, until it was seen that the epidemic was well in hand, which left the mosquito fund untouched for several months. It may however be stated that in so far as the mosquito work is concerned, the intervention of the above mentioned epidemic was more of a blessing than a misfortune, as many old barrels, tin cans, and other water containers were removed from the patios of houses all over the island which formerly had been mosquito breeders. It must be understood furthermore that owing to the very small amount allowed in the budget for eradicating mosquitoes in the island of Porto Rico, the work has perforce been prosecuted in a most superficial way compared to what has been done in other countries. In the Canal Zone for instance, where thousands have been spent, we have spent hundreds for the same purpose.

Attention is again invited as to the necessity of taking some action relating to the mosquito breeding on the edges of the bay in the so called "manglares." While this mosquito, the *Culex perturbans*, so far as is known to the contrary does not transmit any disease, it has the unfortunate custom of breeding in immense numbers, and invading houses in such swarms that life becomes unbearable. An attempt to oil or drain every small depression wherein these mosquitoes might breed would be useless, and in fact impossible.

Malaria, a controllable disease, causes tremendous economic loss. The following gives some idea of its importance, and the necessity of mosquito work in the island of Porto Rico. During the fiscal year 1911-12 there were 2516 cases of malaria reported. Of this number there were 979 deaths. Estimating

each life to be worth \$2,000, such amount being considered as a reasonable value in other countries for a life, a loss to the island of nearly \$2,000,000 would accrue, counting nothing for the time lost when sick, medicines purchased, etc., for those who did not die, and reduced value of real estate in mosquito infested regions. In fact the deaths from this cause during that year occupy the second place of importance over all transmissible diseases, tuberculosis coming first with 1680 deaths. Compare this great loss with the sum allowed in the budget for 1913-14 destined for the purpose of eradicating the insect transmitting this disease. For the latter period the division for the extermination of mosquitoes will have for disposal for the entire island \$8288 for labor, and \$5000 for material, the latter sum however being divided up into a fund for chemicals, disinfectants, and material for mosquito extermination. For a similar work the Louisiana State Board of Health in their projected attempt to reclaim their malarial districts from the mosquito, have calculated that the cost of the campaign would approximate \$950,000 for the entire State.

It is of course apparent that the diminution of mosquitoes, even to such an extent as 85 per cent in all parts of the island, and all accomplished with an expenditure not exceeding the small amount allowed for the purpose, weakens the argument for the necessity of a larger budget in the future. It would seem that if work should proceed with as much vigor next year as it has been prosecuted during this year, the mosquito situation will in time be all that could be desired. But this is in fact not true. The work of eradicating mosquitoes is peculiar. Any work at all, even indifferently well done, such as oiling latrines, rendering mosquito proof barrels and cisterns, etc., will result in a noticeable decrease in the number of mosquitoes. And of course this diminution, however small, will render the chance of malarial infection less. But exactly at this point the power of accomplishing more without a greater expenditure ceases. The work has reached its climax. All that can be done with such small means is to *diminish* the number of insects. In order to actually prosecute a formal campaign against the mosquito in Porto Rico, with the end in view of controlling malaria, obviating the chance of yellow-fever infection, and reducing the number of cases of filariasis to nil, an amount approximating \$100,000 a year would not be too much. In a few years this amount could be reduced to a very small part of that above mentioned, and the island would be the gainer by ten times this sum.

The question of the bare possibility of the entrance into the island of yellow fever must be considered. While this calamity is improbable, or at least the possibility is very remote, the chances in the near future of such an event will be enhanced after the Panama Canal is open to trade, as it is no more than reasonable to suppose that shipping will then increase from the South American ports wherein yellow fever is endemic, Ecuador for example.

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

The work of the division may be divided under the following principal headings:

1. Examination and approval of plans for new buildings and for the reconstruction of old buildings and of plans for the urbanization of land.
2. Inspection, after completion, of all buildings constructed or repaired.
3. Inspection of buildings as to their sanitary condition and orders for repairs and rat proofing.
4. Examination and approval of all plans for new water supplies and sewer systems. The division also furnishes to citizens a large amount of assistance and advice in regard to latrines, septic tanks, and other means of sewage disposal.
5. Examination and approval of plumbing plans and issuing of permits. The work is afterwards inspected by the plumbing inspectors.

Since the adoption of the rat proofing regulations, plans are required for all new construction or rebuilding. Plans for houses of less than 50 square meters (or 500 square feet) in area are passed upon by the health officer, all others are sent to this office, and permits are issued on approval.

Very few of the plans received are prepared by an architect and in the majority of cases it is necessary to stipulate various changes or additions in order to comply with the sanitary regulations. The people are very slow to learn the requirements. The most frequent deficiencies are noted in the arrangements as to rat proofing, the construction of the latrine and in the provisions for ventilation.

Since January, 1913, the regulations have required that all new buildings and all reconstructed buildings should be inspected by the service of sanitation after completion; this was a very necessary measure, as building permits are a farce unless the work is carried out in accordance with the plans as approved and as required by the conditions of the permit. When this work was undertaken, many cases were found in which the building had no resemblance to the plan. In some instances two story buildings were constructed with a one story plan and rat proofing and ventilation shown on the plan were omitted entirely. Most of this inspection is done by assistant engineers from this office. When this is not possible the matter is referred to the local health officer.

From this office have been issued 1,803 plans, see Table B, and from the local offices some 2,050. In each case the site must be inspected before approval of the plans, and the building during construction and after completion. In view of the constant efforts to evade the law, requiring the greatest care and vigilance to insure proper construction some idea can be formed of the amount of labor and responsibility thrown upon this division.

Very considerable progress has been made in rat proofing the buildings of the island (see Table C), although since March 25, 1913, no orders have been issued for this special purpose. New buildings and repairs are required to be made in accordance with the rat-proofing regulations. The additional work necessary to render a house rat proof, difficult and expensive when applied to an old house, is very small if done during construction, but if all repairs and new construction are made rat proof a comparatively few years will see nearly every building on the island free from rats. The saving from loss through destruction of property by these rodents will more than repay the expense, not to mention the additional safety as to bubonic plague.

Until February 15, 1913, the rat proofing of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez was placed under the charge of officers of the United States Public Health Service and also in Arecibo and Caguas from January 1, 1913, to February 15, 1913. With these exceptions all this work has been carried out by this division. The number of orders issued is shown in Table C hereto annexed. These orders are in addition to the 6,080 orders issued by the United States Public Health Service. The table shows that more than 10,000 buildings have been made rat proof in the island of Porto Rico during the progress of this campaign.

Reports and preliminary estimates of cost for a water supply have been made for the municipalities of Barranquitas, Camuy, Hatillo and Naranjito and reports have also been submitted on proposed works for Corozal and Gurabo, and reports and recommendation as to the San Juan waterworks.

Sewer systems have been reported upon for the municipalities of Camuy, Caguas, Gurabo, Hatillo and Aibonito.

Out of the 69 municipalities in the island, 24 have public water supplies and 31 other towns have plans for supplies in preparation.

The only towns of the island which have sewer systems are Arecibo and San Juan and these systems are far from complete. Most of the sewers of San Juan were built during Spanish times and they should be largely extended. Sewer systems are in course of construction at Cayey, Fajardo, and Humacao and several other towns have plans for sewers in preparation.

It is very desirable, and in fact necessary, that towns in this climate which have public water supplies should also have sewers. As a rule the soil is not pervious except on the seacoast and it is very difficult to dispose of waste water, the matter being so serious that many towns which have waterworks find they can not be used to full advantage for the lack of sewers.

Since sewers should be considered a necessary adjunct to a water supply, the income from water rentals should be made sufficient to cover the annual expenses of sewers also. With proper sewers to take care of the waste, the use of water will be greatly increased and also the income from that source.

So far as known San Juan is the only town of the island that has installed meters for the water supply and that requires payment by measure. It is also the only town in the island so far as known of those in which water was installed prior to the organization of this service in which the supply is anywhere near sufficient. It is believed that the lack of water in nearly all of the other towns would be corrected by the installation of meters and this measure is strongly urged as the most economical way of insuring a sufficient supply. Without meters the water is wasted and not used.

Part of the income from waterworks should be raised by general taxation on account of fire protection which should be paid for in proportion to the magnitude of the risk; factories, warehouses, etc., use comparatively little water but

have large benefits from fire protection. In most waterworks at least one-third of the cost is due to the necessity of fire protection. This matter has not received attention in Porto Rico and is mentioned here because it is of considerable importance in determining the ability of a town to support this class of improvement.

Owing to the density of population (which is 310 to the square mile), it is increasingly difficult to obtain a water supply which is not subject to contamination from domestic sewage or otherwise. Considerable difficulty has been experienced at some interior points by reason of the discharge from sugar centrals which contain acids used in cleaning the evaporation pans, etc., streams which receive this discharge being entirely unfit for use as a water supply. Laboratory experiments have been made with this effluent and it appears that the difficulty can be overcome with lime which neutralizes the acids and precipitates the suspended solids, the resulting sludge containing materials of value as a fertilizer for the land.

A modified form of the "L. R. S." latrine has been largely recommended by the service with good results. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain that two impervious compartments are used with this latrine, one of which is filled with water. Some complaints have been received of bad odors but investigation shows the cause to have been the neglect to supply the proper quantity of water.

A great deal of trouble is experienced in securing proper locations for latrines, the majority of building lots being very small and the latrine is frequently placed too near the house or even within the same. Sometimes it is attempted to build latrines on the second story which produces an impossible condition on account of the danger from flies.

It seems to be the general belief that the septic tank is a satisfactory method for the disposal of sewage notwithstanding the fact that repeated tests and experiments all over the world have shown quite the contrary.

A very considerable improvement is to be expected with the abolition of the old form of latrine which was often open and not protected against flies; such a change in one of the southern cities of the United States has recently reduced the deaths from transmissible diseases as much as 60 per cent.

The use of the "pozo filtrante" has been prohibited in all locations where the water supply could be contaminated by seepage or in thickly built up sections of towns, and as these two points differ according to the nature of the ground and other local conditions it has been necessary to depend on information from the local health officer with regard thereto.

This division has the following standard plans, copies of which can be furnished on application: Latrines of several kinds, septic tanks of various capacities, filtering tanks for sewage, stables, dairies, bakeries, meat and milk shops and rat-proof-house plans and details, also plans for simple plumbing installations.

Many blue prints have been sent out during the year and 104 drawings have been made in the office.

Several surveys and plans have been made for the drainage of swamps and examination and surveys for hospital locations.

With the installation of new waterworks there is considerable increase in the amount of plumbing and some difficulty is experienced in obtaining efficient workmen. Indeed it may be said that there are very few really good plumbers on the island. All plumbing work is done under a permit from this office and plans must be submitted for approval; the work is supervised by inspectors located at San Juan, Ponce, and Arecibo. Outside of these towns it is difficult to closely inspect this work. It is believed, however, that there is a gradual improvement in the plumbing done and also in the workmen.

The number of plumbing permits issued is shown in Table D hereto annexed, also the total number of plumbing fixtures.

PLUMBING BOARD.

In accordance with the provisions of the regulation this board consists of the sanitary engineer, a plumbing inspector and a practical plumber, all of whom are appointed by the director of sanitation.

The board was organized October 15, 1912, composed of the sanitary engineer, Mr. F. W. Dalrymple, and Mr. George Spaven, civilian plumber, and the plumbing inspector on duty in San Juan. Mr. Spaven has given his services on this board without recompense of any kind.

During the year the board has held 24 meetings, two examinations have been held in San Juan for master and journeyman plumbers, and one examination was held in Ponce for journeyman plumbers only.

The total number of men examined for master plumbers was 30, 4 of whom were recommended to the director of sanitation and certificates as master plumbers were granted.

Eighty-five men were examined for journeyman plumbers, 29 of whom received certificates as such.

The examinations consist of two parts, a written examination and an examination in practical work, the questions in the written examinations are entirely practical and most of them refer to the requirements of the plumbing regulation; the examination in practical work consists in the making of various kinds of pipe joints and oral questions and explanations as to sewer traps and the layout of plumbing work.

The result of the practical work is counted double that of the written examination so that a good workman should have no difficulty in passing even if he is quite deficient in the written examination; a final mark of 70 is required before candidates are recommended for certificates, failures are generally due to bad work in the practical examination.

The large percentage of failures to pass these examinations emphasizes the necessity of trade schools where workmen can make up such deficiencies, and it is hoped that the recent efforts of the department of education in this direction will remedy this matter in the near future.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The inclosed table hereto attached and marked "Table E" will give a clearer idea than a detailed description regarding the quantity and quality of the work performed in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The total number of analyses made was 4,745, which may be divided into four principal groups:

First group: Analyses of cases of transmissible diseases.....	3,799
Second group: Bacteriological analyses of water.....	78
Third group: Bacteriological analyses of milk.....	25
Fourth group: Different analyses not included in the preceding groups..	343
Total	4,745

Among those of the first group attention must be called to the ones made for the diagnosis of the microbic and parasitic diseases predominant in this country, and which are shown with capital letters in the following table:

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
TYPHOID FEVER.....	607	534	40	1,181
MALARIA.....	183	347		530
FILIARIASIS.....	10	31		41
Syphilis.....	51	68		119
Plague.....	6	20		26
Glanders.....	6	22		28
TUBERCULOSIS.....	176	266		442
Genococcus.....	35	40		75
Rabies.....	2	15		17
Diphtheria.....	18	70		88
Leprosy.....	4	7		11
UNCINARIASIS.....	391	844		
BILHARZIA.....	17	1,218		1,235
Ameba.....	9	1,226		
Bacillary dysentery.....		6		6

Out of 1,181 samples of blood sent from different points for the diagnosis of typhoid fever by seroreaction, 607 were positive, or an average of 51.3 per cent.

Out of 530 preparations of dried blood for investigation of malaria, the microscopical diagnosis was positive only in 183 cases, or 34.5 per cent; but if we consider that specimens for investigation of malarial fever are only sent to the

laboratory in cases clearly suspicious and that the collection of same has not been systematically requested up to the present time in every case of febrile nature, it will be understood that the figure 34.5 per cent is far from representing the degree of malarial infection in this country. For this reason greater significance to it must not be given than it really has, which can be expressed in the following words:

"Among the fevers clinically diagnosed as malarial in the different municipalities, the laboratory has confirmed the diagnosis in only 34.5 per cent of the total number of cases."

The number of examinations of excreta amounted to 1,235, which have shown 31.6 per cent of uncinariasis infection and 1.3 of bilharziosis. This proves that in the municipality of San Juan, which furnished all the samples examined, *parasitic anemia is still frequent*. It also proves that bilharziosis has not reached such an extension and intensity as in other municipalities of the island, Mayaguez for example, where there has been found 4 per cent of infection.

The microscopical examination of 442 specimens of sputa to investigate pulmonary tuberculosis has shown the existence of Koch bacillus in 39.8 per cent. It must be understood that the method of analysis in these investigations is very precise and careful, i. e., whenever the first examination results negative, the sputum is submitted to the homogenization and inoscopy procedures, and the Roger albuminous reaction is also looked for. Proceeding in this way all technical resources will have been exhausted to obtain a higher percentage of positive cases.

In the second group are included all the bacteriological analyses of water with a total of 78 samples examined. These samples came from the different municipalities of the island and from different sources, e. g., rivers, brooks, ponds and springs. They were classified in the following way:

	Good.	Suspicious.	Bad.
Total.....	22	22	34
Percentage.....	28.2	28.2	43.6

All specimens showing an abnormal number of microbes, notwithstanding the fact that the latter were not proven as coli bacillus, were considered as suspicious, because this large number of microbes can not exist without the concomitance of abundant organic matter which is generally derived from excrementitious products or animal refuse. There was also reason to consider as suspicious those samples that, without an excessive number of microbes per cubic centimeter, contained bacteria pathogenic for the animals of the laboratory, or bacillary species similar in biological character to the group of paracoli.

We classified as bad those in which the coli bacillus proceeded from human excreta or Hausser's proteus vulgaris.

Coli bacillus was found in 28 specimens and the proteus and other pathogenic species in 6.

The third group includes the bacteriological analysis of milk. Out of 25 specimens examined, only 1 proved to be good, this one coming from a dairy of Manati, and which was taken at the moment the train bringing same reached San Juan. All the other specimens taken at the milk stalls of San Juan were bad.

Considered from a biological standpoint, the result obtained proves that the milk sold to the public in the milk stalls of San Juan is decidedly impure and improper to serve as food for human beings, especially for young children, among whom it frequently causes development of severe gastro-intestinal troubles.

The increased labor falling upon this laboratory will be understood by the following note of specimens examined during the last three years, since the laboratories (biological and chemical) have existed as separate organizations.

In 1910-11.....	1,237
In 1911-12.....	2,568
In 1912-13.....	4,745

CHEMICAL AND BROMATOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work performed in this office during the present fiscal year was (1) routine, (2) research.

The routine work includes the chemical, microchemical, and microscopic examinations of the following substances: Cows' milk, condensed milk, sterilized milk, condensed cream, condensed skim milk, beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic), sirups, meats and preparations of same, canned foods, preserved foods, patent medicines, drugs, alcoholic preparations for purposes of taxation, and miscellaneous preparations.

The research work comprises a fair number of subjects submitted by the director of sanitation to the chemical and bromatological laboratory for study and report, to be described hereinafter.

During the year samples were examined. For source and classification thereof see Tables F and G.

During the fiscal year 1911-12, the director of sanitation was appointed to represent the Secretary of Agriculture in the enforcement of the law relating to pure foods and drugs, the chemical laboratory being designated by the Chief of the Bureau of the Laboratory of Agriculture in Washington to represent that laboratory in this work in Porto Rico.

In the early part of the fiscal year 1912-13 the strain upon the director of sanitation during the work being done to combat the epidemic of the plague became so great as to render it impossible for him to attend to the details of the enforcement of this law, and since that time the work has been entrusted almost entirely to Dr. Rafael del Valle Sarraga, director of the chemical laboratory of this service, under the supervision of the director of sanitation.

For the purposes of food and drug inspection the island is divided into three districts, each one inspected by a food and drug inspector, all of them under the jurisdiction of this office. Their report is given in Table H.

The work of this division during the past year has demonstrated the existence of a great many deficiencies in the supply of food of the island.

The sanitary condition in the majority of the bakeries is not satisfactory. The bread for one day is raised by the fermentation of dough left over from the previous day. This dough is necessarily contaminated with all kinds of germs which produce in many cases an acid fermentation instead of that which should take place for the proper raising of the bread. The mass of dough is, in practically every instance, worked up by hand, and in spite of every effort to secure proper cleanliness on the part of the bakers, these men do not observe the precautions necessary to insure cleanliness either of their hands or of their persons, and as they work with their arms bare and under conditions which cause perspiration, the perspiration is mixed with the dough. The bread goes directly from the mixer to the oven so the heat of the oven is sufficient to neutralize all the noxious germs which may be carried into the bread with the dirt of the hands and with the perspiration. But it is by no means a pleasant thing to contemplate the method in which the bread is handled. After being taken out of the oven it passes through the hands of a great many people without any effort whatever to protect it from contamination. It is hoped that during the coming year these faults may be corrected through regulations compiled by the board of health, requiring the use of machines for mixing the bread and the inclosing of each loaf of bread in a separate sack as soon as it comes out of the oven.

The so-called egg bread (*pan de huevos*) frequently contains artificial coloring matter to represent the natural color of the egg.

Great difficulty has been found in securing proper protection to food contamination by flies, dust, ants, and other insects. This in large part is due to apathy on the part of the public because they do not understand the dangers to health produced in this way. A regulation specifically covering contamination from this source is under consideration at the present time in the Executive Council and it is believed that during the coming year it will be possible to materially improve conditions in this respect.

Ice cream which is sold on the streets is made from condensed milk, coconut milk, milk of almond, skim milk, and other similar ingredients, many of which are sold in direct violation of the pure food and drug law.

At the beginning of the year a large amount of saccharin was being used in the preparation of sirups and nonalcoholic beverages, but after the attention of the manufacturers had been called by this office to the fact that this was in

violation of the law, this substance has almost entirely disappeared from the articles mentioned. However a few cases of violation have been discovered recently and will be taken into the Federal court for prosecution.

Artificial flavors have also been used to a considerable extent in the preparation of these beverages. It is hoped during the coming year to be able to secure the prosecution of those who are offending in this respect and such action will probably result in the cessation of this violation of law.

Chocolate as sold on the market has been adulterated by the addition of corn meal and cane sugar, which addition however is not illegal when properly noted on the label, and also by the mixing of old chocolate containing fungi and worms with fresh chocolate. This last it is believed has been abolished by the frequent inspections carried out by the inspectors of this service.

The use of compound lard has been largely done away with. The laboratory has under study at the present time the patent medicines being sold in the island, examining their labels and composition to determine to what extent it is possible to prohibit the sale of improper drugs in this manner.

An investigation has been started with reference to the bay oil made in the island to determine the reason for the existence of certain differences in the analysis of the bay oil produced here from that made in the United States. It was believed that the oil was being adulterated by the use of a leaf that did not come from the true bay tree. The final completion of this analysis is pending the receipt of a larger quantity of leaves from different trees.

The laboratory has taken active participation in the campaign to secure pure milk for the people of the island, examining specimens sent in from all parts of the island, and taking the cases into the courts where adulteration was found. Because of the constant complaints of impurities in the milk supply of Ponce, the director of the laboratory, with the food and drug inspectors and the other assistants in the laboratory, made a night trip to Ponce, arriving at daybreak, and collected specimens from all milk depots and similar establishments in that municipality, collecting some 72 specimens, of which 3 were found adulterated and the responsible parties were prosecuted.

An active campaign was carried on in San Juan early in July 1912. The milk examined showed the presence of hairs, grass, manure, clay, ticks, flies, ants, straws, clots of blood and other impurities. During this campaign 2,338 quarts of milk were destroyed. The presence of the above-mentioned impurities are due not only to the insanitary condition of the dairies but also to the unclean methods used in milking.

During the year the director of the chemical laboratory and the sanitary engineer at the request of the director of sanitation made a study of the wastes from the sugar centrals and distilleries of the island with a view to recommending some proper means for preventing the contamination of the rivers by these wastes. A number of samples were examined and the report is ready for submission to the board of health, who according to law must prepare the regulation to cover the matter.

On September 20, 1912 the health officer at Maricao reported the death of a child and the severe illness of another child there which in his opinion was caused by them taking an oil which had been sold as almond oil. He was directed to forward to the laboratory the original package of this oil, which was found to be marked as "aceite de mani" (peanut oil) Pio Moro fu Tomaso. This package upon being examined showed marked adulteration with nitrobenzine in quantities sufficient to be poisonous. The nitrobenzine had been introduced to give the odor of almonds. An investigation carried on by all the health officers of the island indicated that the distribution of this adulterated, poisoned oil was very general over the entire island. Orders were given to stop the sale of this particular brand and to forward to the laboratory samples of other brands found on sale so that the analysis might be made with a view to determining whether they were also adulterated. Criminal procedures were instituted against the importers of the adulterated oils in the Federal courts and the matter of the poisoning of the children was submitted to the attorney general's department for investigation. He reported that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the prosecution of the offenders for having sold this oil. Subsequent investigations have given reason for believing that at least six or eight other deaths occurring during the year were directly due to poisoning from peanut oil adulterated with nitrobenzine and sold as almond oil for medicinal purposes.

In the latter part of the fiscal year 1911-12 Dr. Rafael del Valle Sarraga, director of the chemical laboratory, Dr. Isaac Gonzalez Martinez, director of the bacteriological laboratory, and Mr. F. W. Dalrymple, sanitary engineer, were designated to make a detailed study of the water supply of San Juan and to report the defects and make recommendations for its improvement. The investigation has been continued into the present fiscal year. The investigation was completed and recommendation made for the construction of a dam farther from Rio Piedras, for the purchase of the watershed in order to protect it from contamination and for the installation of filters. This report was forwarded to the municipal authorities but nothing has been done by them owing to lack of funds.

During the absence of the chemist attached to the customhouse in San Juan all work connected with the importation of foods and drugs was, at the request of the collector of customs, done by the laboratory of this service. During these investigations one shipment was returned to the country from which it came, in compliance with orders of the collector of customs.

A great many of the food-inspection decisions of the Department of Agriculture of the United States have been translated in the laboratory and sent to the papers for publication. This work will be continued because it is the only way in which the Spanish-speaking merchants of the island can acquaint themselves with the interpretation of the laws by which they must be governed in their business.

For the purpose of determining a proper standard of composition for the milk sold on the island, an analytical study has been made during the year from the milk of 134 cows. For this purpose an order was given for the milking of two cows in each town of the island in different periods of milking (a calf of one being old, of the other young), the endeavor being made to have all local conditions such as feeding, care, etc., alike in every instance. The final report is under preparation and when published will unquestionably be of great interest to the public, and will serve as a basis for the regulation to be drawn up by the board of health.

Complaint having been made of the quality and sufficiency of the diet furnished to the prisoners confined in the penitentiary, a careful study and examination of these articles of diet was made with the result that the sufficiency and suitability of the rations furnished to them was demonstrated. Instructions have been given to make frequent inspections of the food supplied to the public institutions so as to insure the furnishing of proper and sufficient food under all circumstances to those who are fed at the expense of the Government.

This laboratory is charged with the investigation of all legal cases in which chemical analyses are required. This work is particularly difficult and necessitates special care because the analysis must be so determined that there must not remain a shadow of doubt as to the result.

In an investigation of poisoning it is necessary to examine all the different organs of the body to determine what poison or poisons, if any, have been used and in case a poison is found it is necessary to estimate the quantity thereof in terms more or less exact to determine whether the quantity administered could have been used for medicinal purpose or if the amount was sufficient to cause death. The chemist making these examinations must then appear in the court and justify the opinion given by him, frequently under a severe cross-examination. In many cases the verdict of the chemist has prevented the prosecution by the fiscal of an innocent person.

In the case of the poisoning of J. Garcia Rivera of Puerta de Tierra all viscera were submitted to thorough examination, the chemist being occupied a number of days in this examination. It was believed that Garcia had died from poisoning by bichloride of mercury. The chemical examination showed the presence of a sufficient amount of mercury to have caused death if taken in the form of bichloride; but it was afterwards proven that calomel, another salt of mercury, had been administered by medical prescription, and the quantity so administered was found to be in accordance with the amount obtained in the analysis of viscera.

In the case of Rosalia Rodriguez the fiscal believed the poison used to have been bichloride of mercury and the analysis showed the presence of arsenious acid. This case has not been tried as yet.

During the early part of 1913 the director of the chemical laboratory was sent to Arecibo to investigate certain deaths which occurred in a family living in the barrio Don Alonso of Utuado. These proved to be unquestionably

poisoning with the adulterated peanut oil as also were three deaths occurring in Arecibo.

In February the municipal judge of San German sent certain articles of clothing for examination to determine whether spots found thereon were blood and if so whether that blood was of human origin or not. The verdict of the laboratory was that these spots were not produced by blood of any kind. These cases are cited to show the variety and importance of the work being carried on in the laboratory. The increased amount of this work can be better understood from the comparison between the number of specimens examined in the past three or four years as follows:

In 1910-11-----	467
In 1911-12-----	840
In 1912-13-----	870

DIVISION OF VETERINARY INSPECTION.

This division is charged with the inspection of all epidemic diseases among cattle on the island belonging to private individuals as well as among public animals, with the inspection of all animals imported into the island and with the attendance on all stock belonging to the insular government, including those of the service of sanitation, the police and the interior department, and has general charge of the inspection of animals slaughtered for food.

The number of animals imported and inspected amounted to 140 horses, mules and burros, 31 cattle, 19 dogs and 12 other small animals.

There were purchased after certification by the officers of this division 25 horses and 1 mule for the police department, 1 horse and 2 oxen for the agricultural college in Mayaguez, and 5 mules, 8 horses and 57 oxen for this service.

A number of trips were made at the request of the chief of police for the purpose of attending sick animals belonging to that department.

During the year there have occurred three epidemics of hog cholera, one at San Sebastian, one at Arecibo and one at Sabana Grande. In each case the slaughtering of hogs for human consumption was suspended for a month or six weeks as was found to be necessary. The sick and exposed animals were quarantined and the hogs were treated with the serum of hog cholera, a total of 170 hogs being thus injected. In each case the epidemic was broken up.

At San German a number of young cattle were attacked with blackleg. All the animals in this pasture, to the number of 80, were treated with blackleg vaccine which checked the disease at once, there being no new cases and no deaths reported thereafter.

Ten cases of infectious keratitis of the ox were reported at Carolina. All the cases recovered and no new cases were reported, the owner of the cattle having carried out the prophylactic measures recommended.

A serious epidemic of lung worm (*Dictyocaulus viviparus*) occurred in the northern part of the island, especially at Vega Baja, and a number of cattle were lost. There is no known treatment, except removal of the cattle from the infected pasture.

The great extension of the infection of glanders among horses and mules is a serious problem, not only because of the loss of property due to the death of the stock but also because of the danger of its extension to the human being. This latter danger is emphasized by the fact that there were three human deaths during the past year due to this cause. In two of these cases the infection was contracted while treating an animal known to be diseased and for that very reason concealed from the officers of this service. The regulation governing the contagious diseases of animals was prepared over two years ago, before the approval of the present law, and it is not adapted to present conditions, particularly with reference to glanders. The chief of the division of veterinary inspection has this regulation under study with the view to recommending the changes necessary, when the matter will be brought to the consideration of the board of health. The disease is, so far as known at present, incurable and necessitates the killing of the infected animal, resulting in a loss to the owner. For this reason and owing to their ignorance of the danger it is exceedingly hard to find the infected horses, and owing to the defects in the law above mentioned it is difficult to secure the destruction of the animals even when the infection is proven. It is hoped that these defects will be

corrected during the coming year, and that we will then be able to make a more favorable report of conditions.

During the past year there were 100 mallein tests and retests conducted, with 74 positive reactions, 9 suspicious and 17 negative, as a result of which 75 horses and mules were killed. In addition to these, 18 were destroyed under written consent of the owner without the application of the mallein test.

The United States Department of Agriculture has greatly obliged this service by furnishing the necessary mallein for all tests conducted and charts for recording same. It has also furnished 2,500 doses of blackleg vaccine and 75 doses of hog-cholera serum.

For statement of animals killed and rejected see Table I.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

For convenience and rapidity in handling accounts, this branch is subdivided as follows:

General service and purchase vouchers and the correspondence relating thereto; Personnel, pay rolls, civil-service reports, and the correspondence relating thereto;

Weekly pay rolls of laborers, vouchers for same reimbursing municipal treasurers, register of labor pay rolls, register of abstracts, and collectible and noncollectible accounts and the correspondence relating thereto;

Bookkeeping, book of controlling accounts, register of all vouchers and register of expenses by municipalities; and

Register of payable-draft vouchers received from the paymaster of Porto Rico for all vouchers pertaining to this service, office files of duplicate bills and pay rolls, and copies of all correspondence.

During the year this division prepared 489 pay rolls for services of employees, and 12,228 vouchers, covering over 15,000 accounts, and passed same to the auditor of Porto Rico for payment. There were 888 changes in the personnel of the service during the year, necessitating approximately 600 reports to the auditor, through the Civil Service Commission. These changes, with the 278 entries made on the reports for leaves of absence granted during the year, required a total of 2,232 entries in the monthly report to the Civil Service Commission, the report being in duplicate, one copy retained in the office. Fully 25 per cent of the 15,000 accounts had to be returned to their source for correction before they could be prepared for payment, thus causing a great volume of correspondence.

To expeditiously and accurately carry out the details of the work noted in the preceding paragraph, all employees of this branch, from July 1 to December 31, 1912, were required to work from 8 to 12 hours daily and without regard to Sundays, holidays or office hours. It is to be noted with pleasure that they performed this extra work cheerfully, willingly and efficiently.

Submitted herewith are three financial papers: (1) Analysis of expenditures for the bubonic plague and typhoid epidemic, the total expenditures for these purposes from June 17, 1912, to June 30, 1913; marked "Table K"; (2) Analysis of expenditures for the sanitation service proper, including the quarantine hospital, leper colony and other branches marked "Table L"; (3) Recapitulation of all expenditures during the year, marked "Table M."

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

[See Table J.]

The total number of births taking place in Porto Rico and adjacent islands for the past fiscal year was 41,002. As the population was estimated at 1,165,088, the birth rate was 35.19 per 1,000. There have been reported, therefore, 1,128 more births than during the preceding year, equivalent to 0.50 per 1,000, and the number of births exceeded the deaths by 14,968, or 2,701 over the excess of the last year.

The number of marriages reported have given a total of 16,400 contracting parties, 14.08 per 1,000.

The number of deaths was 26,034, or 22.35 per 1,000 of the estimated population. There have been reported 1,573 deaths less than the preceding year, indicating a decrease of 1.67 per 1,000 in the mortality rate.

The 3,602 stillbirths reported during the past year give a nato-mortality of 3.09 per 1,000, which is rather high.

The number of deaths during the year in children under 5 years of age was 11,975. This proves to be 46 per cent of the total number of deaths, a proportion that is absolutely appalling. This general average has been almost the same during the last five years, as shown by the following statement:

1908-9	43.04
1909-10	45.90
1910-11	46.23
1911-12	46.82
1912-13	46.00
General average	45.59

Of these deaths the percentage among those less than 1 year of age was as follows:

1908-9	13.85
1909-10	15.78
1910-11	16.82
1911-12	16.44
1912-13	15.75
General average	15.72

During the coming year a careful investigation will be made to determine the origin of this excessive mortality, and efforts will be made to remove the cause.

DIVISION OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

As may be seen from the corresponding report, only 32 cases of bubonic plague are mentioned, which includes those occurring during the months of July and August, 1912, or since the beginning of the fiscal year.

Exhibit R is a comparative study between the contagious diseases by which the island was afflicted during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13. In this connection I would state that one of the diseases which abounded during the past year was typhoid fever, the number of cases in all amounting to 851. It may be stated that a blood examination was made by the biological laboratory in almost every one of these cases.

Vaccination against typhoid fever was practiced with good results in all towns of the island where the people were willing to receive the treatment, notable among these towns being San German where the health officer made great strides toward protecting the inhabitants against the growth of the infection, with the result that at the present time and for over four months there has not been a single case developed in the town. The towns most seriously afflicted by typhoid fever were Peñuelas, with 175 cases, Caguas with 76, Corozal with 74, and Naranjito with 49. In the city of San Juan there were 84 cases reported during the whole year, resulting in a marked decrease compared with the previous year in which there occurred 172. This reduction, particularly notable in a town to which on account of its hospitals many cases of typhoid fever are brought from all parts of the island, has been attained by the constant, vigilant, and faithful care with which the local health officers have labored to protect the inhabitants from this disease which, in former years has been such a scourge to this community. The aim of the sanitation service is to banish, once and for all, this terrible disease from San Juan and its suburbs, and once accomplished here the assurance may be had that the same will occur in the other towns of the island.

During the fiscal year just ended, we have registered 174 cases of varioloid and 4 of smallpox, as against 235 and 17 respectively of these diseases during the preceding year. Vaccination against smallpox has been rigidly practiced in every town of the island where there has occurred a case of varioloid. Owing to the thorough vaccination which has been carried out in the island, the cases of infection with the virus of smallpox are so mild that almost all are what is known locally as varioloid. In these cases the symptoms are so slight and the eruption so diffuse that it is exceedingly difficult to make the diagnosis between this disease and varicella (chicken pox). For this reason it is a universal rule in this service to vaccinate all persons exposed to a case diagnosed as chicken pox. No special effort is made to quarantine those who have been exposed to the infection of smallpox, as it is believed that vaccination is the proper and sufficient preventative. More than 6,000 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Ninety-two cases of diphtheria were reported in a limited number of towns of the island, chief among which was Bayamon with 11 cases. The work of disinfection which was strenuously carried on in the latter town gave good results. Eighty-four cases of this dread disease occurred during the preceding year, Ponce, Mayaguez, and San Juan suffering most. The sanitation service supplied to the local health officers of all localities in which a case of this kind appeared the amount of antitoxine necessary to immunize the children, who are generally those most likely to be affected with this disease.

There has been a notable decrease in whooping cough this year, 59 cases being registered as against 607 last year. And the disease has been confined to a small number of towns of the island.

Epidemic parotiditis (mumps) furnished a greater number of cases than any other of the transmissible diseases, the total number of cases reported during the past year being 1,313 as against 173 reported in the previous year. It is believed however that this increase in the number of cases is an apparent one due to the fact of greater care in reporting the cases. Corozal alone in the past year reported 732 cases.

During the past year a constant effort has been made to secure blood specimens from all cases diagnosed as malaria so as to determine bacteriologically the exact prevalence of this disease. In order to secure exact knowledge of the distribution and classification of fevers existing on the island during the coming year orders have been issued to the employees of the service to endeavor to secure specimens of blood from all cases of febrile diseases. The past year has shown a marked improvement in the number of cases of malaria reported, there being a reduction from 2,516 in 1911-12 to 1,432 in 1912-13. This improvement was especially marked in Barceloneta, although this town has registered 197 cases in the past year. Sainas 214 and Guayama with 269 are the highest numbers reported.

Special attention has been given during the year to the treatment of anemia (uncinariasis), and all those in charge of the anemia stations have zealously and efficiently seconded the efforts made by the central office for combating this disease. Corozal and San Sebastian furnish the best records of work accomplished as may be seen from the statistics, there having been over 2,000 patients treated in each of these towns during the year.

During the year an effort was made to secure a medical inspection of all the children in the schools of Porto Rico. The work was carried forward as diligently as possible, but it was exceedingly difficult to complete it in all of the towns of the island. Reports were received from 46 towns in the island of the number of those affected with uncinnaria, including the intensity of the disease, the percentage of hemoglobine, the intellectual activity of the children, and the effect of the disease and of its treatment upon those cases observed. Special attention was paid to the mental progress of the children, and it is to be noted that according to the data obtained, and which is based not only upon personal observations of the health officers, but also upon that of the school inspectors, the benefit derived by the children in mental activity after being subjected to treatment is very marked. At the same time with the investigation carried on for anemia an inspection was made of the teeth, eyes, ears, nose and skin of the children, as well as lack of growth, or any symptoms which might reveal the necessity for medical treatment. It is desired during the coming year to extend this inspection to all the schools of the island and to secure more complete data with regard to the conditions found so that at the end of the coming year we will be in a position to give a correct and detailed report of the most common defects among school children of Porto Rico.

Attached hereto is a report of deaths due to transmissible diseases in all the towns of the island during the past year. See Table O.

The old quarantine hospital, situated on lands belonging to the government, north of the city wall, in the barrio of La Perla, was at the beginning of the year occupied exclusively by cases of bubonic plague. The last new case admitted to this hospital was in the early part of September, 1912. When the last of the convalescents from plague was discharged from the hospital about January 1, these buildings were abandoned and the hospital was transferred to the new site on ground formerly belonging to the naval station. During the period of six months from that date there have been treated in this hospital not only those cases of contagious diseases which required isolation, but also cases under observation for diagnosis of leprosy, and in addition advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the hospital organization to care for certain cases that were under observation and study by the Institute of Tropical

Medicine, the expenses of these latter being paid from funds appropriated for that institute. The total number under treatment during this time has been 64, of which 51 were cases properly belonging to the quarantine hospital and the remainder of cases under observation by the Institute of Tropical Medicine. These 64 patients have a total number of days in the hospital of 1,232, or an average of 19 days for each sick person. Of these 51 were discharged as cured, 5 were discharged as improved, 1 transferred to the leper asylum, 2 died and 5 were remaining under treatment at the close of the year. It is worthy of note at this time that the two deaths were cases of glanders contracted from horses, the property of the family to which these patients belonged, which were deliberately concealed by the owners from the officers of this service until the illness of the patients attracted attention. It can be said without question that this conduct on the part of the owners was the direct cause of the death of these members of their family. The effort has been made repeatedly to impress upon the public the dangers attendant upon a case of glanders in a horse, but apparently without avail.

The legislature in the act approved March 13, 1913, to create district hospitals, established the principle that cases of tuberculosis should be treated in the hospitals under control of this service. No provision however was made for the sustenance of these cases and the funds at the disposition of this service are not sufficiently great to justify the admission of cases of tuberculosis to this hospital.

LEPER COLONY.

The leper colony during the year had under treatment 32 inmates, 28 at the beginning of the year and 4 others entering during the year. Twenty of these were men and 12 women, almost all adults and coming from different parts of the island. Of the total number during the year 4 died, leaving at present in the colony 28 inmates. Among the latter there are 18 men, 3 less than 20 years, 1 between 20 and 30 years, 3 from 30 to 40 years, 10 from 40 to 60 years and 1 of 60 years. There are 10 women, 1 of less than 20 years, 7 from 20 to 30 years, 2 from 40 to 60 years and 1 of 60 years. Of the total number of cases treated 10 came from San Juan, 3 from Mayaguez, 2 from Aguadilla, and 1 from Humacao, these towns all being capitals of districts. From the other towns 5 came from Vega Baja, 3 from Patillas, and 1 each from Naguabo, Arroyo, Añasco, Bayamon, Cayey, Río Grande, and Las Piedras. One came also from Valencia, Spain. The number of cases remains practically the same from year to year.

The accepted practice in the prevention of this disease consists of the complete and permanent separation of the infected from contact with well people. There is a very strong sentiment in the island against the continuance of the colony in its present site. This opinion was so strong that in the report of the governor for 1911 the statement is made: "Further consideration of the matter by the authorities in charge has convinced them that the location of the present colony, exposed as it is to the wind and spray from the sea, is so unsuitable that it would be unwise to incur any further expenses for its improvement, but that another site should be secured." The condition of a person infected with leprosy is necessarily little better than a living death; but no matter how inhuman it may seem, it is believed to be better that a few should suffer than that there should be any risk of the spread of the contagion. The inmates are well fed and well clothed at the expense of the government and are furnished with medical supplies and medical attendance, and with such means of amusement as is possible for them under the circumstances. The expense incurred for the purpose of subsistence during the year was an average of \$0.3246 per person and for clothing and bedding \$0.3450.

It is believed that the present colony should be maintained, but in the best possible condition.

Two cases of rabies have been reported and confirmed during the year in dogs, one in Aguas Buenas and the other in San Juan. This necessitated an active campaign against the dogs in these two towns and made advisable measures for their control all over the island.

During the epidemic of plague, advantage was taken of the excited condition of the public mind to kill a great many dogs. In the town of Ponce for example, some 2,500 were killed, these being stray dogs without owners.

Since the appearance of these two cases of rabies, efforts have been made to enforce the dog law in San Juan, but these efforts have been almost without

result owing to the active opposition of the people. Our laws governing this are on a par with those of any State of the Union, but the difficulty of executing them is extreme. The dog catcher has been assaulted a number of times and not even the presence of a police officer has been sufficient to protect him.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The object of a service of sanitation is to lower the death rate and this may to a considerable extent be accepted as the proof of success or failure. It has only been during the course of the past year that this service has had any regulations adapted to its needs and, because of the fact that at the beginning of the year we were struggling with an epidemic of plague, the majority of the regulations adopted up to the present time have been directed toward governing construction of buildings. Those regulations which refer to the milk supply and other matters not directly connected with this contest have been necessarily postponed.

Although this year's work has shown a diminution in the death rate, it can not be said that we have done more than merely to scratch the surface, and it will require years of constant effort to make any material impression. It is desired to take up during the coming year a study of the water supplies of the towns of the island. This implies an enormous increase in the work of the chemical and biological laboratories and in this respect we will be handicapped by a lack of personnel therein. It will necessitate a careful detailed survey of the watersheds by the division of sanitary engineering. Here also we will be confronted with a lack of sufficient personnel for the reason that the time of our engineers is completely occupied with other matters.

The source of the milk supply must be investigated to determine the reasons for the enormous mortality among the children. This will involve visits of inspections to every dairy on the island and, because of the chaos that has existed up to the present time in the construction of the dairies and the lack of proper regulations therefor, this work of inspection must to a considerable extent be done by high-ranking officers in the service and not by the less-experienced inspectors. A proper resolution of the problem of milk supply involves frequent inspections of the milk depots and examination, bacteriological and chemical, of specimens collected therefrom. The entire present force in these laboratories would be required simply to carry out this study.

To obtain data of value it will be necessary to make a detailed study of the causes of death separating those which are correctly stated and that are therefore of value from those that are not sufficiently accurate to serve as a basis for investigation. It will also be necessary to separate those deaths occurring in the country from those in the towns, because of the difference in the conditions of life in the two sections. This information we can only secure through the civil registry. The work is planned to be done by the Institute of Tropical Medicine will be directly along these lines of determining the causes of death and in studying the proper means for diminishing the death rate, this in addition to their scientific work in the investigation of the diseases of the island.

It is desired, and plans have already been made with that end in view, to make a detailed study of the conditions which produce the enormous death rate from tuberculosis. An inspector has been designated for this purpose in San Juan under the division of transmissible diseases. It is impossible to say at the present time what is to be gained by this work, nor as to the causes of this large percentage of death, other than what has already been said in this report, but it is hoped to secure some information of value as a result of this projected study.

As mentioned heretofore, the effort was made during the past year to carry out an inspection of the school children. This however it was not possible to realize in the form which we desired. The board of health has prepared a regulation providing for this inspection, which is at the present time under consideration by the Executive Council. During the coming year it is expected that we will be able to carry out a more extended inspection and study of the health of the children.

The plans laid down involve in themselves a considerable amount of labor not only on the part of the health officers and other local employees, but of the force connected with this office. In all new work, active supervision, constant direction and frequent inspection are required and properly to carry out the plans above specified will nearly double the amount of work placed upon this

Oversized Foldout

office. As a sample of what this work includes it may be mentioned that during the fiscal year 1912-13 there were received in this office 21,814 communications which were answered by 23,300; 132 circulars were issued to govern the work of the service and during the eight weeks of the course given in the school for sanitary inspectors 58 lectures were prepared by the instructors covering 300 pages of matter, and of these lectures 76,000 pages of mimeograph work were printed. From these lectures the instructors are preparing a manual for inspectors which it is our desire to publish during the coming year.

The division of property received and filled from the local offices of the service 11,763 requisitions.

As an evidence that the local officers have not been idle, attention is invited to the attached statement marked "Q" of inspections made in their jurisdiction. This reaches a total of 618,229. This statement is incomplete as the report was begun during the past year and does not represent a full year's work. To this we may add 101,602 physical examinations for certificates of health and 83,526 cattle inspected for purposes of public consumption. This list does not include any of the inspections made by the force attached to the central office. The division of mosquitoes has to its credit 89,560 inspections and 74,008 petzolizations.

The work of this service comes in more immediate contact with the public than that of any other department of the government. It involves entering into details connected with the private life and therefore requires an exceptional amount of tact and knowledge of the characteristics of the people. It becomes the duty of the service to enforce considerable expenditures for purposes which the average person does not consider necessary and this arouses opposition which becomes at times very bitter. In order to gain their object the officers of this service and more particularly those connected with the central office must labor with a steadfast purpose, with absolute impartiality, without fear or favor for any man. Influences, personal, political, fraternal, and religious have been brought to bear to alter the dispositions adopted, and even threats of personal violence have been resorted to in the effort to secure exemptions from the requirements of the sanitary regulations. This is particularly true with reference to the work of the division of sanitary engineering, which has met with the bitterest opposition from all those persons directly interested, this opposition at times reaching to the extent of public meetings organized for the purpose of protest. In every such case however there have been found influential citizens anxious to assist this service in securing its object and in quieting the opposition. In many cases these have been personal friends of the director and it is doubtful whether anyone who was not well known and who did not have the confidence of the people could have succeeded in carrying out the work that has been accomplished. It must be said in justice to The People of Porto Rico that except in rare instances it is their desire to carry out whatever may be necessary to improve the sanitary conditions in the island. In view of the necessity for intimate contact with the people it has been the effort of this service to place the work, wherever possible, in the hands of natives of Porto Rico to the exclusion of foreigners and even of Americans. The civil service roll of this service contains 312 positions of which but 10, including the director, are Americans, nearly all of whom are persons of long residence in the island.

Respectfully,

W. F. LIPPITT,
Director of Sanitation.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

TABLE B.—*Showing by municipalities the number of plans approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
Aguadilla.....	25	Ponce.....	79
Arecibo.....	32	Rio Piedras.....	55
Bayamon.....	42	San Juan.....	476
Caguas.....	143	Utado.....	42
Catano.....	56	Yauco.....	25
Fajardo.....	36		
Gurabo.....	50		
Humacao.....	42	Other municipalities.....	1,222
Lares.....	29		581
Mayaguez.....	60		
Naguabo.....	30	Total.....	1,803

NOTE.—Towns for which less than 25 plans were approved are not enumerated in the above list.

Number of new buildings.....	1,470
Number of buildings reconstructed.....	333
Total.....	1,803

TABLE C.—*Showing by municipalities the number of orders for rat proofing issued by the service of sanitation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
Adjuntas.....	134	Lajas.....	55
Aguadilla.....	20	Manati.....	37
Aguas Buenas.....	89	Maunabo.....	79
Aibonito.....	96	Patillas.....	180
Arecibo.....	217	Peñuelas.....	181
Arroyo.....	23	Rio Grande.....	85
Bayamon.....	162	Sabana Grande.....	200
Cabo Rojo.....	23	Rio Piedras.....	65
Caguas.....	577	San Juan.....	21
Camuy.....	4	San Lorenzo.....	10
Catano.....	489	Toa Alta.....	69
Cayey.....	181	Trujillo Alto.....	64
Ciales.....	11	Utado.....	62
Coamo.....	103	Vega Alta.....	41
Fajardo.....	91	Vega Baja.....	35
Guayama.....	50	Yauco.....	164
Guayanilla.....	111		
Gurabo.....	104	Total.....	4,331
Hatillo.....	92	In addition to orders issued by the	
Humacao.....	107	United States Public Health Service.	6,080
Juana Diaz.....	181		
Juncos.....	118		10,411

TABLE D.—*Showing by municipalities the number of plumbing plans approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and the number of plumbing fixtures.*

Place.	Number.
Plumbing plans for—	
Arecibo	95
Caguas	25
Mayaguez	49
Ponce	282
Rio Piedras	35
San Juan	439
Utua do	83
Yauco	48
Other municipalities	1,056
	106
Total approved	1,162
Plans rejected	75
	1,237

NOTE.—Towns for which less than 25 plans were approved are not enumerated in the above list.

Plumbing fixtures:	
Water closets	1,279
Baths	552
Sinks and basins	1,565
Other fixtures	584
Total	3,980

[illegible]

Ulcers—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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TABLE F.—*Showing, by articles and results, the number of samples analyzed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913—Continued.*

	G.	I.	A.	B.	UC.	N.	M.	P.	S.	T.
Preserved quince.....	1									1
Quince.....	1									1
Natural figs.....	1									1
Canned grapes.....	1									1
Natural cherries.....			1							1
Alkaloids.....	1									1
Biscuits.....				1						1
Lard.....				1						1
Research work.....					2					2
Bills (for spots).....					2					2
Can.....					1					1
Wine.....					1					1
Blue color.....					1					1
Hercules medicinal beer.....					1					1
Glauber salt.....					1					1
Sodium sulphate.....					1					1
Senna.....					1					1
Oil.....					1					1
Hamamelis water.....					1					1
General total.....	321	21	107	21	368	11	2	6	13	870

Table G, showing the origin of the samples analyzed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, has been omitted and filed in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department.

TABLE H.—*Showing work accomplished under the pure food and drug law during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

CONDEMNED FOOD.

Potatoes.....	pounds..	29, 351
Pigs' feet.....	do....	4, 692
Bacon.....	do....	1, 447
Codfish.....	do....	68, 196
Chocolate.....	do....	684½
Quaker Oats.....	do....	138
Soup paste.....	do....	4, 882
Corn flour.....	do....	30, 360
Prunes.....	do....	70
Wheat flour.....	do....	191, 675
Lard.....	do....	710
Manna.....	do....	12
Spanish peas.....	do....	1, 966
Beans.....	do....	2, 822
Rice.....	do....	44, 767
Candies.....	do....	3, 258
Biscuits.....	do....	1, 176
Bologna sausage.....	do....	7, 999
Cheese.....	do....	6, 065
Meat.....	do....	7, 444
Bread.....	do....	2, 604
Herrings.....	do....	49, 448
Garlic.....	do....	1, 020
Chestnuts.....	do....	6, 810
Figs.....	do....	1, 863½
Oleomargarine.....	do....	10
Jam.....	do....	1, 955
Sausage.....	do....	422
Mackerel.....	do....	150
Salmon.....	do....	1, 953
Vegetables.....	do....	1, 000
Sugar.....	do....	25
Pork.....	do....	616
Sardines.....	do....	1, 232
Raisins.....	do....	75

Onions.....	pounds..	77, 075
French beans.....	do.....	317
Jerked beef.....	do.....	2, 006
Almonds.....	do.....	35
Walnut paste.....	do.....	65
Pork chops.....	do.....	300
Petits pois.....	do.....	185
Force.....	do.....	31
Corn.....	do.....	36
Dates.....	do.....	16
Nougat.....	do.....	18

Total.....	do.....	556, 982
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Condensed milk.....	tins.....	1, 869
Salmon.....	do.....	184
Tomato sauce.....	do.....	286
Red peppers.....	do.....	14
Cabbage.....	do.....	16
Fruits.....	do.....	3
Pears.....	do.....	33
Cocoa.....	do.....	59
Peanut oil.....	do.....	1
Tomatoes.....	do.....	10
Calamary.....	do.....	3, 426

Total.....	do.....	5, 901
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Patent medicines.....	flasks.....	2, 000
Pickles.....	do.....	22
Mustard.....	do.....	10
English sauce.....	do.....	15
Olives.....	do.....	10

Total.....	do.....	2, 057
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Garlic.....	barrel.....	1
Cinnamon.....	bag.....	1
Senna leaves.....	do.....	1

Total.....	do.....	2
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Banana starch.....	pasteboard.....	6, 500
Cigarettes.....	box.....	1

CONFISCATED ARTICLES.

Peanut oil.....	tins.....	16, 359
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CHARGES PRESENTED AGAINST VARIOUS PERSONS FOR INFRACTION OF THE SANITARY AND PURE-FOOD LAWS.

Number of cases.....	83
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INSPECTIONS.

In establishments.....	5, 376
Milk destroyed.....	liters..... 7, 002

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

Cows' milk.....	131
Butter.....	11
Soup paste.....	3
Peanut oil.....	9
Water.....	7
Wine.....	1

Patent medicines.....	137
Soda water.....	90
Rice.....	5
Mineral water.....	2
Almond oil.....	4
Olive oil.....	2
Beer.....	2
Wheat flour.....	10
Lard.....	1
Corn.....	1
Bread.....	1
Holland cheese.....	1
Bacon.....	1
Bologna sausage.....	1
Oleomargarine.....	3
Corn flour.....	1
Total.....	424

TABLE I.—*Showing by municipalities the number of animals killed for consumption and rejected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Town.	Cows.	Bulls.	Steers.	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.	Animals rejected.
Adjuntas.....	16	7	3	38		57		121	1
Aguada.....	3	12	27	57		239		338	
Aguadilla.....	79	99	169	264		901		1,512	
Agua Buenas.....	48	61	40	138		168	2	457	
Aibonito.....	100	40	55	1		130	137	463	
Añasco.....	86	44	36	249	2	1,281		1,698	
Arecibo.....	340	146	342	706	1	1,935	387	3,857	
Arroyo.....	41	20	48	22		78	1	210	
Barceloneta.....	53	24	65	212		238	30	622	
Barranquitas.....	65	11	24	57		182		339	
Barros.....	98	3		11		200		312	
Bayamon.....	519	572	454	706	1	1,606		3,858	
Cabo Rojo.....	67	110	119	177	3	258	129	863	
Caguas.....	420	353	316	736		2,321		4,146	21
Camuy.....	13	8	21	108		128		278	
Carolina.....	223	31	81	334	2	192	4	867	
Catalano.....	28	18	6	59		34		145	
Cayey.....	254	32	160	490		509		1,445	
Ceiba.....	4		24	32		7		67	
Cidra.....	79	103	4	93		149		428	
Coamo.....	56	7	39	209		129		440	
Comerio.....	69	80	61	163	17	546	134	1,070	
Corozal.....	66	82	73	232		686	3	1,142	
Culebra.....	56	5	33	145		103		342	
Dorado.....	1	5	8	13	47	17	13	99	
Fajardo.....	49	13	33	41	3	71		210	
Guafinabo.....	328	54	222	396	5	395	1	1,401	
Guayama.....	1			48		31		80	
Guayanilla.....	120	109	307	385	3	736	2	1,662	
Gurabo.....	3	1	17	95		180	91	387	
Hatillo.....	129	2	22	226		312		691	
Hormigueros.....	12	2	28	16		90	1	149	
Humacao.....	3	5	8	28		3		47	
Isabela.....	102	95	192	509	14	770	15	1,697	10
Jayuya.....	42	31	36	91		363	13	576	1
Juana Diaz.....	38	8	12	134		106		298	
Juncos.....	153	34	51	135		181		554	
Lajas.....	292	21	44	441	4	563	38	1,454	
Lares.....	23	49	19	86	2	108	13	300	
Las Marias.....	70	71	80	168		852	1	1,242	
Las Piedras.....	16	3	3	62		9		93	
El Rio.....	15		9	60	7	31		122	
Loiza.....	82	14	67	182		53		398	
Luquillo.....	17	2	19	47		31		116	
Manati.....	136	116	141	459	3	841	98	1,794	
Maricao.....	44	32	15	50		124	9	274	
Maunabo.....	45	42	47	293	1	87	31	546	
Mayaguez.....	311	410	421	1,008	9	3,193	1,992	7,344	
Moca.....	19	19	23	29		184	3	277	
Morovis.....	32	38	10	79	1	212	9	381	
Naguabo.....	88	34	109	494	13	384	8	1,130	
Naranjito.....	21	2	11	90		190		314	
Patillas.....	107	36	81	275	3	306	22	830	

TABLE I.—*Showing by municipalities the number of animals killed for consumption and rejected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Town.	Cows.	Bulls.	Steers.	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.	Animals rejected.
Peñuelas.....	14		5	15		35		69	
Ponce.....	382	124	432	3,746	75	3,704	1,772	10,235	
Quebradillas.....	6		2	5		26		39	
Rincon.....	6		2	5		26		39	
Rio Grande.....	155	17	82	209		191		654	
Rio Piedras.....	141	45	190	256		95	1	728	
Sabana Grande.....	90	23	39	214	16	797	243	1,422	
Salinas.....	81	9	123	172	3	99	17	504	
San German.....	105	101	178	416	54	575	277	1,706	
San Juan.....	455	2,797	921	1,915	156	3,582	135	9,961	101
San Lorenzo.....	102	23	114	210	5	315	3	772	
San Sebastian.....	61	36	59	108		567	1	832	
Santa Isabel.....	35		31	63	3	48	9	189	
Toa Alta.....	35	14	57	308		148		562	
Toa Baja.....	13	10	7	72	2	50		154	
Trujillo Alto.....	60	7	32	156		82		337	
Utua.....	96	127	34	312	1	582	52	1,204	
Vega Alta.....	49	35	47	166		196		493	
Vega Baja.....	111	18	78	249		166		622	
Vieques.....	34	2	89	235	1	136		497	
Yabucoa.....	141	87	119	486	4	816	195	1,848	17
Yauco.....	124	34	93	179	21	653	108	1,212	
	7,372	6,620	7,018	20,681	482	35,363	6,000	83,526	151

NOTE.—The causes for the rejection of animals were: Sick, 18; poor in flesh, 104; cows advanced in pregnancy, 19. Besides these, there were parts of 1,000 animals rejected, being affected with either liver flukes or lung worms

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics.*

SHOWING BY MONTHS, COLOR, AND SEX THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Color.		Sex.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	
1912.					
July.....	3,030	921	2,059	1,892	3,951
August.....	2,539	901	1,780	1,660	3,440
September.....	2,310	758	1,568	1,500	3,068
October.....	2,411	750	1,631	1,530	3,161
November.....	2,306	635	1,475	1,466	2,941
December.....	2,625	885	1,830	1,680	3,510
1913.					
January.....	2,320	730	1,542	1,508	3,050
February.....	2,436	692	1,581	1,547	3,128
March.....	2,525	883	1,725	1,683	3,408
April.....	2,707	865	1,829	1,743	3,572
May.....	2,854	948	1,987	1,815	3,802
June.....	3,010	961	2,038	1,933	3,971
Total.....	31,073	9,929	21,045	19,957	41,002

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND THE NATIVITY, AGE, AND PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES.

Months.	Nativity.				Age.						Previous conjugal condition.								Total.
	Natives.		Fore- ign.		Under 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		Over 30 years.		Single.		Wid- owed.		Di- vorced.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1912.																			
July.....	819	833	20	6	35	260	611	496	193	83	754	800	74	37	11	2		1,678	
August.....	724	730	9	3	28	232	557	441	148	60	664	707	52	21	17	5		1,466	
September....	635	648	22	9	15	201	499	402	143	54	576	635	72	19	9	3		1,314	
October.....	542	548	10	4	36	183	403	317	113	52	488	531	44	19	20	2		1,104	
November.....	474	486	17	5	12	163	382	293	97	35	444	478	37	11	10	2		982	
December...	848	864	24	8	28	250	667	546	177	76	788	844	72	26	12	2		1,744	
1913.																			
January.....	592	605	15	2	14	217	473	348	120	42	541	593	60	11	6	3		1,214	
February.....	539	547	16	8	14	187	428	319	113	49	495	531	49	19	11	5		1,110	
March.....	717	729	16	4	26	246	547	418	160	69	655	700	68	27	10	6		1,466	
April.....	721	730	16	7	22	229	552	414	163	94	665	706	55	26	17	5		1,474	
May.....	627	636	18	9	29	234	501	364	115	47	584	621	51	21	10	3		1,290	
June.....	759	769	20	10	31	280	594	434	174	65	700	752	65	26	14	1		1,558	
Total.....	7,997	8,125	203	75	290	2,682	6,194	4,792	1,716	726	7,354	7,898	699	263	147	39		16,400	

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY MONTHS AND AGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Age.								
	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	From 20 to 25 years.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.
1912.									
July.....	545	288	233	89	43	85	102	105	188
August.....	513	256	234	98	46	71	101	108	189
September....	493	277	226	113	57	64	127	92	165
October.....	588	290	267	111	65	54	140	112	159
November.....	621	295	234	106	51	86	132	109	177
December.....	636	310	322	130	48	81	108	138	201
1913.									
January.....	612	276	265	120	54	77	130	116	218
February.....	499	206	198	80	45	71	105	102	181
March.....	470	181	186	70	46	87	127	119	162
April.....	484	127	166	83	32	83	114	94	154
May.....	529	160	166	64	46	71	108	80	167
June.....	469	177	176	80	48	65	95	119	178
Total.....	6,459	2,843	2,673	1,144	581	895	1,389	1,294	2,139

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY MONTHS AND AGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

Months.	Age—Continued.								Total.
	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 to 90 years.	From 90 to 100 years.	Over 100 years.	Age un- known.	
1912.									
July.....	143	139	106	93	75	28	4	5	2,271
August.....	159	118	117	81	63	20	8	4	2,186
September.....	144	102	122	97	45	15	2	.....	2,141
October.....	146	121	98	105	46	16	5	5	2,328
November.....	148	129	129	106	61	20	2	1	2,407
December.....	157	116	109	100	60	17	2	8	2,543
1913.									
January.....	162	121	130	98	63	36	3	6	2,487
February.....	134	128	113	75	53	24	2	3	2,019
March.....	141	113	107	102	49	18	5	3	1,986
April.....	141	116	117	69	51	27	5	3	1,866
May.....	149	97	112	89	50	17	4	.....	1,909
June.....	133	100	109	72	51	15	4	.....	1,891
Total.....	1,757	1,400	1,369	1,087	667	253	46	38	26,034

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY MONTHS AND NATIVITY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Nativity.																				Total.
	Porto Rico.	Spain.	United States.	France.	Corsica.	Italy.	England.	Germany.	Syria.	China.	Africa intertropical.	Santo Domingo.	Cuba.	Danish West Indies.	English West Indies.	French West Indies.	Venezuela.	South America.	Other countries.	Unknown.	
1912.																					
July.....	2,239	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	3	1	1	...	1	6	2,271
August.....	2,162	17	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,186
September.....	2,110	13	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2,141
October.....	2,300	10	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	2,328
November.....	2,385	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	6	2,407
December.....	2,518	9	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	3	3	2,543
1913.																					
January.....	2,459	13	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	1	3	2,487
February.....	1,984	14	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	...	8	8	2,019
March.....	1,951	13	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	4	1,986
April.....	1,843	13	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1,866
May.....	1,884	15	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,909
June.....	1,870	13	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,891
Total.....	25,705	146	24	4	7	10	2	2	1	5	6	7	7	30	16	8	6	1	8	39	26,034

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY MONTHS, COLOR, AND SEX DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Color.		Sex.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	
1912.					
July.....	1,563	708	1,129	1,142	2,271
August.....	1,509	677	1,093	1,093	2,186
September.....	1,492	649	1,067	1,074	2,141
October.....	1,621	707	1,207	1,121	2,328
November.....	1,703	704	1,255	1,152	2,407
December.....	1,793	750	1,251	1,292	2,543
1913.					
January.....	1,739	748	1,226	1,261	2,487
February.....	1,393	626	1,026	993	2,019
March.....	1,383	603	995	991	1,986
April.....	1,317	549	956	910	1,866
May.....	1,323	586	1,003	906	1,909
June.....	1,339	552	928	963	1,891
Total.....	18,175	7,859	13,136	12,898	26,034

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE DECEASED.

Months.	Conjugal condition.										Total.
	Single.		Married.		Widows and widowers.		Divorced.		Unknown.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	
1912.											
July.....	886	808	176	162	61	168	2	2	6	2	2,271
August.....	838	796	174	160	77	135	2	1	2	1	2,186
September.....	825	764	162	173	67	134	3	.....	10	3	2,141
October.....	965	802	182	174	56	142	.....	.....	4	3	2,328
November.....	985	823	188	167	76	158	2	.....	4	4	2,407
December.....	1,008	953	178	190	57	146	.....	1	8	2	2,543
1913.											
January.....	921	910	213	192	79	157	2	1	11	1	2,487
February.....	797	689	161	167	61	135	2	1	5	1	2,019
March.....	750	674	178	164	61	148	2	3	4	2	1,986
April.....	725	569	165	195	61	143	.....	.....	5	3	1,866
May.....	768	620	173	148	60	135	.....	2	2	1	1,909
June.....	694	658	157	168	75	135	.....	1	2	1	1,891
Total.....	10,162	9,066	2,107	2,060	791	1,736	13	12	63	24	26,034

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE DECEASED.

Months.		Occupation.																							
		Lawyers.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Cart drivers.	Merchants.	Cooks.	Store clerks.	Day laborers.	Domestic work.	Laundrerers.	Physicians.	Under age.	Soldiers.	Farm laborers.	Property owners.	Ministers.	Tailors.	Servants.	Cigar makers.	Shoemakers.	Other occupations.	Unknown.	Total.	
1912.																									
July	...	...	1	7	1	9	7	5	391	329	15	...	1,128	...	46	37	...	4	20	12	7	181	71	2,271
August	...	...	5	14	2	13	3	3	269	396	25	1	1,109	...	70	50	...	1	22	13	6	151	33	2,186
September	1	3	8	2	5	2	223	358	26	...	1,114	...	1	37	49	1	2	43	9	3	209	33	2,141
October	1	...	8	5	6	2	282	353	19	2	1,328	...	1	42	37	...	1	22	8	8	164	37	2,328
November	...	...	3	2	1	10	3	3	321	509	13	...	1,305	...	1	41	35	...	17	8	3	90	42	2,407
December	...	...	1	11	2	9	1	3	297	527	11	...	1,437	...	91	38	...	2	11	9	6	63	24	2,543
1913.																									
January	...	...	3	11	...	11	1	3	298	519	16	1	1,302	...	73	31	2	3	35	13	2	139	24	2,487
February	...	...	4	10	3	10	4	2	264	472	8	...	1,009	...	47	39	1	4	9	14	3	110	6	2,019
March	...	...	2	10	1	9	3	5	286	461	14	2	932	...	54	34	1	2	18	10	3	130	9	1,986
April	...	...	1	3	4	9	...	8	260	439	9	...	883	...	56	39	2	2	14	15	6	112	6	1,866
May	...	...	2	7	1	18	1	5	245	468	7	1	953	...	48	35	...	3	5	8	5	94	3	1,909
June	...	...	2	8	4	15	4	12	236	446	5	1	941	1	59	26	...	3	12	7	4	93	12	1,891
Total.		2	27	99	26	124	37	57	3,372	5,277	168	8	13,441	4	664	450	5	27	228	126	56	1,536	300	26,034	

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH, CLASSIFIED BY GROUPS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Causes of death—Classification by groups.														
	I. General diseases.	II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.	V. Diseases of the digestive system.	VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.	VII. The puerperal state.	VIII. Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.	IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion.	X. Malformations.	XI. Early infancy.	XII. Old age.	XIII. External causes.	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.	Total.
1912.															
July	552	90	114	238	700	83	44	5	3	7	212	107	51	65	2,271
August	571	89	102	219	659	80	47	5	3	7	196	122	45	64	2,186
September	559	83	107	220	602	90	48	7	3	9	205	93	47	68	2,141
October	556	81	94	292	704	95	49	3	1	4	229	112	45	63	2,328
November	617	97	102	278	678	97	41	2	3	3	243	126	48	69	2,407
December	656	90	83	312	739	102	51	2	3	6	263	128	47	64	2,543
1913.															
January	576	86	127	309	691	104	39	6	1	8	291	136	37	76	2,487
February	503	77	101	265	517	83	43	6	2	2	191	124	56	51	2,019
March	470	89	98	286	497	120	33	5	2	3	204	103	39	37	1,986
April	469	69	112	258	435	91	35	2	1	2	187	114	38	47	1,866
May	429	83	88	237	516	90	31	2	4	4	213	102	48	62	1,909
June	459	76	76	209	551	83	41	7	2	3	174	113	42	55	1,891
Total	6,417	990	1,204	3,123	7,289	1,118	502	64	17	58	2,608	1,380	543	721	26,034

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF AND THE GENERAL DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

	Causes of deaths—General diseases.												
Months.	1. Typhoid fever.	2. Typhus fever.	3. Relapsing fever.	4. Malaria.	4a. (Includes) typhoid fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria and croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	12. Asiatic cholera.
1912.													
July.....	24	.....	1	89	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	4	.....	.....
August.....	31	.....	6	116	7	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
September.....	19	.....	6	87	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2	3	.....	.....
October.....	20	.....	5	85	11	.....	.....	.....	7	3	7	2	.....
November.....	13	.....	3	108	17	.....	.....	.....	6	5	12	.....	.....
December.....	10	.....	5	143	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	.....	.....
1913.													
January.....	13	1	3	112	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	1	.....
February.....	8	.....	3	94	3	.....	.....	.....	2	4	10	.....	.....
March.....	10	2	4	61	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....
April.....	14	.....	3	83	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	8	.....	.....
May.....	12	.....	4	46	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	7	.....	.....
June.....	8	.....	1	49	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....
Total.....	182	3	44	1,073	87	.....	.....	1	51	47	86	4	.....

	Causes of deaths—General diseases—Continued.												
Months.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. (Includes) epidemic dysentery.	15. Plague.	16. Yellow fever.	17. Leprosy.	18. Erysipelas.	19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicæmia.	21. Glanders.	22. Anthrax.	23. Rabies.	24. Tetanus.
1912.													
July.....	.....	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	10
August.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	9	.....	1	.....	12
September.....	.....	11	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9
October.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	1	.....	12
November.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	10	.....	.....	.....	12
December.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	12
1913.													
January.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	16
February.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
March.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	10
April.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	13
May.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	8
June.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3
Total.....	1	119	4	20	.....	3	29	8	59	4	3	.....	122

TABLE J.—Vital statistics—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF AND THE GENERAL DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

Months.	Causes of deaths—General diseases—Continued.											
	25. Mycosis.	26. Pellagra.	27. Beriberi.	28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.	30. Tuberculous meningitis.	31. Abdominal tuberculosis.	32. Pott's disease.	33. White swelling.	34. Tuberculosis of other organs.	35. Disseminated tuberculosis.	36. Rickets.
1912.												
July.....				116			2	1		6	4	107
August.....		1		134	4		3	1		5	4	92
September.....		1		134	1		1		1	7	5	107
October.....				116	1	3	4		1	9	4	108
November.....		1		123	2	1	6		1	10	1	126
December.....				155	1	1	5		1	8	1	124
1913.												
January.....				125	1	1		1	2	7		106
February.....				104	2		1			6	4	88
March.....				144	1					9	2	55
April.....				134		1	4			4	2	64
May.....				114	2	2	2			5	3	63
June.....		1		137	1		2			8	5	72
Total.....		4		1,536	16	9	30	3	6	84	35	1,112

Months.	Causes of death—General diseases—Continued.											
	37. Syphilis.	37a. Includes cutaneous syphilis.	38. Gonococcus infection.	39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver.	41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum.	42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.	43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.	44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.	45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified.	46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).	47. Acute articular rheumatism.
1912.												
July.....	9			1	6	3	9		1	5		5
August.....	6		1	1	5	3	8			4		5
September.....	2	1		2	7	2	5	1	3	6	3	4
October.....	6	1		3	6	2	6			4		2
November.....	2	1			10	4	8			5	1	4
December.....	7	2		1	9	1	7	4	1	6		3
1913.												
January.....	9		1	4	8	4	9	1	1	4		5
February.....	8	3		1	6	1	9	2		2		4
March.....			1		5	3	6	1	3	3	2	4
April.....	4		1	1	2		10		2	6		4
May.....	5	1			8	2	7	2		4	1	3
June.....	3		1	1	2	5	6	1		4	1	8
Total.....	61	9	5	15	74	30	90	12	11	53	8	51

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF AND THE DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM CAUSING DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Causes of deaths—Diseases of the circulatory system.									
Months.	77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries, arteriosclerosis, aneurysm, etc.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).	85. Hemorrhage (other diseases of circulatory system).
1912.									
July.....	1	13	61	5	18	1	2	1	12
August.....	3	13	46	7	17	2	3	2	8
September.....	3	17	56	5	17	.....	.....	1	6
October.....	5	12	47	5	13	3	.....	3	8
November.....	5	15	44	4	19	3	1	.....	11
December.....	1	19	37	4	15	1	.....	.....	6
1913.									
January.....	3	23	61	8	22	1	.....	.....	9
February.....	1	16	54	5	21	.....	.....	.....	4
March.....	2	17	53	3	17	2	.....	1	3
April.....	3	17	54	10	23	.....	1	.....	4
May.....	2	12	41	10	14	1	.....	2	6
June.....	.....	11	37	9	11	1	.....	.....	7
Total.....	29	185	591	75	207	15	7	10	85

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF AND THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM CAUSING DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.		Causes of deaths—Diseases of the respiratory system.												
		86. Diseases of the nasal fossa.	87. Diseases of the larynx.	88. Diseases of the thyroid body.	89. Acute bronchitis.	90. Chronic bronchitis.	91. Broncho-pneumonia.	92. Pneumonia.	93. Pleurisy.	94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.	95. Gangrene of the lung.	96. Asthma.	97. Pulmonary emphysema.	98. Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted.
1912.														
July					90	36	44	39	3	9	1	7	1	8
August		1			94	20	43	25	4	12	1	6	2	11
September		1			87	22	50	20	5	14		6	5	10
October		3			125	33	63	31	2	12		8		14
November		3	1		109	36	52	38	3	13	1	13	5	4
December		1			120	36	59	52	2	17		8	3	13
1913.														
January		1	3		115	36	63	44	10	15		14	4	4
February					107	14	59	38	9	11		16	1	8
March					98	36	44	54	9	17		11	3	11
April					90	37	40	53	3	11	2	8	2	8
May					74	27	48	42	6	5	1	10	3	15
June			1		77	28	40	33	5	8		7	1	7
Total		2	29	2	1,186	361	605	469	61	144	6	114	34	110

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF AND THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CAUSING DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Causes of deaths—Diseases of the digestive system.										
	99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.	99a. Parotiditis.	100. Diseases of the pharynx.	101. Diseases of the esophagus.	102. Ulcer of the stomach.	103. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer).	104. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	105a. Due to alcoholism.	106. Ankylostomiasis.	107. Intestinal parasites.
1912.											
July.....	1	1	1	.....	4	7	276	219	.....	42	28
August.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	16	263	230	1	38	24
September.....	1	.....	2	1	3	13	229	226	1	35	24
October.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	21	292	224	1	40	29
November.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	25	270	221	1	41	22
December.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	8	323	262	.....	31	24
1913.											
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	267	248	1	30	35
February.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	9	198	197	7	31	10
March.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	13	170	160	4	26	25
April.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	156	154	.....	20	21
May.....	1	2	1	.....	2	10	224	162	1	29	14
June.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	25	224	177	7	20	18
Total.....	14	3	9	2	51	169	2,892	2,480	24	383	274

Causes of deaths—Diseases of the digestive system—Continued.

Months.	108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.	109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.	110. Other diseases of the intestines.	111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.	113. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113a. Due to alcoholism.	114. Biliary calculi.	115. Other diseases of the liver.	116. Diseases of the spleen.	117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal).	118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).
1912.												
July.....	5	4	15	2	4	31	2	1	11	.....	6	40
August.....	2	2	16	1	1	30	1	.....	7	1	7	16
September.....	2	4	12	1	.....	25	.....	2	6	1	4	10
October.....	.....	7	16	4	.....	27	.....	.....	8	.....	9	19
November.....	4	14	14	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	5	.....	4	19
December.....	2	4	12	5	.....	20	2	.....	11	1	5	21
1913.												
January.....	3	8	18	1	.....	31	1	1	7	1	3	16
February.....	3	10	7	2	1	18	.....	.....	4	.....	3	10
March.....	6	6	18	3	2	22	4	1	10	1	4	15
April.....	3	7	12	1	.....	19	.....	.....	7	.....	6	18
May.....	1	8	9	.....	.....	17	.....	2	8	2	9	12
June.....	2	8	14	4	.....	18	.....	.....	8	.....	8	9
Total.....	33	82	163	24	8	289	10	7	92	7	68	205

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING FROM NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, AND ANNEXAS AND THOSE OF THE PUERPERAL ESTATE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

		Causes of death.										
		Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary organs and annexa.										
Months.	119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Chyluria.	122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.	123. Calculi of the urinary passages.	124. Diseases of the bladder.	125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.	126. Diseases of the prostate.	127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).	129. Uterine tumor (non-cancerous).	130. Other diseases of the uterus.
1912.												
July.....	49	22				2	2	1		1	1	4
August.....	46	14		2	1	2		1	1	1		1
September.....	56	10					5			3		5
October.....	54	20		9		1	1	2				2
November.....	56	21		9	1	4	2	1				5
December.....	54	24		6		2	4		1	1		6
1913.												
January.....	57	34		4	2	1	1	2			2	1
February.....	58	11		5	1	1		1		1	1	3
March.....	71	29		4			4	1	1	3	1	4
April.....	47	30		1	1	2	2	2			2	3
May.....	51	19		2	1				3	4	1	6
June.....	52	18		3	2		1			3		
Total.....	651	252		59	9	15	22	11	7	17	8	40

Months.	Causes of death.										
	Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary organs and annexa— Continued.			The puerperal estate.							
	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicæmia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.	140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.
1912.											
July.....	1			3	3	10	19	2	3	4	3
August.....		4	1	3	4	8	16	5	1	3	1
September.....	1	2			4	9	19	6	1	8	3
October.....		2	1	2	7	11	15	4		4	6
November.....		1		1	3	10	16	8		2	1
December.....		4		1	7	12	12	8	1	8	2
1913.											
January.....				2	5	3	12	6		8	3
February.....		1		1	8	8	11	7	1	6	6
March.....		2		1	2	9	10	1	2	6	2
April.....					2	4	18	7		4	
May.....		3		2	2	7	11	1	2	5	1
June.....		4		4	8	5	14	6		3	1
Total.....	2	23	2	20	59	96	173	61	11	61	21

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER AND SEVERAL OF THE CAUSES OF DEATHS,
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Causes of death.												
	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.				Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.				Con- geni- tal mal- for- ma- tions.	Diseases of early infancy.			
	142. Gangrene.	143. Furuncle.	144. Acute abscess.	145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.	146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted).	147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).	148. Amputations.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.		150. Congenital malforma- tions (stillbirths not in- cluded).	151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema.	152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.	152a. Infantile tetanus.	153. Lack of care.
1912.													
July.....	3		2		1			2	7	85	38	80	9
August.....	3		1	1					7	75	55	63	3
September.....	3	1	1	2	3				9	69	44	59	33
October.....			3		1				4	87	32	73	37
November.....	3		1	4	1				3	111	47	62	23
December.....	1			1					6	113	58	62	30
1913.													
January.....	4			2		1			8	127	99	39	26
February.....	1		1	4					2	77	56	43	15
March.....	3			2	2				3	93	53	45	13
April.....	4		1	3				1	2	103	40	36	8
May.....	2			2	2			2	4	106	38	59	10
June.....	2		3	2	1	1			3	76	35	59	4
Total.....	29	1	13	21	10	2		5	58	1,122	595	680	211

Months.	Causes of death.												
	Old age—	External causes.											
		154. Senility.	155. Suicide by poison.	156. Suicide by asphyxia.	157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	158. Suicide by drowning.	159. Suicide by firearms.	160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	161. Suicide by jumping from high places.	162. Suicide by crushing.	163. Other suicides.	164. Poisoning by food.	165. Other acute poison- ings.	166. Conflagrations.
1912.													
July.....	107	2		6	2	5	1					2	1
August.....	122		2	7	1	3	1						
September.....	93	1	1	9	1	1	1				2		
October.....	112	1		4	1	1	1					2	
November.....	126	1	1	6	5	3					1	2	
December.....	128	4	1	5		2	1	1			3	2	
1913.													
January.....	136	2	1	5		5					1	2	2
February.....	124	2		5	1	3						2	1
March.....	103	3		2	2	5		1				1	
April.....	114	1		4		3						2	
May.....	102	2		4	4	5						2	3
June.....	113	4	1	8	1	1						1	
Total.....	1,380	23	7	65	18	37	4	2			7	18	7

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING BY MONTHS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Causes of death.											
	External causes.											
	167. Burns (conflagrations excepted).	168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagrations excepted).	169. Accidental drowning.	170. Traumatism by firearms.	171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.	172. Traumatism by fall.	173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.	174. Traumatism by machines.	175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, etc.).	176. Injuries by animals.	177. Starvation.	178. Excessive cold.
1912.												
July.....	3		7	4		5	2		2		8	
August.....	7		3	6		3			3		4	
September.....	3		6	1	1	1			2		8	
October.....	7		9	1	2	3				1	10	
November.....	5		9	4	1	2			1		5	
December.....	6		1	1	1	2			3		7	
1913.												
January.....	4	1	1	2		2		1	2		3	
February.....	3		8	4	2	3		2	6		9	
March.....	1	1	1	2	2	1		2	6		7	
April.....	5		1	4					7		6	
May.....	3	1	2	2		1			3		11	
June.....	3		5	1	1				3	1	5	
Total.....	50	3	53	32	10	23	2	5	38	2	83	

Months.	External causes—Continued.							Ill-defined diseases.		Total.		
	179. Effects of heat.	180. Lightning.	181. Electricity (lightning excepted).	182. Homicide by firearms.	183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	184. Homicide by other means.	185. Fractures (cause not specified).	186. Other external violence.	187. Ill-defined organic disease.		188. Sudden deaths.	189. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined.
1912.												
July.....	1								17	1	47	2,271
August.....					1			2	20		44	2,186
September.....	1	1	1	1	3		2	1	7	1	60	2,141
October.....				1				3	4		59	2,328
November.....							2		28		41	2,407
December.....	1		3	1			1	1	9	1	54	2,543
1913.												
January.....			1					2	7		69	2,487
February.....							1	3	9		42	2,019
March.....					1			2	4	1	32	1,988
April.....				1	1		2	1	4	1	42	1,866
May.....		1			1	1	1	1	9		53	1,909
June.....	1	3			1		1	1	9		46	1,891
Total.....	4	5	5	4	8	1	10	17	127	5	589	26,034

TABLE J.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.

SHOWING COMPARISON BY MONTHS OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1905 TO 1912, BOTH INCLUSIVE, AND THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913.

Months.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
July.....	2,182	2,378	2,253	1,918	1,910	2,363	2,709	2,271	.....
August.....	2,134	2,234	2,192	1,841	1,808	2,224	2,477	2,185	.....
September.....	2,063	2,190	1,987	1,780	1,748	2,179	2,193	2,141	.....
October.....	2,267	2,462	2,002	1,837	1,922	2,216	2,243	2,328	.....
November.....	2,124	2,528	2,112	1,878	1,943	2,240	2,215	2,407	.....
December.....	2,351	2,339	2,139	1,958	2,106	2,139	2,494	2,543	.....
Total.....	13,121	14,131	12,685	11,212	11,437	13,361	14,331	13,876	.....
January.....		2,401	2,279	2,054	2,037	2,198	2,151	2,573	2,487
February.....		1,935	1,989	1,852	1,665	2,024	1,892	2,246	2,019
March.....		2,108	2,185	1,859	1,805	2,181	2,237	2,117	1,986
April.....		1,888	2,124	1,691	1,709	2,324	2,021	2,010	1,866
May.....		2,201	2,162	1,711	1,817	2,362	2,288	2,109	1,909
June.....		2,273	2,262	1,678	1,804	2,225	2,629	2,221	1,891
Total.....		12,806	13,001	10,845	10,837	13,314	13,218	13,276	12,158

SHOWING BY MONTHS COLOR, SEX, AND SOCIAL CONDITION THE NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS (NOT INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL OF BIRTHS OR OF DEATHS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Color.		Sex		Social condition.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	
1912.							
July.....	181	98	147	132	169	110	279
August.....	208	85	161	129	161	132	293
September.....	184	83	153	114	141	126	267
October.....	180	88	134	134	153	115	268
November.....	210	75	152	133	169	116	285
December.....	214	106	165	155	189	131	320
1913.							
January.....	201	109	186	124	211	99	310
February.....	200	91	167	124	177	114	291
March.....	245	98	190	153	211	132	343
April.....	258	86	184	160	192	152	344
May.....	215	87	173	129	199	103	302
June.....	222	78	156	144	191	109	300
Total.....	2,518	1,084	1,971	1,631	2,163	1,439	3,602

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS (ACCOUNTING BRANCH).

TABLE K.—*Analysis of total expenditures for control and suppression of the bubonic plague, June 17, 1912, to June 30, 1913, and for the control and suppression of the typhoid epidemic, Peñuelas and Aguas Buenas, July 5, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1912.*

[Paid from "Sanitation service of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1911-12, indefinite," and "Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics," no fiscal year.]

Automobiles, purchase of (see "Other expenses and supplies" for cost of upkeep).....	\$2,249.33
Cables and telegrams.....	349.13
Chemicals and disinfectants:	
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	\$7,235.22
Serums.....	12,770.72
Construction of—	20,005.94
Camp Loubriel.....	2,031.80
Camp Borda.....	2,724.96
Buildings at quarantine hospital, La Perla.....	692.09

Disinfectors' and patients' clothing.....		\$837.26
Furniture, fixtures, and tools:		
Furniture and fixtures.....	\$2,525.23	
Tools.....	1,101.30	
		3,626.53
Harness and wagons, purchase of.....		3,015.98
Hire boats, lighters, and auto trucks, garbage removal.....		6,002.79
Hire carts and oxen, garbage removal.....		8,730.53
Horses, mules, and oxen, purchase of.....		12,121.25
Killing and burial of animals.....		1,164.61
Labor (divided as follows):		
Constructing—		
Addition to San Juan stables, No. 1, stop 8.....	843.51	
Rat fences.....	153.93	
Cleaning latrines.....	7,277.05	
Drainage of public lands, interior department.....	820.50	
Dismantling Camp Borda for removal to Marina naval station.....	184.08	
Moving Camp Loubriel from ball grounds to fair grounds.....	121.10	
Moving small buildings from La Perla to naval station (quarantine hospital).....	250.00	
Rebuilding Camp Borda naval station.....	461.35	
Repairs, wall of high school, stop 21.....	593.62	
Rat extermination.....	3,118.29	
Rat laboratory (building temporary).....	135.25	
Rat proofing—		
Trees.....	570.78	
Houses.....	1,713.88	
Street cleaning and general cleaning in sanitation work.....	71,088.22	
		87,331.56
Lights and water: Installations, current, supplies, etc.....		772.69
Postage.....		601.65
Salaries: Medical inspectors, inspectors, health officers, clerks, practicantes, etc.....		29,880.41
Subsistence for quarantined persons.....		938.04
Travel expenses.....		3,925.39
Telephones: Installations and rent.....		575.31
Other expenses and supplies, as follows:		
Newspaper announcements, advertisements, notices, etc., relative to sanitation laws.....	253.18	
Educational apparatus (films).....	822.38	
Automobile supplies.....	2,147.08	
Automobile repairs.....	187.94	
Books—Plague publications.....	24.50	
Construction—		
Materials used for Camp Borda after removal to Marina.....	135.70	
Materials used for extra work, Camp Loubriel.....	118.50	
Materials used for La Perla buildings after removal to Marina.....	22.51	
Materials used in addition to stables No. 1, stop 8.....	795.43	
Construction of laundry, Sal Si Puedes.....	920.98	
Excavators—		
Repairs.....	125.40	
Supplies.....	934.59	
Freight and cartage, except on rats.....	983.95	
Laboratory supplies: Apparatus, supplies, instruments, etc.....	2,201.27	
Maintenance of animals: Feed and care.....	851.22	
Materials used in—		
Burning basura.....	8.40	
Disinfecting stations, construction.....	92.39	
Killing dogs and cats.....	152.15	
Latrines, Sal Si Puedes, construction.....	95.94	
Pests laboratories, construction.....	142.82	
Cement for sale to public.....	2,342.78	
Rat fences, construction.....	1,414.09	
Rat-proofing—		
Houses.....	6,738.92	
Trees.....	1,439.22	
Government buildings.....	524.84	
Repairing—		
Biological and chemical laboratories.....	312.20	
Disinfecting station, Pier No. 1.....	2.20	
Tentage used as hospitals.....	11.19	
Wall at high school, stop 21.....	547.00	
Making patent garbage-can stands.....	163.02	
Photographs and photo supplies.....	104.00	
Rat extermination—		
Rats purchased, killed, etc.....	4,043.39	
Freight and cartage on rats, traps, etc.....	85.15	
Tins, etc., for shipping rats.....	220.55	
Materials for killing rats.....	896.35	
Rat traps.....	2,296.27	
Rat-trap repairs.....	1.20	
Reimbursements—		
For foodstuffs destroyed.....	199.39	
For furniture destroyed.....	20.40	
Repairs: Wagons, carts, and harness.....	1,869.18	
Rents.....	126.00	
Services—		
Attendance at extraordinary meetings board of health.....	665.00	
Burning bodies of plague victims.....	22.50	
Burning and burying basuras.....	13.72	
Construction model latrine, Carolina.....	7.50	
Developing photo films.....	15.75	

Other expenses and supplies, as follows—Continued.

Services—Continued.	
Disinfecting vessels.....	\$16.00
Making coffins.....	37.50
Opening Quebrada, Sabana Grande.....	20.00
Repairing jails, Aguadilla.....	1,070.40
Special, order of the governor.....	103.50
Testing cement.....	13.00
Translating.....	12.80
Washing disinfector's clothing.....	2.85
Stationery and general office supplies, administrative bulletins, etc.....	1,027.92
Supplies:	
For detention hospitals, medicines, etc.....	1,135.34
Newspapers.....	4.85
Ribbon badges for inspectors.....	15.00
Street cleaning, including "zafacones," etc.....	1,642.97
Miscellaneous, not included elsewhere.....	61.51
	<u>\$40,259.78</u>
Total for plague.....	227,837.03
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	17.00
Clothing and bedding.....	147.33
Freight and cartage.....	1.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	173.70
Hire: carts and oxen.....	283.50
Incidentals, fuel, ice, etc.....	207.19
Labor, guarding water supply and bringing water, etc.....	504.78
Medicines.....	347.44
Rents.....	14.38
Salaries.....	668.54
Subsistence.....	879.66
Travel expenses.....	323.00
Total for suppression of typhoid.....	3,567.52
Total expenditures for suppression of plague and typhoid epidemics.....	<u>231,404.55</u>
Paid from "Sanitation service of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1911-12, indefinite" (June 17 to 30, 1912, suppression of the plague) ¹	28,551.00
Paid from "Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics, no fiscal year" ²	202,853.55
	<u>231,404.55</u>
Expended for work under section 26, act 81, laws of Porto Rico, 1912.....	22,931.25
Reimbursements.....	18,369.08
Outstanding.....	4,552.27
Gain in cleaning latrines.....	535.74
Actually outstanding, collectible and noncollectible.....	5,088.01
Total for the year.....	<u>202,853.55</u>

TABLE L.—Analysis of expenditures, sanitation service, director's office and the service at large, fiscal year 1912-13.

Sanitation service proper:	
Anemia supplies and disinfectants.....	\$1,928.88
Feed and care of animals.....	39,149.44
Incidentals (oxen, \$3,200.50).....	16,165.71
Labor, mosquito extermination.....	2,875.08
Labor, general street cleaning.....	121,885.00
Lighting.....	410.66
Materials, mosquito extermination.....	3,684.69
Materials.....	2,597.03
Postage.....	2,187.35
Purchase and repair of furniture.....	390.91
Purchase of vaccine.....	750.00
Rents.....	7,952.44
Salaries, entire service.....	233,741.78
Scientific works and printing.....	500.00
Supplies and equipments, laboratories.....	2,675.41
Telegrams.....	269.33
Telephones.....	1,036.58
Travel expenses.....	5,237.64
Water.....	163.30
Total.....	<u>\$443,581.23</u>
Quarantine hospital:	
Incidentals.....	611.11
Rent of land.....	105.00
Salaries.....	1,066.40
Subsistence.....	1,169.10
Total.....	<u>2,951.61</u>

¹ Paid during the period from June 17 to 30, 1912.² Paid during the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Leper colony:		
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	\$3,528.78	
Salaries.....	3,820.25	
Subsistence.....	5,094.68	
Total.....		\$12,443.71
Improvements for leper colony (no fiscal year):		
Labor.....	7.56	
Launch materials, supplies, and repairs.....	\$54.78	
Materials for buildings.....	99.88	
Total.....		962.22
Suppression of anemia in Porto Rico (no fiscal year):		
Anemia supplies.....	1,090.29	
Feed and care of animals.....	124.28	
Freight and cartage.....	153.00	
Incidentals.....	1.95	
Labor.....	184.20	
Rents.....	6.00	
Salaries.....	2,199.51	
Travel expenses.....	188.12	
Total.....		3,947.35
Institute of Tropical Medicine of Porto Rico (no fiscal year):		
Clothing and bedding.....	11.83	
Furniture and fixtures.....	111.11	
Incidentals.....	574.98	
Lighting.....	7.25	
Travel expenses.....	2,400.00	
Salaries.....	2,687.30	
Total.....		5,792.47
Instructions in elementary principles of hygiene:		
Apparatus, educational.....	215.85	
Construction of exhibit wagon.....	200.00	
Freight and cartage.....	62.99	
Incidentals.....	15.00	
Lighting.....	199.25	
Materials.....	27.32	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	451.32	
Salaries.....	192.01	
Total.....		1,363.74
Sanitation service special building fund:		
Construction addition, Ponce office.....	300.00	
Building materials.....	1,740.35	
Electrical materials.....	23.83	
Freight and cartage.....	33.75	
Labor.....	2,921.11	
Plumbing materials.....	163.05	
Total.....		5,182.09
Grand total of all expenditures (appropriations for sanitation service proper).....		476,224.42

TABLE M.—Recapitulation of expenditures, fiscal year 1912-13.

Sanitation service proper.....	\$443,581.23
Quarantine hospital.....	2,951.61
Leper colony.....	12,443.71
Improvements for leper colony.....	962.22
Suppression of anemia in Porto Rico.....	3,947.35
Institute of Tropical Medicine of Porto Rico.....	5,792.47
Instructions in elementary principles of hygiene.....	1,363.74
Sanitation service special building fund.....	5,182.09
Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics:	
Bubonic plague.....	\$199,286.03
Typhoid epidemic.....	3,567.52
	202,853.55
Total.....	679,077.97

TABLE N. —Anemia service, showing the total number of cases attended at the anemia stations, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result obtained, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Anemia station.	Color.		Sex.		Age.				
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	From 1 to 9 years.	From 10 to 19 years.	From 20 to 39 years.	From 40 to 59 years.	Over 60 years.
1. Adjuntas.....	969	159	585	543	129	435	370	151	43
2. Aguada.....	624	66	474	216	159	316	154	51	10
3. Aguadilla.....	506	335	544	297	128	441	223	38	11
4. Aibonito.....	636	346	511	471	162	354	329	118	19
5. Añasco.....	1,224	130	615	739	191	537	509	89	28
6. Arroyo.....	55	51	51	55	58	39	5	4	.....
7. Barceloneta.....	614	151	388	377	158	397	134	63	13
8. Barranquitas.....	598	92	362	328	153	307	137	79	14
9. Cabo Rojo.....	876	86	548	414	109	318	383	131	21
10. Carolina.....	188	57	107	138	41	86	78	34	6
11. Cayey.....	1,658	82	1,009	731	228	692	572	224	24
12. Ciales.....	371	122	238	255	94	221	125	47	6
13. Comerio.....	1,349	309	792	866	317	882	343	106	10
14. Corozal.....	1,472	803	1,199	1,076	458	828	750	226	13
15. Fajardo.....	224	59	188	95	37	117	93	30	6
16. Guayama.....	117	8	81	44	21	35	49	18	2
17. Gurabo.....	423	70	255	238	88	204	116	70	15
18. Humacao.....	232	150	206	176	71	154	123	27	7
19. Isabela.....	946	9	468	487	131	414	304	89	17
20. Juana Díaz.....	391	111	234	268	25	229	143	88	17
21. Juncos.....	652	81	389	344	89	227	329	59	29
22. Lajas.....	65	20	57	28	5	30	29	18	3
23. Manatí.....	1,021	61	738	344	137	444	292	179	30
24. Maricao.....	281	321	251	351	68	203	230	84	17
25. Mayaguez.....	312	78	153	237	68	154	118	46	4
26. Morovis.....	628	186	371	443	116	360	247	86	5
27. Naranjito.....	776	55	406	425	147	326	255	92	11
28. Patillas.....	84	2	59	27	4	24	40	11	7
29. Ponce.....	482	766	1,011	237	36	102	455	601	54
30. Rincon.....	403	18	265	156	24	185	156	51	5
31. Río Piedras.....	109	69	111	67	27	79	46	21	5
32. Sabana Grande.....	377	120	312	185	99	206	141	40	11
33. San Sebastian.....	1,950	159	1,127	882	479	1,020	139	26	357
34. Santa Isabel.....	10	1	9	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....
35. Toa Alta.....	480	18	332	226	156	217	111	54	20
36. Utuado.....	1,526	64	867	723	291	720	449	97	33
37. Vega Alta.....	85	129	99	115	34	101	55	20	4
38. Vega Baja.....	454	119	365	208	85	225	162	83	18
39. Yabucoa.....	57	214	128	83	18	101	107	37	8
40. Yauco.....	668	286	488	466	154	363	313	115	9
Total.....	23,893	5,923	16,452	13,363	4,795	12,101	8,822	3,517	581

TABLE N.—*Anemia service, showing the total number of cases attended at the anemia stations, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result obtained, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913—Continued.*

Anemia station.	Clinical form.				Result obtained.				Total.
	Ben-ign.	Medium.	In-tense.	Very intense.	Cured.	Under treat-ment.	Left treat-ment.	Dead.	
1. Adjuntas.....	836	223	65	4	563	367	198	.....	1,128
2. Aguada.....	296	244	149	1	.....	690	.....	.....	690
3. Aguadilla.....	327	331	152	31	496	244	99	2	841
4. Aibonito.....	11	538	359	74	800	170	12	.....	982
5. Añasco.....	384	945	23	2	218	923	200	13	1,354
6. Arroyo.....	29	38	5	34	60	30	16	.....	106
7. Barceloneta.....	71	186	309	199	133	446	184	2	765
8. Barranquitas.....	436	122	94	38	112	269	309	.....	690
9. Cabo Rojo.....	164	375	343	80	32	930	.....	.....	962
10. Carolina.....	21	38	100	86	41	138	66	.....	245
11. Cayey.....	6	168	1,529	37	749	352	639	.....	1,740
12. Ciales.....	51	328	114	.....	205	166	102	.....	493
13. Comerio.....	413	753	385	107	193	1,465	.....	.....	1,658
14. Corozal.....	888	1,311	75	1	1,016	453	806	.....	2,275
15. Fajardo.....	38	142	96	7	283	.....	.....	.....	283
16. Guayama.....	29	48	44	4	44	26	55	.....	125
17. Gurabo.....	183	220	85	5	128	170	192	3	493
18. Humacao.....	102	225	41	14	161	52	169	.....	382
19. Isabela.....	205	541	184	25	189	262	504	.....	955
20. Juana Díaz.....	186	225	91	25	479	.....	.....	.....	502
21. Juncos.....	88	337	243	65	67	216	450	.....	733
22. Lajas.....	5	39	36	5	41	11	31	2	85
23. Manatí.....	477	423	145	37	511	286	284	1	1,082
24. Maricao.....	85	253	239	25	24	278	300	.....	602
25. Mayaguez.....	156	156	73	5	40	213	137	.....	390
26. Morovis.....	199	491	130	4	112	626	75	1	814
27. Naranjito.....	143	522	166	.....	202	431	198	.....	831
28. Patillas.....	1	25	48	12	.....	86	.....	.....	86
29. Ponce.....	35	659	474	80	880	175	193	.....	1,248
30. Rincon.....	29	267	117	8	300	99	22	.....	421
31. Río Piedras.....	7	30	106	35	60	70	48	.....	178
32. Sabana Grande.....	197	254	443	3	299	128	70	.....	497
33. San Sebastián.....	1,313	298	41	414	571	1,024	.....	.....	2,009
34. Santa Isab l.....	5	3	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	11
35. Toa Alta.....	285	190	60	23	329	132	96	1	558
36. Utuado.....	1,186	321	83	.....	986	285	319	.....	1,590
37. Vega Alta.....	21	48	139	6	10	204	.....	.....	214
38. Vega Baja.....	133	257	148	35	215	84	274	.....	573
39. Yabucoa.....	106	153	12	.....	157	64	50	.....	271
40. Yauco.....	53	286	383	232	484	129	341	.....	954
Total.....	8,244	13,018	7,098	1,456	10,583	11,745	7,463	25	29,816

NOTE.—The total number of uncinariasis patients as new cases in the 40 dispensaries which worked during the fiscal year was 29,816, and they can be classified in the following way:

	No.	Per-centage.
White.....	23,893	80.00
Colored.....	5,923	20.00
Total.....	29,816	100.00
According to sex:		
Male.....	16,452	55.00
Female.....	13,363	45.00
Total.....	29,816	100.00
According to age:		
From 1 to 9 years.....	4,795	16.00
From 10 to 19 years.....	12,101	40.60
From 20 to 39 years.....	8,822	29.60
From 40 to 59 years.....	3,517	11.80
Over 60 years.....	581	2.00
Total.....	29,816	100.00

	No.	Per-centage.
According to the clinical form:		
Benign.....	8,244	28.00
Medium.....	13,018	44.00
Intense.....	7,098	24.00
Very intense.....	1,456	0.50
Total.....	29,816	99.50
According to the result:		
Cured.....	10,583	35.50
Under treatment.....	11,745	39.40
Left treatment.....	7,463	25.00
Dead.....	25	0.08
Total.....	29,816	99.98

TABLE O.—Summary of deaths caused by transmissible diseases in all the towns of the Island of Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

DISEASE.	Number.
Typhoid fever.....	164
Scarlet fever.....	1
Diphtheria.....	39
Plague.....	18
Dysentery.....	27
Meningitis.....	59
Whooping cough.....	44
Parotiditis.....	1
Filariasis.....	2
Infantile tetanus.....	512
Malaria.....	1,005
Tuberculosis.....	1,611
Glanders.....	3
Leprosy.....	2
Anemia.....	627
Colibacillosis.....	13
Pneumonia.....	42
Syphilis of the skin.....	23
Total.....	4,193

TABLE P.—Cases of transmissible diseases in Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

	Ty-phoid fever.	Small-pox.	Vari-cella.	Diph-theria.	Plague.	Dysen-tery.	Menin-gitis.	Whoop-ing cough.	Paroti-ditis.
North district.....	204	.....	24	18	.....	7	1	14	833
South district.....	344	.....	13	13	.....	6	.....	16	72
East district.....	149	2	91	35	32	10	.....	27	248
West district.....	154	2	46	26	.....	11	3	2	160
North and south district.....	548	.....	37	31	.....	13	1	30	905
East and west district.....	303	4	137	61	32	21	3	29	408
Total.....	851	4	174	92	32	34	4	59	1,313

	Mala-ria.	Tuber-culosis.	Glan-ders.	Lep-rosy.	Syphi-tis of the skin.	Filari-asia.	Infan-tile tet-anus.	Coliba-cillosis.	Pneu-monia.
North district.....	281	127	1	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....
South district.....	694	334	.....	.....	24	2	7	1	.....
East district.....	310	488	3	1	14	7	6	4	2
West district.....	149	403	.....	1	5	3	40	1	.....
North and south district.....	975	461	1	.....	34	6	7	1	.....
East and west district.....	459	891	3	2	19	10	46	5	2
Total.....	1,434	1,352	4	2	53	16	53	6	2

Grand total, 5,485.

TABLE Q.—*Showing the number of sanitary inspections made on the following subjects in the towns of Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Key to columns: I, general inspection of houses; II, inspection of grounds; III, inspection of public buildings; IV, inspection of cemeteries; V, inspection of hospitals; VI, inspection of bakeries; VII, inspection of cafes, hotels, and restaurants; VIII, inspection of grocery stores; IX, inspection of industrial establishments; X, inspection of stables; XI, inspection of slaughterhouses, butcher shops; XII, inspection of streets, aqueducts, public drainage; XIV, inspection of barnyards and barbershops; XV, inspection of transportation means; XVI, inspection of stables; XVII, inspection of water sources; XVIII, inspection of persons for health certificates; XIX, inspection of live stock; XX, inspection of mosquito-breeding places and oiling; XXI, Plans approved.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	Total.	Re- marks.	
Adjuntas.....	774	259	25	7	.....	112	128	462	20	127	150	41	24	58	.....	61	32	303	70	1,115	13	3,781	11
Aguada.....	1,171	539	38	20	3	12	73	573	5	68	52	244	10	46	9	17	206	402	401	214	4	4,123	12
Aguadilla.....	281	58	17	5	6	5	157	385	45	178	62	292	62	23	26	117	57	3,387	840	2,319	21	8,570	11	
Aguas Buenas.....	107	63	4	.....	.....	.....	9	9	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	282	21	660	4
Alvordito.....	1,642	638	125	22	21	5	234	809	44	60	537	673	79	79	59	74	51	1,501	503	714	5	7,701	12	
Anasco.....	4,636	1,892	49	23	23	13	144	849	44	1,120	102	825	846	133	69	128	190	1,356	270	1,118	2	13,574	12	
Arecibo.....	1,963	300	7	6	10	.....	1,066	1,066	62	2,550	1,217	825	4,360	275	110	30	5	1,333	3,220	5,886	4	23,475	12
Arroyo.....	416	238	6	.....	.....	.....	36	139	3	27	13	242	3	3	.....	9	1	393	350	471	11	1,906	11
Barceloneta.....	781	126	18	45	75	10	76	195	20	337	65	355	200	39	7	.....	51	498	380	463	2	3,743	12
Barrios.....	472	125	127	72	.....	40	166	886	37	8	283	609	180	41	2	12	101	459	210	787	6	2,177	11
Bayamon.....	876	135	146	134	148	55	110	31	31	93	15	45	45	45	55	20	20	305	1,919	1,356	69	4,543	11	
Cabo Rojo.....	4,315	3,107	107	20	18	97	1,919	5,152	76	549	107	368	254	55	55	55	290	401	608	4,049	22	15,686	12	
Caguas.....	8,155	3,281	107	20	18	97	1,919	5,152	76	549	107	368	254	55	55	55	290	401	608	4,049	22	15,686	12	
Cannoy.....	186	47	2	5	.....	.....	59	249	.....	7,435	625	542	1,989	553	147	275	4	3,000	739	2,230	92	37,244	12
Carolina.....	687	30	2	3	4	2	21	36	10	32	9	49	193	9	.....	22	32	.....	100	471	.....	2,824	8
Cataño.....	1,296	1,015	19	2	.....	.....	80	96	3	79	6	.....	264	7	4	2	1,324	.....	366	460	9	1,968	6
Cayey.....	3,803	1,174	63	139	153	56	312	621	65	43	53	394	118	15	61	8	7	778	1,196	705	22	4,842	5	
Cidra.....	570	258	24	139	153	56	312	621	65	43	53	394	118	15	61	8	7	778	1,196	705	22	4,842	5	
Coamo.....	4,004	243	123	20	63	34	369	626	188	649	116	518	1,691	94	38	54	14	465	743	1,454	1	14,752	12	
Comerio.....	4,290	208	43	9	6	3	60	250	50	78	25	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	181	558	2	1,798	3
Corozal.....	1,258	812	31	14	.....	122	64	329	8	229	102	648	339	10	10	12	1,099	267	1,454	2	6,798	12	
Fajardo.....	1,613	546	59	33	12	5	249	141	70	256	121	719	415	87	39	103	74	1,381	2,674	46	8,933	12		
Guadalupe.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	3
Guayama.....	1,518	1,300	160	7	.....	.....	410	1,037	35	191	141	698	162	59	17	42	4	1,274	3,389	1,288	60	12,092	12
Guayanilla.....	2,108	1,406	94	31	.....	26	84	899	39	197	83	494	305	51	22	55	167	539	363	538	9	7,605	12
Guaynabo.....	1,786	531	44	8	55	4	218	218	39	51	23	11	31	16	5	6	23	31	404	3,720	9	6,363	12	
Hatillo.....	1,774	756	146	54	23	23	124	298	17	291	242	136	1,006	57	53	1	153	707	114	562	8	5,815	11	
Hormigueros.....	488	81	16	3	14	2	46	201	3	7	1	124	125	7	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	1
Humacao.....	81	16	3	14	2	46	201	116	735	74	45	67	34	16	23	4	.....	159	809	3,230	10	5,559	6
Isla de Puer.....	1,014	1,018	22	12	18	9	116	735	74	45	67	34	16	23	4	.....	.....	226	431	1,187	19	5,881	12
Jayuya.....	393	235	40	29	.....	9	55	845	18	75	60	54	1,065	16	.....	97	268	226	431	1,187	19	5,881	12
Juana Diaz.....	1,371	539	27	10	8	4	131	380	1	50	29	13	31	34	25	2	322	9	381	2,286	.....	5,664	11
Juncos.....	34	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,474	4
Lajas.....	1,066	224	.....	.....	.....	27	201	316	27	119	201	113	5	2	.....	47	50	.....	168	310	7	2,883	11

TABLE Q.—*Showing the number of sanitary inspections made on the following subjects in the towns of Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*—(Continued.)

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	Total.	Re- marks. ¹			
Lares.....	9,306	3,991	677	194	128	398	1,152	4,520	26	2,352	1,600	1,249	1,221	419	48	320	727	620	603	1,023	30,574	12		
Las Marias.....	882	737	68	36	194	106	93	604	148	223	223	142	444	53	4	320	4	67	661	82	475	1	5,020	12	
Loiza.....	721	178	42	21	126	8	75	335	23	403	134	188	302	17	43	7	4	67	32	200	2,855	9		
Manatí.....	1,273	486	44	15	22	1	131	416	37	100	48	46	62	49	27	379	379	230	1,492	1,679	9	6,546	12		
Maricao.....	2,421	1,613	159	179	98	112	240	1,087	65	61	204	627	1,438	179	106	390	41	233	1,885	5	11,143	12			
Martínez.....	2,653	1,847	44	15	9	3	73	337	44	144	51	26	1,438	179	106	390	41	233	1,885	5	11,143	12			
Mayaguez.....	8,128	7,119	17	11	1	4	150	459	8	1,996	11	94	277	90	37	156	127	1,868	389	692	38	9,570	12		
Moca.....	255	10	25	64	4,004	78	31,097	4			
Morovis.....	508	109	2	7	158	23	274	183	300	1,195	1,03	457	4			
Naguabo.....	347	105	42	4	18	23	58	26	3	15	37	14	14	533	803	11	3,832	12			
Narajito.....	620	509	23	55	19	899	167	18	380	16	254	177	145	3,293	10		
Patillas.....	47	72	21	6	8	32	5	31	1	3	118	96	443	4			
Pedernales.....	13,864	11,163	357	230	90	142	696	2,236	573	981	1,436	1,118	1,379	292	311	285	242	385	58	1,692	841	36,530	11		
Ponce.....	15,032	7,786	10	3	1	12	238	509	38	4,971	11	21	123	96	24	199	85	21,949	5,358	6,019	841	63,329	8		
Rincon.....	352	239	29	14	2	16	215	15	36	6	79	722	7	9	17	204	55	1,340	3,377	12		
Rio Grande.....	100	619	27	9	7	209	702	3	90	77	227	23	53	42	75	921	130	230	339	929	3		
Rio Piedras.....	2,613	1,304	21	4	8	31	38	688	17	56	63	441	121	48	22	29	39	1,674	838	2,403	37	8,775	10		
Salama Grande.....	1,377	1,304	10	33	22	39	388	335	33	737	44	28	30	86	8	41	194	93	439	801	63	7,872	11		
Salinas.....	2,340	1,098	10	6	3	13	90	510	58	44	44	28	30	86	8	41	194	93	439	801	63	4,958	11		
San Juan.....	1,498	932	120	69	7	113	17	274	285	43	66	46	65	42	1,473	932	11	8,135	12		
San Lorenzo.....	1,857	981	27	11	85	188	1,411	562	28	458	93	17	285	43	66	46	65	42	1,473	932	11	5,555	222	31,743	9
San Sebastián.....	8,374	6,457	31	13	90	3	50	664	114	3,425	827	533	1,769	900	45	4	445	2,991	624	1,242	63	6,002	12		
Santa Isabel.....	861	451	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	37,967	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	4,474	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
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Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572	27	3	8	179	861	350	1,355	2	6,250	12		
Torres.....	830	301	10	2	2	164	744	24	397	197	225	572												

TABLE R.—Comparative table between mortality and morbidity registered as transmissible diseases during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913.

	Morbidity.		Mortality.		Difference.	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	Morbid-ity.	Mortal-ity.
Typhoid.....	950	851	131	164	— 99	+ 33
Smallpox.....	17	4	2	—	— 13	— 2
Varioloid.....	235	174	1	—	— 61	— 1
Scarlet fever.....	2	—	1	1	— 2	—
Diphtheria.....	84	92	20	39	+ 8	+ 19
Plague.....	24	32	13	18	+ 8	+ 5
Dysentery.....	43	34	60	27	— 9	— 33
Meningitis.....	15	4	81	59	— 11	— 22
Whooping cough.....	607	59	159	44	— 48	— 115
Parotiditis.....	173	1,313	2	1	+1,140	— 1
Malaria.....	2,516	1,434	279	1,005	—1,082	+ 26
Tuberculosis.....	1,399	1,352	1,680	1,611	— 47	— 69
Glanders.....	1	4	2	3	+ 3	+ 1
Leprosy.....	9	2	—	2	— 7	+ 2
Syphilis of the skin.....	55	53	27	23	— 2	— 4
Hookworm.....	26,861	29,816	735	627	+2,955	—108

NOTE.—Figures relative to hookworm comprise only those patients with anemia treated at the anemia station maintained by the service of sanitation.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1912, AND JUNE 30, 1913.

Attention is invited to certain points regarding data referring to transmissible diseases which have occurred during this year, compared with those of the previous year.

While the comparison shows that the work has been more efficient, it also shows that we have not yet acquired a perfect status with relation to the figures referring to morbidity and mortality, said deficiencies being no fault of ours and difficult of correction.

Notwithstanding these, judging from what we have gained this year in efficiency and in statistical data, we may confidently presume that from year to year we will have perfected this very important work, and within a short time may submit to the consideration of the public figures demonstrating the respective situations of all the ills from which they suffer.

There are two principal causes which contribute to this state of affairs. One is that the private physicians of Porto Rico have not yet acquired the habit of immediately sending to the nearest sanitary official the notice of every transmissible case or even of those suspected of being transmissible. The other is the irregular form of issuing the death certificates, which does not give a sufficiently exact idea of the causes of death predominant in this country.

Typhoid.—During this year 851 cases have been reported as suffering from this disease, against 950 in the previous year.

There were reported this year 164 deaths, as compared with 131 the previous year. In this connection it must be confessed that some deaths have occurred of persons who died without medical attendance, and although the diagnoses were made post mortem as typhoid fever, the data accompanying the reports could not be questioned and were accepted as such. It must be taken into consideration that the work of last year in the reporting of cases certainly did not correspond to the precise facts in the case, and the figures may be taken, therefore, as being somewhat faulty, while for this year the figures showing a notable diminution of this disease in the island afford a positive guarantee of its truth.

The prophylactic treatment already well generalized over the island, together with the method of isolation used, will, without doubt, assist us in realizing our purpose of reducing to nearly nominal figures the ravages previously made by this disease upon our population. The health officer of San Juan has by this means obtained great success in keeping the number of cases of typhoid down to a very low figure.

Smallpox and varioloid.—There have been reported this year 174 cases of varioloid, as compared with 235 registered the previous year.

All have been very simple cases, as is shown by the mortality, which during this year was 0, and last year 1.

Of smallpox 14 cases have been registered, as compared with 17 last year. The mortality was 0 and 2, respectively.

It may be stated that the data relative to this disease are also correct, as all the officials of sanitation have been pertinacious in their investigations and in the reporting of cases, in following the progress of the epidemics, in their vigorous vaccinating campaign, in maintaining strict isolation, and in disinfecting in each case.

Malaria.—There have been reported 1,434 cases, with 1,005 deaths. These figures may be compared with 2,516 cases and 979 deaths registered during the previous year. The fact may be mentioned that all of the cases of malaria occurring in the island are not reported to this office, nor are all of the cases reported as malaria suffering from this disease, so that the figures given as to the morbidity and mortality are not exactly correct.

Furthermore, the cases registered were diagnosed clinically and not confirmed by the laboratory, because the specimen of blood was not sent in every case for malarial investigation, and because in a great number of cases investigated the result obtained was negative, due doubtless to the fact that in many in which the biological laboratory made tests of blood quinine had previously been administered to the patient.

As a matter of fact a procedure has recently been instituted with the end in view of obviating these difficulties, and which in time will lead us to know with some considerable exactitude the malarial situation of the country.

Diphtheria.—This year 92 cases have been reported, as compared with 82 during the previous year, with 39 deaths this year and 20 last year. In the above figures appear a few cases who died without the data of morbidity having been previously registered in this office, the diagnoses having been made post-mortem.

Tuberculosis.—Although the figures relating to the status of morbidity and mortality in this disease at present may not correspond to the exact facts, there is no doubt but that the data obtained this year is much more accurate than that of last. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases reported this year—1,332, as compared with 1,399 of last year. The figures corresponding to the report of deaths from tuberculosis appear to be in conflict with the number of living cases registered, as 1,611 deaths were reported this year as compared with 1,680 last year. It will be noted in comparing the above figures that the number of deaths is higher than that of living cases reported; but this is due to the fact that the data relative to deaths are obtained from the civil registrars, where, in order to secure the death certificate, the cases have to be registered, whereas the data from which the table of morbidity is made up are received from private and official physicians who are frequently lax in their duty of sending notice to this office of cases of tuberculosis.

It may be stated that persons suffering from tuberculosis do not ordinarily solicit medical attention until the disease reaches an advanced stage, and, as a natural consequence, until they are brought to notice, do not figure in statistics. Advanced cases among the poor, also, who fail to obtain entrance to a hospital are not reported, and are therefore not taken into account. The latter, furthermore, in their search for proper treatment continue as ambulant sources of infection, and usually find no other consolation than remedies administered by the quack or the spiritualist, or from the advertised wonderful cures or other alleged art of curing the disease. The tuberculosis problem in Porto Rico is profoundly serious and demands immediate attention if the prevention of depopulation and misery is desired.

To offset the above, with the idea of rendering conditions more favorable for those who are not already infected, the Antituberculosis League of Porto Rico, in conjunction with the service of sanitation, have spread broadcast among the people certain instructions, causing them to fear infection and teaching the infected how to prevent the transmission of the disease to his neighbor. It may be possible that to this campaign we owe the reduced number of cases, taking into account also the notable increase in population.

Uncinariasis.—The work performed during the year at the anemia stations maintained in the island indicates that 29,816 patients were treated, of whom 10,583 were cured, 7,643 abandoned treatment, and that the rest are still under treatment.

During the previous year 26,861 patients were treated, 6,643 of whom were cured and 3,682 abandoned treatment. The remainder, 16,536, are included in those reported as being treated this year. The mortality in anemia this year was 627, as compared with 735 last year. The result obtained in this work is satisfactory, and it can be presumed that in time the disease will be absolutely controlled.

Bubonic plague.—During this year 32 cases of bubonic plague, with 18 deaths, were registered. These figures of course are only inclusive of those cases treated after the last day of the previous fiscal year.

Dysentery, meningitis, whooping cough, parotiditis, etc.—The figures relating to other diseases prescribed by law as being transmissible—that is, epidemic dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping cough, epidemic parotiditis, scarlet fever, etc.—are so low that they are not worthy of consideration for comparison.

The fact has been proven that in the above mentioned diseases, more than in the common ordinary illnesses of the island, the persons registered in many cases as suffering from the disease have not been the same later on as those reported as having died or recovered. It is furthermore observed that while no cases of scarlet fever have been registered during the year, one death is reported as having occurred, and that while only 4 cases of meningitis were registered, 59 deaths from this disease are recorded.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
San Juan, P. R., September 1, 1913.

SIR: The regular session of the legislature of 1913 resulted in the passage of 142 acts and resolutions, which were printed, indexed, and bound for distribution, in the Spanish and English languages, as required by law within 60 days after the close of the legislature. In addition to those of the regular session, 22 acts and 7 joint resolutions were passed in the special session and printed and prepared for use. A compilation of the statutes and codes of Porto Rico, including the laws of the session of 1911, was completed in English, and indexed, and is now being printed in the Government Printing Office in Washington. The Legislature of Porto Rico made an allotment to cover the cost of a Spanish edition of this compilation, which is now being prepared in the Secretary's office. This work will give to the public the first complete collection of the insular and Federal laws and codes in force in the island, thoroughly indexed, with annotations and cross references, that has ever been available.

Another attempt was made to secure from the legislature an allotment to cover the expense of classifying, indexing, and caring for the archives of the Spanish administration, and to provide a proper place for depositing them, but the bill in this behalf, although favorably considered by a majority in the House of Delegates, failed to pass the Executive Council, and the only attention that it has been possible to devote to these archives during the past year was such as the regular personnel of the secretary's office could spare from other duties. As has been stated before, the entire mass of records contains some 400,000 documents. Up to the end of the year some 25,000 cases, pertaining to the office of the Spanish governor general, had been segregated and classified, and some 22,500 properly indexed.

The demand for copies of the register of Porto Rico from all parts of the United States has continued. Up to the last of the fiscal year a total of 6,500 copies had been distributed. Over 700 of the recipients have acknowledged receipt, many of them expressing their appreciation or interest by request for special information on subjects treated in a general way in the publication. Many magazines and newspapers have printed extracts from the register in such manner as to bring information favorable to the island to the attention of their readers throughout the United States.

Domestic associations to the number of 31 and 1 foreign association were registered under the act regarding social, charitable, and similar organizations; 16 foreign and 28 domestic corporations, organized for pecuniary purposes were registered, and 75 United States patents and trade-marks and 57 domestic trade-marks were recorded.

The Legislative Assembly amended the provisions of the corporations law so as to reduce the penalties imposed for failure to file annual reports and furnish information required by law in connection therewith. The penalties imposed by the original acts were so heavy that it was practically an impossibility to secure conviction against a delinquent corporation, as a result of which the penalty provisions were more or less dead letters. A number of corporations realizing this had repeatedly delayed the filing or continually failed to submit their reports. The reduction of the fines to a reasonable amount was followed by a few convictions, which had an excellent moral effect, and little difficulty is now encountered in securing reports when due.

Fees in the following amounts were collected, in the form of revenue stamps, for recording and issuing the various kinds of documents mentioned:

Filing and registration fees, corporation papers.....	\$3, 190. 73
Registration of domestic trade-marks.....	734. 75
Passports.....	151. 00
Authentications of signatures, certification of documents, and registration of patents and trade-marks.....	623. 95

4, 700. 43

Receipts from the sale of law books and the Official Gazette amounted to. 749. 03

The bimonthly publication of the Official Gazette in the Spanish and English languages has continued during the year.

The transactions of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation during the past year, covering purchases, printing, transportation, and other services rendered, aggregated in value \$798,614.24, a material decrease from the purchases of the previous year among which were heavy purchases of machinery and equipment for use in the irrigation project. Purchases for the various branches of the Government, not including the irrigation service, amounted to \$556,438.39, of which 68 per cent were made from local dealers. The direct purchases from the United States were confined principally to heavy machinery for the irrigation service, school books, and other supplies on which local dealers were not in a position to submit advantageous bids. The value of the work turned out by the printing division was \$63,247.73, an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year, necessitating the purchase of additional printing machinery and equipment. All printing, ruling, and bookbinding and the cutting and printing of internal-revenue stamps required by the government during the past year has been done in this plant. Most of the employees of the plant are Porto Ricans. The quality of their work compares favorably with and often excels that turned out by printing establishments on the continent, a fact which is so well recognized as to constitute a source of pride, and a beneficial stimulus to them. Many of the samples of their work exhibited at the last insular fair were awarded first prizes, and the exhibit as a whole was the object of special mention.

At the request of the management of the Boys' Charity School at San Juan, a class made up of inmates of that institution is receiving practical instruction under experienced workmen in the printing plant in the various branches of the trade, and upon satisfactory completion of the apprenticeship will be given certificates as to their ability.

The government garage furnished 84,917 kilometers of transportation during the year at a cost, including repairs, overhead garage expenses, depreciation, etc., of 19 cents per kilometer. There were added to the garage equipment three 4-cylinder Stevens-Duryea touring cars, and one Overland runabout, so that the rolling stock now consists of eight touring cars and two runabouts.

Many alterations and improvements have been made in the buildings occupied by the bureau during the past year, which, together with the acquisitions of machinery and other equipment, were paid for out of the earnings of the respective divisions for which purchased. Notwithstanding these outlays, careful administration and judicious management has so reduced expenses that at the end of the year the surcharge on sales transactions and the charge for automobile service was reduced.

The Legislature in 1912 authorized the use of the remainder of the fund appropriated in 1911 for bringing a number of destitute Porto Rican colonists from Mexico for returning another party to the island. In charge of an employee of the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico, sent to Mexico for the purpose, 60 persons sailed from Mexico January 10, 1913, en route for their own country. They had gone to Mexico as colonists, and owing to unsettled conditions there were in destitute circumstances. Besides furnishing them the means to return to their home country the insular government agent in charge of the expedition effected a settlement in behalf of the members of the party of a number of claims outstanding against their employers and persons on whose lands the settlers had made improvements. The claims, which amounted to something over \$12,000, were settled upon a 50 per cent basis and payment made in cash to the respective claimants, who in view of the conditions existing in the section of the country in which they had been located, which were not favorable to a settlement of any kind, were highly satisfied with the arrangement.

Elections held under the provisions of the law of 1908 for representatives in the House of Delegates from the seven districts of the island, having resulted in each election in the selection of all of the delegates from one dominant political party, to the exclusion of those of other parties, an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1912, the provisions of which were intended to insure the election of a minority representation. To accomplish this purpose the act prohibited any one party from nominating more than four candidates in each district, the nomination of the fifth candidate to be made by another party. The elections of 1912 resulted in the election of 28 delegates from the Unionist Party and 7 from the Republican Party. None of those representing the minority, however, qualified to take part in the regular session of the legislature or in the recent special session.

The elections held in November, 1912, also resulted in the reelection of Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera, by the Unionist Party for Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico in Congress.

For the district courts 5 secretaries and 5 marshals were elected from the Unionist Party and 2 secretaries and 2 marshals from the Republican Party.

The result of the election of municipal court officials was as follows: Judges, 27 Unionists and 7 Republicans; 27 secretaries and 27 marshals by the Unionists, and 7 secretaries and 7 marshals by the Republicans.

The total number of votes cast in this election was 149,645, of which 91,420 were Unionist and 58,225 Republican.

Under the law creating the new municipality of Barceloneta, a mayor and 5 councilmen, all of the Unionist Party, were also elected in November, 1912.

For several years in succession there has been introduced in the Legislature of Porto Rico, by the treasurer, a bill to provide for a system of weights and measures, which has always failed of passage until it was again introduced during the recent special session, when, much to the surprise of all concerned, it passed, but with an important alteration, placing the execution of the law in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico instead of in the treasury department, as originally proposed and where such a duty properly belongs. The provisions of the law become applicable to weights and measures throughout the island January 1, 1914, under regulations to be issued by the secretary of Porto Rico. A set of standards of the weights and measures of the metric and of the imperial or English system, as prescribed by the new law have been secured, and at the date of this report preparations are being made for the promulgation of suitable rules and regulations.

During the fiscal year the governor has been twice absent from the island on official business, the first time having left May 1, 1912, and returning August 23, 1912, and again leaving on March 8, 1913, and returning May 22, 1913, during which absences the duties of the governor's office, in accordance with law, fell upon the office of the secretary of Porto Rico.

There have been several changes during the year in the personnel of this department. It has been very difficult to secure and retain competent stenographers. As a rule a good stenographer can obtain better compensation from business concerns than that paid by the government, and for that reason does not remain long in the public service. It has been impossible for the Civil Service Commission to secure sufficient eligible stenographers to fill vacancies, and the situation has at times led to the use of phonographs in dictating letters, which in some respects is a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

At all times during the past year, and especially during the sessions of the Legislature, the personnel of the secretary's office has been taxed to the utmost with unusual tasks. Overtime and holiday employment in the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, as well as in the general office, has been the rule rather than the exception, owing to the unexpected increase in the amount of work to be done. Those who are employed in the printing plant upon an hourly basis are the only ones who have received pay for overtime work. The law prohibits the payment to those employed on a monthly or annual basis of additional compensation for extra work. Notwithstanding this fact, they have as a rule at all times performed their duties cheerfully and intelligently. They have through this extra work contributed valuable services to the public, for which had they done it for any other employer, they would have received liberal compensation. Under the circumstances, however, the most that can be done for them is to here record the fact that the public owes them a debt of gratitude, and that I and the other officials under whom they have worked sincerely appreciate the loyal and diligent interest that has characterized the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

M. DREW CARREL,
Secretary of Porto Rico.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Domestic corporations registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1912-13.

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.	Paid-in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
Mayagüez Tramway Co.	Mayagüez.	Electric light, power, and transportation.	\$1,000	\$50,000
Porto Rico Transportation Co.	San Juan.	Automobile transportation.	1,000	50,000
Compañía de Transporte de Maricao.	Maricao.	do.	10,000	25,000
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.	Banking.	8,000	1,000,000
Enrique O. Green y Compañía.	do.	Importing and exporting.	1,500	15,000
The Porto Rico Pharmaceutical Specialty Co.	Añasco.	Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.	1,200	50,000
Fruit Growers' Association of Porto Rico (Inc.).	San Juan.	Fruit growing.	1,050	100,000
The Porto Rico Coconut Fiber Co.	do.	Fiber products.	1,000	50,000
The Tobacco Growers Co.	Caguas.	Tobacco.	3,400	20,000
C. O. Lord & Co.	San Juan.	Machinery, hardware, etc.	1,000	40,000
Bayamón Fruit Co.	Toa Baja.	Fruit growing.	5,100	50,000
Insular Fruit Co.	Arecibo.	do.	1,200	50,000
Ana Maria Sugar Co. (Inc.).	Mayagüez.	Sugar.	1,000	150,000
Rico Tropical Fruit Co.	Arecibo.	Fruit growing.	1,500	75,000
Aboy Vidal y Compañía (Inc.).	San Juan.	Lumber.	70,000	70,000
P. J. Lehman & Co. (Inc.).	Ponce.	Hides and skins.	3,200	50,000
New York & Porto Rico Express Co.	San Juan.	Express.	1,000	2,000
International Express Co. of Porto Rico.	do.	do.	1,000	2,000
Forsyth Electric Co. of Porto Rico.	do.	Electrical contracting.	1,000	25,000
The Press Publishing Co.	do.	Publishers.	1,200	25,000
Sociedad Hípica de San Juan.	do.	Horse racing.	2,000	10,000
The Manes Co.	do.	Automobiles and accessories.	5,000	100,000
Borinquen Racing Association.	do.	Horse racing.	3,000	10,000
William Lowe & Co. (Inc.).	do.	Electric contracting.	2,050	10,000
La Compañía de Fuerza Hidroeléctrica de Ponce.	Ponce.	Electric power.	250	150,000
Compañía Internacional de Máquinas para café.	do.	Coffee machinery.	100,000	100,000
Porto Rico Fertilizer Co.	San Juan.	Fertilizers.	13,500	50,000
Miramar Shop Co.	do.	Automobile transportation, repair, etc.	1,000	50,000
Total.			243,045	2,379,000

STATEMENT NO. 2.—Foreign corporations registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1912-13.

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Paid-in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
Purdy & Henderson.....	Trenton, N. J.....	Fred. O. Lewis.....	San Juan.....	General contracting.....	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Elvir Wholesale Co.....	New York, N. Y.....	Max Kornreich.....	do.....	Food products.....	4,900.00	5,000.00
Porsth Electric Co.....	do.....	G. C. Kautzmann.....	do.....	Electrical contracting, supplies.	5,600.00	25,000.00
The Porto Rico Citrus Fruit Co.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.....	Fruits.....	96,500.00	100,000.00
Arecibo Grape Fruit Co.....	New York, N. Y.....	G. W. Middleton.....	Manali.....	do.....	79,000.00	100,000.00
The Sola Cigar Co.....	East Orange, N. J.....	S. F. Sola.....	Caguas.....	Tobacco.....	225,000.00	225,000.00
Island Fruit Co.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	H. R. Woodruff.....	Citrus.....	Fruits.....	15,000.00	25,000.00
The Star Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	do.....	Geo. B. Smith.....	Pueblo Viejo.....	do.....	37,000.00	40,000.00
Porto Rico Gas Co.....	Wilmington, Del.....	M. Travieso, Jr.....	San Juan.....	Manufacture and sale of gas.	100,000.00	100,000.00
Public Service Construction Co.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	General construction work.	100,000.00	100,000.00
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.....	Racine, Wis.....	Jos. B. Bragassa.....	do.....	Machinery and motor vehicles.	20,450,000.00	40,000,000.00
The Tropical Dehydrating Co. (Inc.).....	New York, N. Y.....	Sobrinós de Ezquiaga.....	do.....	Dehydrated fruits and vegetables.	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Snare & Triest Co.....	do.....	Ralph St. L. Pevery.....	do.....	General construction work.	364,200.00	600,000.00
The Southern Cross Fruit Co.....	Johnstown, N. Y.....	L. Hillbrandt.....	Rio Piedras.....	Fruits.....	25,000.00	50,000.00
The Royal Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	E. A. Guildemeister.....	Bayamon.....	do.....	60,000.00	75,000.00
Total.....					21,848,200.00	41,705,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 3.—Associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1912-13.

DOMESTIC.

Name.	Location.	Nature of organization.
Liga de Republicanos Españoles de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Political.
Hijos de la Patria No. 320.....	Fajardo.....	Fraternal.
Unión de Dependientes de Cafés y Restaurants.....	San Juan.....	Beneficial.
Asociación de Agricultores de Río Grande, Loíza y Carolina.....	Loíza.....	Agricultural.
Minerva.....	San Juan.....	Fraternal.
Sociedad Benéfica Obrera de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Beneficial.
Logia Progreso y Amistad No. 328.....	Catano.....	Fraternal.
Liceo Ponceño.....	Ponce.....	Educational.
Liga Progresista Puertorriqueña.....	San Juan.....	Civic.
La Hermandad.....	San German.....	Charitable.
Logia Hijos de Minerva No. 326.....	Vega Alta.....	Fraternal.
La Benéfica.....	Coamo.....	Beneficial.
Asociación Cívica Puertorriqueña.....	San Juan.....	Civic.
La Caridad.....	Aibonito.....	Beneficial.
Asociación Dental de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Professional.
Union Club.....	do.....	Social.
Club Bayamonés.....	Bayamon.....	Do.
Lodge "Estrella de Oriente" No. 30.....	Humacao.....	Fraternal.
Porto Rico Association.....	San Juan.....	Commercial.
Centro de Instrucción y Recreo de Juncos.....	Juncos.....	Social.
Liga de Proprietarios de Fincas Urbanas de Mayaguez.....	Mayaguez.....	Property owners.
Asociación de Dependientes de Mayaguez.....	do.....	Social.
Centro Español de Lares.....	Lares.....	Do.
Sociedad Centro Camuyano.....	Camuy.....	Do.
The Democratic League of Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Political.
Liga de Detailistas de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Commercial.
Asociación de Agricultores de Río Piedras, Caguas, Guayanabo y Trujillo Alto.....	Río Piedras.....	Agricultural.
Liga de los Librepensadores de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Philosophical.
Ponce Democratic Club.....	Ponce.....	Political.
Liga de Detailistas de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Commercial.
Asociación de Trabajadores Unidos de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Labor.
El Deber Mutuo Caritativo.....	Ponce.....	Charitable.

FOREIGN.

Name.	Principal office.	Agent.	Nature of organization.
The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.	New York, N. Y....	Madame Emma Chaudet Colegio del Sagrado Corazón, Santurce.	Educational.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

Financial statement, fiscal year 1912-13.

To Balance of funds in treasury July 1, 1912.....	\$45,244.33
Repayments by departments, collected by treasurer and deposited to account of bureau.....	747,655.14
Amount refunded by A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer.....	5,714.64
	<u>\$798,614.11</u>
By Vouchers unpaid June 30, 1912.....	17,508.44
Advances to A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer.....	200,000.00
Repayment to irrigation service.....	101,000.00
Repayment to sanitation service.....	25,000.00
Interest.....	1,563.95
Refunds to departments for duplicate payments.....	212.39
Insurance premiums.....	586.06
Investment of property—	
Automobile.....	\$1,025.00
Stamp press.....	182.48
	<u>1,207.48</u>
Bureau equipment.....	88.00
Loose tools and machinery (printing).....	22.20
Building.....	124.61
Furniture and fixtures (office).....	152.35
Purchases.....	379,844.58
Less discounts.....	1,374.18
	<u>378,470.40</u>

By Vouchers unpaid June 30, 1912—Continued.

Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	\$2,556.38	
		\$381,026.78
General expense.....	34,896.62	
Printing division.....	40,348.63	
Transportation division.....	9,029.00	
Repairs and maintenance (building).....	893.62	
Repairs and maintenance (printing).....	193.71	
Pay rolls for leave of absences and claims for back pay.....	1,910.12	
	815,763.96	
Less vouchers unpaid to June 30, 1913.....	48,961.60	
		\$766,802.36
Balance of funds in treasury June 30, 1913.....		31,811.75
		798,614.11

Statement of receipts and disbursements by A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.

To Advances by treasurer of Porto Rico for account of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	\$200,000.00
Collections in the United States for claims and returned goods.....	384.10
Advance by office of the secretary of Porto Rico.....	399.99
	<u>200,784.09</u>

By Disbursements as under, purchases:

Bureau stock.....	\$25,810.18	
On requisitions.....	146,541.44	
Transportation stock.....	280.13	
	172,631.75	
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	7,745.65	180,377.40
Investment of property (automobiles).....		4,451.26
Advances of salaries as authorized.....		4,088.85
Office furniture and fixtures (New York).....		4.65
Goods returned or lost.....		7.18
Expense:		
Salaries.....	3,621.59	
Rent of office.....	925.00	
Stationery and supplies.....	47.47	
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	11.73	
Miscellaneous.....	238.07	4,843.86
Linotype metal.....		493.45
Type.....		96.35
Loose tools and machinery (printing division).....		354.74
Repairs and maintenance (printing division).....		287.34
Profit and loss:		
Auto supplies.....	9.36	
Gas machine.....	55.00	
Exchange on foreign money.....	.01	64.37
		195,069.45
Repayment to treasurer of Porto Rico.....		5,714.64
		<u>200,784.09</u>

*Balance sheet June 30, 1913.**Assets.*

Investment of property:		
Printing division.....	\$47,594.00	
Transportation division.....	20,805.34	\$68,399.34
Treasurer.....		31,811.75
Cash in transit.....		3,610.04
Accounts receivable from departments and municipalities.....		85,644.96
Material and supplies in stock for issue (inventory).....		41,447.85
Transportation stock (inventory).....		1,881.52
Work in progress.....		6,141.59
Office furniture and fixtures:		
New York office.....	151.71	
San Juan office.....	3,318.47	3,470.18
Insurance premium unearned.....		423.71
Live stock.....		275.00
Building.....		1,476.37
Bureau equipment.....		609.06
Suspense (accounts receivable).....		1,524.11
		<u>246,715.48</u>

Liabilities.

Payments by the Government of Porto Rico to June 30, 1913.....	\$143,774.25
Appropriation.....	25,000.00
Advances by irrigation service.....	20,000.00
Executive council.....	69.77
Purchases (merchandise received and billed from United States but not paid for by A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer, Washington, D. C., to June 30, 1913).....	3,962.06
Accounts payable:	
Vouchered.....	\$48,961.60
Not vouchered.....	38.14
Suspense (accounts payable).....	48,999.74
	1,695.93
Surplus.....	243,501.75
	3,213.73
	246,715.48

*Statement of purchases and sales, fiscal year 1912-13.**Inventory June 30, 1912.*

Material and supplies.....	\$43,478.53
Automobile supplies.....	921.65
Work in progress.....	\$4,379.26
Less printing labor.....	3,473.85
Stock.....	905.41
Purchases in transit June 30, 1912, unbilled.....	\$45,305.59
	1,708.65

Purchases.

United States:	
Sanitary supplies, drugs, vaccine, etc.....	24,476.52
Educational textbooks, general school supplies, and college apparatus.....	96,119.49
Heavy machinery and parts.....	23,039.69
	143,655.70
Printing paper, ink, and general supplies for issue.....	25,810.18
Purchases on requisitions other than stated above.....	3,165.87
Purchases billed, but unpaid for by disbursing officer to June 30.....	3,962.06
	176,593.81
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	7,745.65
Total purchases from the United States.....	184,339.46
Porto Rico.....	\$379,844.58
Less discounts.....	1,374.18
	378,470.40
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	2,556.38
Total purchases in Porto Rico.....	381,026.78
Total purchases.....	565,366.24
Surcharge on sales.....	45,755.00
Amount charged to irrigation service.....	1,500.00
Transportation earnings.....	20,515.05
Printing labor.....	41,777.46
Profit and loss on supplies.....	2,113.91
	724,041.90

Inventory June 30, 1913.

Material and supplies.....	\$41,447.85
Automobile supplies.....	1,881.52
Work in progress.....	\$6,141.59
Less printing labor.....	4,924.90
Stock.....	1,216.69
	44,546.06

Sales.

Sales with 10 per cent surcharge.....	84,763.58
Sales with 7½ per cent surcharge.....	545,372.15
Sales authorized without surcharge.....	39,013.71
Total sales to June 30, 1913.....	669,149.44
Supplies used by transportation division.....	7,306.36
Supplies used by printing division.....	912.86
Supplies used by office and supply division.....	1,127.18
	724,041.90

*Profit and loss statement, fiscal year 1912-13.**Office.*

To Wages of regular employees.....	\$12,876.50	
Wages of temporary employees.....	22,085.68	
Wages of New York office employees.....	3,621.59	
Power and light.....	238.80	
Office stationery and general supplies.....	985.17	
Postage.....	115.59	
Wrapping paper and shipping supplies.....	73.89	
Insurance on bureau stock and office furniture and fixtures.....	59.46	
Water.....	39.19	
Telephone service.....	37.25	
Telegrams and cables.....	71.32	
Freight cartage and insurance.....	19.23	
Rent of New York office.....	925.00	
Miscellaneous operating expense.....	451.63	
		\$41,600.30

Transportation division.

Wages of employees.....	8,199.11	
Automobile equipment.....	4,007.19	
Material for automobile repairs.....	1,432.47	
Gasoline.....	1,559.03	
Oils and waste.....	307.67	
Water.....	226.48	
Insurance of automobiles.....	246.77	
Power and light.....	58.20	
Telephone service.....	52.90	
Chauffeurs (per diem).....	468.26	
Other miscellaneous expense.....	66.15	
		16,624.23

Printing division.

Wages of composing room.....	22,783.47	
Wages of pressroom.....	5,468.65	
Wages of bindery.....	10,433.29	
Power and light.....	1,354.48	
Oils and waste.....	470.56	
Insurance on machinery.....	231.22	
Water.....	188.88	
Stationery and general supplies.....	442.30	
Other miscellaneous expense.....	404.61	
		41,777.46

Surplus.....	9,553.69	
		109,555.68

Interest.....	\$1,563.95	
Leave of absences and claims for back pay.....	1,910.12	
Repairs and maintenance:		
Printing division.....	483.33	
Building division.....	893.62	
Purchases:		
Tirrell gas machine.....	\$55.00	
Automobile supplies.....	9.36	
Exchange; billed £1 for \$4.86, paid \$4.87.....	.01	
	64.37	
Lost discounts.....	1.37	
Goods returned or lost.....	43.81	
Suspense receivable clearance.....	2,263.76	
Accounts receivable clearance, fiscal year 1910-11.....	1,150.96	
Accounts payable, insular telegraph.....	78.58	
		8,453.87

Net surplus.....	3,213.73	
		11,667.60

Supply division.

By 10 per cent surcharge on sales from July 1, 1912, to Aug. 20, 1912.....	\$7,705.78	
7½ per cent surcharge on sales from Aug. 21, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	38,049.22	
7½ per cent surcharge on direct purchases.....	8.17	
Amount charged to irrigation service, instead of the regular surcharge as charged other departments.....	1,500.00	
		47,263.17

Transportation division.

Earnings of automobiles.....	18,451.00	
Surcharge on supplies issued on requisitions.....	2,064.05	
		20,515.05

Printing division.

Printing labor:			
Composing room.....	\$24,047.42		
Pressroom	6,593.45		
Bindery.....	10,836.59		
		<u>\$41,777.46</u>	
			109,555.68
Surplus brought down.....			<u>9,553.69</u>
Automobile supplies—			
Inventory.....	\$1,881.52		
Book balance.....	1,878.69		
			<u>2.83</u>
Material and supplies—			
Inventory.....	41,447.85		
Book balance.....	39,336.77		
			<u>2,111.08</u>
			<u>11,667.60</u>

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
San Juan, P. R., August 20, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

The year began with the prospect of a fulfillment of the prediction frequently made by my predecessor and repeated in the last annual report, that the favorable records for the year closed would not be equalled by the next year, and the close of the year shows that the prediction has been fulfilled.

The income from original revenue-producing sources has been less than last year, but the discrepancy is slight, and the laws enacted or amended during the last regular session of the Legislature, aiming to increase the insular revenue, justify the prediction now that the income of the island for the coming year will be greater than ever before. These laws are referred to in detail under the section of this report relating to the bureau of internal revenue.

The desire, so often expressed by the business interests of the island, that all of the government funds should be deposited in local banks, has also been accomplished. The last of the proceeds from the irrigation bonds deposited with J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, were withdrawn early in May, 1913, and the proceeds of the last issue of \$1,000,000 of irrigation bonds were deposited with the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. It should perhaps be added, however, that this condition has been brought about not as a concession to the theory that these funds are in any sense a legitimate part of the business capital of the island, but through the fortunate circumstance that the rate of interest on, and the class of collateral offered for, the deposit of these last funds were such as to permit of their deposit here on more favorable terms to the government than were offered elsewhere. In the last report of this department and in connection with the business crisis then confronting many of the sugar producers of the island, reference was made to the announcement which appeared in the local press on July 9, 1912, to the effect that the government was disposed to increase its deposits in local banks, accepting as collateral approved local securities, and it is pleasing to be able to confirm the opinion advanced at that time and to report that while this announcement seems to have had some beneficial effect in helping to reestablish confidence in the business interests of the island no money has been asked for under the conditions mentioned in the announcement. Although business conditions are not entirely normal at present nor as satisfactory as could be desired, and although the effect of the sugar tariff revision is sure to cause serious injury in Porto Rico, yet the island is in a generally prosperous condition and her credit is high, as is indicated by the fact that during the past few months her securities have brought higher premiums than ever before.

The banking-law commission, appointed by the Legislature during its regular session of 1912, to study and draft a banking law, found the time prior to the meeting of the legislature of 1913 too short for the full and careful accomplishment of this work. The commission has made considerable progress in this direction, and it will probably have ready for the next regular session a law which will supply Porto Rico with proper legislation on this important point. It is aimed to include in that law provision for a regular bank examiner to be attached to the treasury department. While the entire time of such an official might not be required in the examination of the banks now existing here, it seems certain that these banks are sufficient both in number and in size to justify the employment of such an official under arrangements which will permit of his surplus time, if any, being used for other statistical work connected with the department.

A law has been enacted during the past year providing for a general surety bond for all officers and employees of the insular government required to give bond except the treasurer, and this law will affect more persons connected with this department than with any other. There are but three companies now authorized to do a bonding business in Porto Rico, and as the prospects of securing this government business did

not seem sufficiently attractive to other companies to interest them in entering Porto Rico, the number of bids received for the furnishing of this general surety bond was limited, and the rate obtained—\$5 per \$1,000—much less favorable than was hoped. While this rate actually results in an increase in some instances, still the purpose sought to be accomplished by the law of relieving the individuals of this additional expense will be accomplished, and it is believed that at least a step has been taken in the direction toward placing the matter of bonding government employees upon a correct and satisfactory basis.

Other laws introduced and enacted affecting directly the treasury department will be referred to under the headings of the appropriate bureaus.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Income of the insular Government, by main categories, fiscal years 1908-9 to 1912-13.*

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
(a) Customs.....	\$803,386.35	\$879,362.43	\$1,065,998.95	\$1,180,592.90	\$1,028,291.95
Internal revenues:					
(b) Excise tax.....	1,943,016.39	2,071,066.81	2,419,880.51	2,578,914.55	2,530,173.93
(c) General property tax, 10 per cent.....	122,283.33	127,245.20	136,522.07	162,876.71	177,585.21
(d) Inheritance tax.....	10,942.08	25,160.51	15,047.44	36,440.06	24,897.74
Miscellaneous:					
(e) Franchise tax, insurance premiums, 3 per cent.....	15,218.11	17,334.53	24,911.45	16,627.50	22,926.08
(f) Other sources.....	280,893.99	331,097.66	324,385.42	2,393,712.23	598,669.11
Total.....	3,175,740.25	3,451,267.14	3,986,745.84	4,369,163.95	4,382,544.02

For detailed report of item (a), see Exhibit No. 2; of item (b), see Exhibit No. 3; of item (c), see Exhibit No. 3a; of item (d), see Exhibit No. 3b; and of items (e), see Exhibit No. 4.

¹ The difference between this amount and the amount for the same item in the report for 1912 is due to having included in the report for that year the amount of \$148.83, which amount, while an excise-tax receipt, was paid under protest and deposited in trust fund, and was not covered into excise-tax receipts until 1913.

² The amount of \$8,198.67 collected from pay patients, insane asylum, in 1912 and included in miscellaneous receipts for that year, has been deducted from that item in the above table. Collections from this same source have also been deducted from other years shown as these collections are deposited in the insular treasury as repayment receipts. The difference of \$569.27 between amount deducted from 1909-10 and the amount collected from pay patients, is due to a transfer warrant for that amount having been erroneously included in the report for that year. For detailed report of repayments, see Exhibit No. 5.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

In the above table, showing the actual net income of the insular government, are included only those amounts covered into the general fund of the insular treasury and therefore available for expenditure on account of any appropriation authorized by the Legislative Assembly. A detailed statement of trust-fund receipts for the year will be found in Exhibit No. 7.

The customs receipts for 1913 have failed to maintain the usual yearly increase maintained since 1909 and show instead a decrease of \$152,300.95 from those of 1912. They are, however, in excess of the amount estimated at the beginning of the year, based upon conditions existing at that time, and such falling off as has occurred has been due directly to the slackening of business, resulting almost wholly from the agitation of a reduction of the tariff on sugar.

A corresponding decrease was expected in the excise-tax receipts but was avoided through the twofold effect of the changes in the revenue laws made in the last regular session of the Legislature. As a result of these changes a higher rate of taxation on nearly every item subject to the excise tax became effective on March 20, 1913, and in anticipation of the increase unusually large quantities of alcohol were released and tax paid during the time which intervened between the introduction of the bill providing for the increase, in the Legislature, and the date on which it became effective. The difference of \$1,598.21 between the total receipts shown in the above table and the total sales appearing in Exhibit No. 9, is caused by \$1,747.04 having been paid under protest during the fiscal year 1913 and deposited in a trust fund, and is, therefore, not shown as a receipt. From this latter amount must be deducted \$148.83 which was paid under protest in May, 1912, and deposited in trust fund and during the fiscal year 1913, as no suit was instituted by the taxpayer, the money was turned into excise-tax receipts, thus being shown as a sale in 1912 and a receipt in 1913.

The steady increase which has been made each year, for several successive years, in the income to the insular government from the general property tax has been due

almost wholly to the steadily increasing assessed value of the real property of the island. But these real-property assessments have now all been so thoroughly revised as to leave little hope for any considerable increases from that source in the immediate future. The same situation does not apply, however, to the assessments of personal property and further increases from that source are expected.

The insurance business for the fiscal year compares favorably with previous years notwithstanding the fact that on July 1, 1912, a new law became effective requiring the deposit of securities to insure the policy holders in Porto Rico against loss by failure on the part of the insurance companies to liquidate just claims. There are 34 foreign insurance companies represented in Porto Rico, 2 of which, the Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, have done no new business in the island since the law above referred to went into effect. Four companies are engaged in both fire and marine insurance, 19 in fire alone, 2 in marine, 5 in life, and 4 in casualty.

From the above table the income of the insular government appears to have been slightly larger in the year 1912-13 than for the preceding year, but the income from original revenue-producing sources was in reality less. On the other hand, however, there was received during the year \$260,875.52 from the municipalities on account of the sanitation service which was covered into the general fund of the insular treasury, while the similar contributions during the fiscal year 1911-12—the first year in which the insular government had charge of this service—were deposited under the caption “repayments” and were required to be used for the sanitation service. The increase in the total amount available for general expenditure is due therefore to this change in the disposition of these funds.

Subsequent to the close of 1912 there was collected on this account pertaining to that year and deposited as “repayments” \$7,349.38, of which \$1,005.67 was refunded as having been improperly collected.

The increase in this revenue from the municipalities is largely due to a change in the law regulating the computing of the 12 per cent tax due from the municipalities on account of the sanitation service, which in 1912 was computed upon the receipts of the municipalities from all local taxes and upon that part of the property tax allotted to them after deducting 8 per cent for road fund and 25 per cent for school fund, while in 1913 the computation was made upon the gross receipts of the municipalities, including the local taxes and the entire allotment of property tax without any deductions for road and school funds.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Balances on hand, end of year, classified, including balances due on insular loans to municipalities and school boards.*

Item.	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Insular revenues available for expenditures authorized by legislative assembly.	\$526, 102. 52	\$711, 022. 37	\$1, 214, 000. 67	\$1, 794, 554. 46	\$930, 024. 91
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	596, 591. 88	529, 403. 37	447, 386. 01	370, 307. 66	751, 919. 66
Total.....	1, 122, 694. 40	1, 240, 425. 74	1, 661, 386. 68	2, 164, 862. 12	1, 681, 944. 57
Trust funds.....	3, 172, 679. 92	2, 918, 025. 84	2, 801, 443. 58	1, 328, 828. 68	1, 452, 382. 18
Grand total.....	4, 295, 374. 32	4, 158, 451. 58	4, 462, 830. 26	3, 493, 690. 80	3, 134, 326. 75

The marked decrease in the cash balance available for expenditure on June 30, 1913, below the amount similarly available on June 30, 1912, is accounted for by the fact that the balance of 1913 on account of municipal and school-board loans exceeds that of 1912 by \$381,612 and that the regularly increasing expenditures on account of the natural growth of the government were considerably augmented in the early part of the fiscal year by the requirements of the sanitation service.

In the total expenditures of insular revenues amounting to \$6,253,088.02 (see Exhibit No. 6) are included the amounts loaned to municipalities and school boards, which during the fiscal year aggregated \$522,508.25. There are also included the amounts paid by the various departments to the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation as reimbursements for articles purchased or services rendered, which amounted to \$753,403.43. In one sense these two sums are not expenditures, as the former is lent for a period of years and will ultimately be repaid, while the latter is merely a charge against the department's account and a credit to the bureau, which transaction in no way increases nor decreases the resources of the government.

Of the total trust-fund expenditures of \$3,224,358.76 (see Exhibit No. 8) the heaviest were on account of property-tax collections on behalf of the municipalities and school boards, amounting to \$1,618,913, which were collected and deposited in trust fund and later distributed as shown in the following table:

TABLE No. 3.—*Distribution of tax collections on behalf of municipalities and school boards, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Municipal property tax:		
General fund—		
Municipalities.....	\$793,964.42	
Insular loans—		
Principal.....	65,393.85	
Interest.....	9,757.31	
Refunds, taxes improperly collected.....	1,153.96	
Teachers' pension fund.....	22.94	
Comerio debt to Caguas.....	205.24	
		\$870,497.72
Road fund—		
Municipalities.....	112,611.66	
Insular loans—		
Principal.....	5,025.31	
Interest.....	476.17	
Refunds, taxes improperly collected.....	135.34	
		118,248.48
School fund—		
School boards.....	358,505.72	
Insular loans—		
Principal.....	23,750.74	
Interest.....	2,232.43	
Loans from school building fund—		
Principal.....	5,790.28	
Interest.....	1,095.17	
Loans from school extension.....	74.51	
Refunds, taxes improperly collected.....	443.71	
		391,892.56
School tax:		
School boards.....	172,853.16	
Insular loans—		
Principal.....	114.00	
Interest.....	123.24	
Loans from school building fund—		
Principal.....	334.72	
Interest.....	60.51	
Loans from school extension.....	357.41	
Refunds, taxes improperly collected.....	199.83	
		174,042.87
Municipal bond redemption tax:		
Municipalities.....	63,982.73	
Refunds, taxes improperly collected.....	246.50	
		64,229.23
Special cemetery tax, Comerio: Municipalities.....		
		2.14
Total.....		1,618,913.00

That portion of the general fund contributed by the municipalities for the support of the sanitation service is not included in the above table. Of the total amount collected for this purpose during the year, \$188,631.07 was derived from property taxes and \$78,588.16 from local municipal licenses, after deducting \$1,005.67, which was refunded on account of improper collection.

The next heaviest trust-fund expenditure was on account of the irrigation service and amounted to \$1,231,366.22. From university fund there was expended \$61,351; from university agricultural fund, \$91,281.42; and from insular bond-redemption tax fund, \$79,192.64, of which \$79,000 was in payment of principal and interest on the government bond issue of 1907.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Interest-bearing indebtedness of the insular Government June 30, 1913.*

Title of loan.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	When issued.	When redeemable or payable.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Porto Rico gold loan of 1907...	Mar. 8, 1906	4	1907	{By series, \$50,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1908. By series, \$150,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1914. Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1920. Payable Jan. 1, 1927. Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1922. Payable Jan. 1, 1937. Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933. Payable Jan. 1, 1943.
Porto Rico gold loan of 1909...	Feb. 13, 1907 Sept. 18, 1908		1909	
Porto Rico gold loan of 1910...	Mar. 10, 1910	4	1910	
Porto Rico gold loan of 1912...	Mar. 7, 1912	4	1912	
Porto Rico gold loan of 1913...	Mar. 9, 1911	4	1913	

Title of loan.	Interest payable.	Authorized amount of issue.	Amount issued.	Outstanding June 30, 1913.	Balance in sinking fund June 30, 1913.
Porto Rico gold loan of 1907.....	{Jan. 1..... July 1.....}	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$409,841.99
Porto Rico gold loan of 1909.....	do.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	(?)
Porto Rico gold loan of 1910.....	do.....	425,000	425,000	425,000	.....
Porto Rico gold loan of 1912.....	do.....	500,000	100,000	100,000	38,411.21
Porto Rico gold loan of 1913.....	do.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	(?)
		5,925,000	5,525,000	5,225,000	448,253.20

¹ This sinking fund will be available for the redemption of the issue of 1910 after a sufficient amount has accumulated for the payment of principal and interest on the issue of 1907.

² These issues are for the construction of an irrigation system, and a sinking fund for their redemption is to be created by a special tax upon all land in the irrigation district. As such tax is not to be levied until the land assessed has been benefited by the system, one year, the interest and principal on the bonds are meanwhile paid from the irrigation fund, the unexpended balance of which on June 30, 1913, amounted to \$666,073.23.

For the redemption of the bond issues of 1907 and 1910 amounting to \$1,425,000 for road construction throughout the island, a sinking fund was created by the levy of a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent upon all real and personal property. There has been redeemed of the 1907 issue \$300,000, leaving \$1,125,000 to be redeemed, and a balance in the sinking fund on June 30 of \$409,841.99. This sinking fund, however, is not available for the redemption of the issue of 1910 until a sufficient amount has been set aside for the payment of the issue of 1907. The unexpended balance in the insular treasury remaining from these two issues on June 30 amounted to \$1,998.56.

The issues of 1909 and 1913, amounting to \$4,000,000, are for the construction of an irrigation system in the southern part of the island. A sinking fund for their redemption is to be created by a special tax to be levied upon that property benefited by the system. The act of the Legislative Assembly authorizing the loans provides that no tax is to be levied until the system has been in active operation for one year, and meanwhile the obligations of the bonds are to be met from the irrigation trust fund. On June 30 the balance standing to the credit of this fund amounted to \$666,073.23.

The loan of 1912 of \$500,000, of which there has been issued \$100,000, is for the improvement of the harbor of San Juan. For the payment of the principal and interest on this loan all harbor fees collected at the port of San Juan are deposited in a sinking fund. These fees, during the fiscal year 1913, amounted to \$27,657.73, which sum, together with \$3,587.44—the premium and accrued interest on the bonds—amount to \$31,245.37, the total receipts for the year. The balance standing to the credit of the sinking fund on June 30 was \$38,411.21, while the unexpended balance of the proceeds of the bonds, which constitute the construction fund, was \$90,110.57.

TABLE No. 5.—*Available cash balance, June 30, 1913, and distribution of same.*

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$873,850.80
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	60,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia, San Juan, P. R.....	250,000.00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	1,139,846.94
In transit to American Colonial Bank.....	227,570.39
Total.....	2,701,268.13
Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks.....	318,861.04
Total available cash balance, June 30, 1913.....	2,382,407.09

The above table shows the amount of cash in the hands of the different depositaries June 30, 1913, and it may be stated this year as last that these deposits are protected by high-grade securities held as collateral based on letter contracts approved by the law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and the attorney general of Porto Rico. Regarding the acceptance of securities for these deposits, the following rules are observed: United States Government and Government of Porto Rico bonds are accepted at par; New York City bonds at a 15 per cent margin, and bonds which are legal investments for New York and Massachusetts savings banks at a 20 per cent margin. The deposit of the Banco Territorial y Agrícola is protected by mortgage bonds of that bank in the amount of \$80,000. These bonds sell in the open market at a little above par.

No industrial securities have so far been accepted as permanent collateral for deposits, and all deposits are subject to call by sight draft. All of the insular depositaries are now paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent except the Royal Bank of Canada, which pays $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on \$1,011,259.50 and 3 per cent on the balance, and the American Colonial Bank, which pays at the rate of 2 per cent. The Royal Bank of Canada will pay a flat rate of 3 per cent after January 30, 1914. The American Colonial Bank pays a lower rate, since it continues to be the only depositary in the island which carries an open account with the government. All accounts owed by the insular government in the island are paid through this bank, and all insular receipts are paid into it, for which purpose it has a number of agencies located in convenient parts of the island.

TABLE No. 6.—*Amounts collected and distributed by the treasurer on account of all taxes imposed on property, fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13, showing application of each tax and rate of assessment per \$100.*

	Rate of assessment per \$100.	Fiscal years.	
		1911-12	1912-13
Insular Government:	<i>Cents.</i>		
For collection charges ¹	10	\$162,876.71	\$177,585.21
For redemption of road bonds ²	10	161,270.43	175,953.09
Total on account of insular government.....	20	324,147.14	353,538.30
Municipalities:			
For general purposes.....	60.3	980,381.23	1,057,838.62
For construction and repair of roads.....	7.2	109,230.87	118,436.91
For redemption of municipal bonds ³	0 to 20	150,816.42	63,982.73
Total on account of municipalities ⁴	67.5 to 87.5	1,240,428.52	1,240,258.26
School boards:			
Regular school fund ⁵	22.5	363,504.97	391,892.56
Special school tax ⁶	10	160,560.17	174,042.87
Total on account of school boards.....	32.5	524,065.14	565,935.43
Grand total.....	120 to 140	2,088,640.80	2,159,731.99

¹ Refund of taxes for improper collection amounting to \$285.82 deducted from this item in report of 1912.² Refund of taxes for improper collection amounting to \$153.34 deducted from this item in report of 1912.³ Items marked thus are special or temporary taxes; all others are general taxes.⁴ Municipal collections are shown as reported by the municipalities and are detailed in Exhibit No. 22.⁵ Refund of taxes for improper collection amounting to \$382.93 deducted from this item in report of 1912.⁶ Refund of taxes for improper collection amounting to \$162.81 deducted from this item in report of 1912.

The rate of "school tax" for the fiscal year 1912-13 was one-tenth of 1 per cent in all of the municipalities of the island.

The rate of "bond-redemption tax" was forty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Mayaguez in 1911-12 and twenty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in 1912-13; thirty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in San Juan in 1911-12, and ten one-hundredths of 1 per cent in 1912-13; twenty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Ponce and Arecibo in 1911-12, and ten one-hundredths of 1 per cent in 1912-13.

The total rate for 1912-13 was 1.40 in Mayaguez, 1.30 in San Juan, Ponce, and Arecibo, and 1.20 in the remaining municipalities.

In addition to the foregoing taxes, all of which are assessed and collected by the insular government, two other kinds of taxes have heretofore been levied by the municipal councils within limits prescribed by a general insular law, and collected by municipal treasurers. These are the industrial and commercial license tax and the tax on the sale of meats. But, as explained elsewhere in this report, beginning with the year 1913-14, the industrial and commercial license tax, commonly known as the "patente tax," will be assessed and collected by the insular government and the proceeds therefrom equally divided between the insular and municipal treasuries.

The following table is a complete statement of the income received by all branches of the government of Porto Rico during the fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13:

TABLE NO. 7.—*Income of the insular government, municipalities, and school boards by main categories, fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13.*

	Fiscal year ending June 30—	
	1912	1913
Insular Government:		
Customs.....	\$1,180,592.90	\$1,028,291.95
Excise tax (see Table No. 1).....	2,578,914.55	2,530,173.93
Property tax.....	162,876.71	177,585.21
Inheritance tax.....	36,440.06	24,897.74
Franchise tax on insurance premiums, 3 per cent.....	16,627.50	22,926.08
Miscellaneous. ¹ (See Table No. 1).....	393,712.23	337,793.59
Total.....	4,369,163.95	4,121,668.50
Municipalities:		
Property tax ²	1,089,337.83	1,176,275.53
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	125,162.26	121,489.12
Licenses and permits.....	224,127.04	239,421.00
Fines.....	24,520.73	16,589.36
Other.....	286,617.73	276,101.47
Total.....	1,749,765.59	1,819,876.48
School boards: Property tax ³.....	524,065.14	565,935.43
Grand total.....	6,642,994.68	6,507,480.41

¹ Sanitation collections deducted from 1912-13, \$260,875.52, and included in municipal collections.

² The amount of property tax for 1912 is shown as collected by the treasurer after deducting \$1,176.34 on account of refunds, while in 1913 is shown as reported by the municipalities. (See Exhibit 22.)

³ Refund of taxes for improper collection, amounting to \$545.74, deducted from this item in report of 1912.

BUREAU OF PROPERTY TAXES.

As stated in the report of last year, the work of reassessing the real property of the entire island having been completed, it was expected that the special work of the bureau for the year just closed would be the revision of the personal property of the island—a work which is much needed. It was found, however, that the act of the Legislature approved in 1912 providing for the assessment of building lots belonging to the municipal governments and used by private parties, has placed upon this bureau a large amount of unforeseen work. As a result 13,000 such lots have been measured, recorded, and assessed at an aggregate value of \$1,567,736 by this bureau during the past year. This work has proved laborious but will be of great value to the municipalities for years to come.

The condition above mentioned, however, has not prevented considerable progress toward the accomplishment of the revision of the personal property. During the year 22,379 properties were assessed, part of them because of transfers, in which event the law requires reassessment, and part in pursuance of the plan to segregate the personal property from the declarations that hitherto contained both real and personal property.

This has been accomplished in the towns of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Bayamon, Caguas, Carolina, Guayama, Humacao, Isabela, Ponce, Sabana Grande, San German, and San Juan.

A study of Table No. 8 and of Exhibit No. 21 shows a marked increase in the percentage of taxes in arrears for the fiscal year 1912-13 as compared with the years immediately preceding, although more money was actually collected during the year just closed than in any previous year either for current or delinquent taxes. But financial conditions, due chiefly to rumors of the tariff legislation in the United States, have affected business to such an extent as to justify the extension, at the petition of the taxpayers, of the time in which to liquidate current taxes in some instances, and the bulk of the amount due and uncollected on June 30, 1913, for the fiscal year 1912-13, \$50,016.04, is so represented, though all legal steps necessary to secure the Government's interests have been taken. Notwithstanding this condition, however, a further study of Table No. 8 will show that by June 30, 1913, a substantial reduction had been made in the amount of taxes in arrears for preceding years. The total amount outstanding on that date of such taxes being only \$5,613 as against \$9,007 similarly outstanding at the close of the preceding year. As shown in Exhibit No. 21, of the total arrears, \$5,358 is in litigation; \$1,361 is pending administrative settlement of minor differences; \$1,902 is conceded to be uncollectible, and the balance, \$47,005, while unquestionably collectible, had not been paid prior to the close of the year, chiefly on account of the business conditions mentioned above.

During the year a complete map of the city of San Juan, including the barrios of Santurce and Puerta de Tierra, has been made, and similar maps partly completed of the cities of Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo. While these maps are not based upon accurate surveys from an engineer's standpoint, they are based upon careful measurements and have been accepted by the city engineers as practical and sufficiently accurate for general purposes, and they are in great demand by the municipal authorities, as no similar ones have heretofore existed.

An effort was made to have enacted an amendment to the law relating to the collection of tax on automobiles, whereby it would be collected at the same time as license taxes on automobiles are collected. This plan would result in only a slight increase in the work of the department collecting the license taxes, and in addition to making a more than proportionate decrease in the work of this bureau, would give a greater degree of certainty that all automobiles in the island were taxed.

The effort to obtain legal authority for a cadastral survey of the island was again renewed with the same results as have attended the several previous efforts. The desirability of such a survey increases year by year, and it is probable that its postponement results in an annual loss to the government of taxes on lands not now assessed. Such a survey, however, would involve a considerable expense, and it seems to be the belief of the Legislature that this is not the opportune time for incurring such expense, though both houses of the Legislature appear to fully appreciate the desirability of such a survey some time in the future.

A bill was introduced, also, to provide for extending the time of redemption by the payment of back taxes on lands forfeited to the government for unpaid taxes, in order that such lands might revert to their original owners, upon the theory that it would be productive of greater common good to have those lands in the possession of such individuals than to have them owned by the government. But this bill also failed of passage.

It has been customary to include in these reports a résumé of the work of the board of review and equalization, though the actual work by the board has generally been immediately subsequent to the close of the fiscal year. So far, however, on account of unavoidable delays, the board has not taken up the work for the year 1912-13, and it is therefore necessary to omit this part of the report.

TABLE No. 8.—*Comparison of property taxes.*

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Pertaining to fiscal year:				
Levied.....	\$15,990.44	\$17,735.31	\$21,124.62	\$22,240.91
Collected during year.....	15,871.54	17,663.90	21,053.47	21,740.75
Uncollected at close of year.....	118.90	71.41	71.15	500.16
Percentage uncollected.....	.74	.41	.34	2.24
For account of current and all prior years:				
Collected during year, including surcharges.....	\$16,446.45	\$17,738.42	\$21,402.05	\$21,913.15
Uncollected at close of year.....	327.35	193.74	161.22	556.29

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts of the bureau for the past fiscal year amounted to \$2,531,772.14, as compared with \$2,579,063.38 for the previous year, showing a decrease of \$47,291.24. Of this total there was collected \$973,817.10 for distilled spirits and \$576,784.96 for cigarettes, as compared with \$1,055,764.64 and \$585,675.14 from the same sources during the year 1911-12, from which it will be seen that the decrease was in the main due to the falling off in the consumption of the two principal revenue-producing articles.

From observation it has been repeatedly shown that no branch of the Government so faithfully reflects the economic conditions of the country as the excise-tax division, and in view of the disquieting conditions prevailing during the first half of the year, which were referred to in my previous report, in addition to the threatened tariff revision in the United States, the effects of which have already been felt to a very considerable extent throughout the island, it is quite surprising that the falling off in actual receipts has not been considerably larger. This falling off, however, has been offset to some extent by the fact that legislation of the current year, which became effective March 20, 1913, increased the rates of taxes on practically all revenue-producing articles, and all payments during the last quarter of the year just closed have been made at the increased rates. On the other hand, it should be stated that the effectiveness of this new legislation can not be fairly judged by the experience of the short period during which it had been in operation prior to the close of the fiscal year, inasmuch as large quantities of distilled spirits were released and tax paid by the distillers at the old rate of 28 cents per liter during the time legislative action increasing that rate to 50 cents per liter was being considered, as is aptly shown by the following comparative table:

Liters of distilled spirits withdrawn for consumption.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
February.....	271,080	317,997	553,671
March.....	403,310	360,165	594,590
	674,390	678,162	1,148,261

The result of this condition was the overstocking of the market, which operated against direct withdrawals from the distilleries at the new rate of 50 cents per liter.

The total releases of distilled spirits during the last three months of the fiscal year amount to only 80,000 liters, or less than one-tenth of the quantity released during the same period of the previous year.

The following table shows the total movement of alcohol for all purposes during the past two years:

Total movement of distilled spirits, in liters, during the fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13.

	1911-12	1912-13
	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>
Released from distilleries tax paid.....	3,614,246	3,287,372
Released from distilleries free of tax on drawback abstracts.....	28,454	66,643
Released from distilleries for exportation without tax.....	32,403	333,253
Used in manufacture of bay rum for exportation without tax.....	175,480	136,562
Released from distilleries for denaturing purposes.....	117,100	119,500
Imported as beverages.....	107,256	104,617
Imported contained in preparations.....		4,277
Total amount of distilled spirits.....	4,074,939	4,052,224

It is probable that the actual consumption, due to increased prices, has been reduced temporarily to a certain extent, but is in nowise proportionate to the reduction in releases of spirits from distilleries.

The same general condition as above mentioned equally applies to cigarettes, wines, beer, champagne, perfumery, and playing cards, and while the returns from several sources show a falling off in actual receipts for this year, it is felt that the adjustment of business in general to the new rates of taxation will be followed by a distinct increase

throughout the ensuing year, since stocks acquired previous to the enactment of the new laws are now practically exhausted and all future purchases will pay at the increased rate. A general statement of the amount of taxable-merchandise tax paid during the past two years, showing the increases and decreases in same, is given herewith:

Comparative statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise on which internal-revenue tax was collected.

Article.	Unit of tax.	1911-12	1912-13	Increase.	Decrease.
Distilled spirits:					
Domestic.....	Liters.....	3,614,246	3,287,372		326,874
Imported.....	do.....	107,256	104,617		2,639
Contained in medicines.....	do.....		4,277	4,277	
Beer:					
Domestic.....	do.....	586,150	774,536	188,386	
Imported.....	do.....	1,999,716	1,659,426		340,290
Wine.....	do.....	1,534,721	989,067		545,654
Champagne.....	do.....	10,729	18,049	7,320	
Cigars.....	Each.....	111,682,615	119,038,300	7,355,685	
Cigarettes.....	do.....	532,431,000	464,861,210		67,569,789
Patent medicine, perfumery, etc.	Value.....	\$963,070.60	\$716,729.26	\$53,658.66	
Cards.....	Packs.....	79,187	65,769		13,418
Arms and ammunition.....	Value.....	\$21,402.00	\$20,215.12		\$1,186.88
Matches:					
Domestic.....	Gross boxes.....	29,987	4,107		25,880
Imported.....	Gross.....	119,818	243,810	123,992	

The difficulties experienced during past years in obtaining men of the required physical, mental and moral qualifications to fill the vacancies frequently occurring in the field force of internal-revenue agents have been increased to such an extent as to make the maintaining at any one time during the year of a complete force, which prior to the close of the year has consisted of but 23 men, an impossibility. Due to the exactions of this position and the conditions under which the work must be performed, agents, as a rule, only remain in the service till some more congenial or lucrative position presents itself. It has been impossible, on this account, therefore, to build up and maintain a permanent field force of satisfactory efficiency. Internal-revenue agents are required to give all their time to the duties connected with the position. The work of these officials, which is always very important, is continually increasing, and has been rendered still more arduous by recent legislation, as a result of which, in addition to their regular duties, they have been required to assist in the revision and inspection of all commercial and industrial establishments of the island for the purposes of gathering data for their classification and the imposing of the business-license tax, the execution of which has been placed under this bureau. Other government officials charged with no more onerous duties are receiving salaries considerably in excess of those fixed by law for revenue agents, and, although they handle no funds, upon them depend the payment into the treasury of large sums of money, and, in addition, the discharge of duties requiring physical exertion, personal sacrifices, original thought, the exercise of discretion, an intimate knowledge of the law and its enforcement, as well as a knowledge of both the Spanish and English languages. For these reasons it is believed that as long as the present scale of salaries is maintained for this class of employees, the difficulty of securing and retaining men of the required qualifications and character which the position logically demands will be experienced, which experience will result to the detriment of the best administration of the excise-tax law. The question of salaries, therefore, and the advisability of increasing the per diem allowance of \$2 per day, granted these officials in lieu of subsistence, to \$2.50 per day, so as to meet the increased cost of lodging prevailing throughout the island, should be given consideration during the next session of the Legislature.

By an act of the Legislative Assembly, approved March 13, 1913, the collection of the commercial and industrial-license tax, generally known as the "patente" tax, which since its enactment into law in March, 1906, has been levied and collected by each municipality for its own local uses and in accordance with local requirements, was changed from the standpoint of a municipal measure to that of an insular one, and its execution was delegated to the treasurer of Porto Rico, and the task of classification of establishments and the putting into operation of the law devolved upon the bureau of internal revenue.

Under the previous law each municipality was empowered to levy and collect this tax within a specified maximum and minimum rate provided for therein, thus making

possible 70 distinct systems of imposition of the tax, and, in addition to its being burdensome and expensive to the municipalities, it was enforced in each separate municipality without any attempt at uniformity between them. A tax of this kind may be administered with more justice and fairness from one central source than from 70 separate sources, and since it was the wish of the Legislature to use this means of producing revenue, for increasing the income of the insular treasury, at the same time maintaining the income to the municipalities, a law was approved during the last regular session of the legislature, the general effect of which was to double the amount of the tax—one-half to be retained by the insular treasury and the other half to be covered into the municipal treasuries—and to provide that the collection of the tax should hereafter be made by the treasury department.

Although there has been considerable opposition to this law, the amount of tariff imposed rather than the system of collection has been the subject of contention, and the opposition has been mild compared with that which has followed the enactment of other revenue laws, which are now uniformly regarded as wise and fair measures.

The system of collecting taxes on cigarettes followed by this department since the establishment of civil government in this island has been that of affixing internal-revenue stamps to invoices and canceling the same. Considering the importance of this article as a source of revenue, this system was recognized as inadequate and unsatisfactory; but, due to the lack of any available funds with which to meet the expenses of engraving plates and printing 50,000,000 stamps annually, the department was forced to continue the use of this unsatisfactory system. The matter, however, was brought to the attention of the Legislature during the last regular session, with the result that an appropriation of \$10,000 was secured for the department for the purchase of the plates and the printing of special stamps, thus permitting the inauguration of a system whereby each package of cigarettes, before removal from the factory, will bear evidence of the payment of the excise tax in the form of this special internal-revenue stamp. The new system of stamping each package went into effect July 1, 1913, and it is felt that it will prove to be a wise preventive against any attempt to avoid the payment of taxes on this article.

A like change in the payment of tax on playing cards was also effected administratively by this department during the first half of the fiscal year just ended, requiring the affixture and cancellation of a regular internal-revenue stamp to each pack of cards.

Inasmuch as the effecting of the payment of taxes in general by affixture of stamps to the article taxed is conclusive evidence of such payment, it appears advisable that this system be used as far as practical on all revenue-producing articles.

The following table shows the amount of taxes received on cigars and cigarettes consumed in Porto Rico during the three years ended June 30, 1913, the number consumed and the number of each exported, giving also the increases resulting from these articles:

Cigars and cigarettes consumed and exported during the fiscal years 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13.

Year.	Cigars.			
	Number consumed tax paid.	Number exported.	Tax collected.	Increase in tax over previous year.
1910-11.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	\$202,128.99	\$16,728.66
1911-12.....	111,682,615	169,765,056	223,365.23	21,236.24
1912-13.....	119,038,300	165,768,512	250,702.45	27,337.22

Year.	Cigarettes.				
	Number consumed tax paid.	Number exported.	Tax collected.	Increase in tax over previous year.	Decrease in tax under previous year.
1910-11.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	\$505,681.05	\$72,452.30	.....
1911-12.....	532,431,000	11,293,350	585,675.14	79,994.11	.....
1912-13.....	464,861,210	8,907,600	576,784.96	.....	\$8,890.18

The system of the collection of internal-revenue license taxes was changed, making them payable semiannually instead of quarterly. This change tended toward a fourfold economy—first, in printing and distributing the necessary certificates and revenue stamps; second, in the time of the collectors and agents engaged in issuing and revising the same; third, in filing space required for the maintenance of an accurate record of each license issued, in the already congested filing space of the bureau; fourth, in removing part of the necessity for additional employees to handle these records.

Although by this system the taxpayer might be slightly inconvenienced by being obliged to make payment at one time of that amount which he formerly paid in two installments, when the low rate of this license tax is considered this change can not fairly be held as imposing any real additional hardship on him, and, at most, could merely work a slight temporary inconvenience to a few, which is far offset by the economy and advantages gained by the administration.

It must be stated, however, that the indications at the present time are that the 6-month system for the collection of this tax appears to be short-lived, as it is highly probable that the same will be returned to a 3-month basis by the Legislature now in extraordinary session.

Some changes from the previous system, as regards the licenses themselves, have also been made. A separate license is now required by wholesale dealers in cigars and cigarettes, where previously one license covered both businesses. The same applies also to wholesale dealers in beers and wines. A small license requirement was also imposed on wholesale and retail dealers in denatured alcohol. The retail liquor licenses which had been previously divided into three classes were increased to five classes, thus allowing a much wider latitude for an equitable administration of the law in the classification of these dealers by the department.

Aside from the separation above mentioned, the actual tariff for internal-revenue licenses has been slightly increased, and it is believed that when a careful and intelligent classification of all higher class retail establishments is made, a substantial increase in revenues will result during the ensuing year.

The following tables illustrate the movements in insular licenses during the past several years, and the administrative and prosecution actions taken by this department against violators of the internal-revenue laws and regulations:

Classification of licenses issued during the fiscal years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Year.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount collected.	Number.	Amount collected.	Number.	Amount collected.	Number of licenses in force.	Tax received.
1909-10.....	632	\$19,524.00	672	\$42,487.00	16,414	\$159,212.00	17,718	\$221,223.00
1910-11.....	680	20,389.20	722	47,677.00	18,164	179,329.50	19,566	247,395.70
1911-12.....	712	28,225.70	853	52,189.00	20,450	189,630.75	22,015	270,051.80
1912-13.....	793	28,528.50	871	55,535.00	19,584	191,533.50	21,248	275,582.50

Excise tax cases during the fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Year.	Administrative.	Penalties.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Pending trial or appealed.	Per cent of convictions.
1908-9.....	1,402	\$6,301.50	159	133	.....	.....	83
1909-10.....	1,207	4,053.00	104	76	.....	.....	73
1910-11.....	1,271	4,408.65	91	75	.....	.....	82
1911-12.....	1,333	4,330.00	51	44	.....	.....	86
1912-13.....	1,368	3,102.20	67	56	3	8	83

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year it was believed that the problem of being able to loan money from the insular treasury to the municipalities and school boards of the island, at rates of interest which should be favorable to the borrowers and on

security which would be quickly and easily convertible into cash in case of necessity, had been satisfactorily solved. But just before reaching the point of attempting to place an issue of Porto Rican municipal bonds on the market, it was held by the Attorney General of the United States that there might be some question as to the validity of the bonds which conformed to the previous resolution of the Executive Council in such details as denomination, amount, etc., instead of conforming in these details to the requirements of the law of January 31, 1901, which the Attorney General believed had not been repealed in these particulars by any subsequent enactment. In order to avoid any possible difficulty in this respect, no municipal bonds were offered for sale, but instead, the nine laws and parts of laws then existing were repealed at the last session of the Legislature and a new law, comprising the essential features of those several laws, was enacted. The new law distinctly authorized municipalities and school boards to issue bonds up to a certain limit—an authority which had previously existed in the case of municipalities but not in the case of school boards. Under the new law, the details as to denomination, form and amount of the bond, etc., are left to the determination of the Executive Council in each instance instead of being defined specifically in the law. The new law provided, as the previous one had done, that in each instance where a municipality or school board desired to obtain a loan, to be covered by a bond issue, provision must be made for the refunding of all outstanding indebtedness to the insular government. Authority was also given in the new law to the municipalities to levy a special tax, in case of necessity, not to exceed twenty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. Under the new law, two municipalities—Vega Alta and Juncos—had been authorized prior to June 30, to issue bonds in favor of the People of Porto Rico as security for loans from the insular treasury in the sums of \$10,000 and \$38,000, respectively, and, in accordance with the general policy of the Executive Council, all other municipalities and school boards, of which there are several who have borrowed money from the insular treasury in sums of \$5,000 or more, will be requested to cover the same by bond issues at as early a date as the matter can be attended to. There are also numerous other applications for loans now in the hands of the finance committee of the Executive Council, several of which will doubtless be granted, and it is probable that during the coming fiscal year the insular treasury will acquire municipal and school-board bonds to the amount of approximately \$2,000,000 as security for such loans.

It is considered by the finance committee to be a wise policy ordinarily to encourage the municipalities and school boards in borrowing from the central government for necessary public improvements, such as aqueducts, sewers, hospitals, market places, and school buildings. Loans of this nature are usually paid in part or wholly from the current revenues of the municipality, and tend, therefore, toward greater economies in other lines of expenditures. At present, however, it is the policy of the finance committee to discourage the incurring of additional debts by the municipalities and school boards except for purposes of better sanitation or for revenue-producing improvements, on account of the present unsettled financial condition of the island.

In connection with the law before mentioned, providing for loans to the municipalities and school boards, should be mentioned a law passed by the Legislature during the present extraordinary session authorizing the issuance of insular bonds against the municipal and school-board bonds owned by The People of Porto Rico and held in the insular treasury. It is believed this law will prove of great advantage both to the municipalities and school boards and to the insular government, for the insular bonds will undoubtedly find a more ready market outside the island than municipal and school-board bonds. It will therefore be possible to make the loans from the insular treasury at a lower rate of interest than would be justifiable if the municipal and school-board bonds were likely to be offered in the markets of the United States. At the same time it will enable the insular government to hold these bonds in its treasury without issuing insular bonds against all of them, and in this way a better rate of interest will be realized on the government's surplus than would be paid by the banks in which such surplus might be deposited.

The following table shows the extent of the loans made to municipalities and school boards and the balances on this account at the close of the fiscal year:

Total amount authorized from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1913, inclusive:	
Payment of indebtedness.....	\$256, 045. 28
Public improvements.....	1, 325, 639. 33
	<hr/>
\$1, 581, 684. 61	
Advance to municipalities to June 30, 1913.....	1, 376, 449. 84
	<hr/>
Balance still to be advanced.....	205, 234. 77

Amount advanced to municipalities.....	\$1,376,449.84	
Amount repaid by municipalities.....	689,637.16	
Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.....		\$586,817.68
Authorized indebtedness June 30, 1913.....		892,052.45
Statement of indebtedness of school boards, authorized between July 1, 1904, and June 30, 1913:		
Payment of indebtedness.....	26,442.33	
Improvements.....	371,600.00	
Advanced to school boards to June 30, 1913.....		398,042.33
		290,020.43
Balance still to be advanced.....		108,021.90
Amount advanced to school boards.....	290,020.43	
Amount repaid by school boards.....	224,918.45	
Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.....		65,101.98
Authorized indebtedness June 30, 1913.....		173,123.88

The following table shows the condition of the four municipalities regarding the bonded indebtedness which they incurred under authority of the act of January 31, 1901. These are the only municipalities of the island which have thus far actually issued municipal bonds since the American occupation.

	Total bonds issued.	Bonds redeemed.			Total bonds re-deemed.	Balance outstanding.
		Jan. 1, 1912.	Jan. 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913.		
Arecibo.....	\$100,000	\$63,000		\$15,000	\$78,000	\$22,000
Mayaguez.....	200,000	170,000		30,000	200,000	
Ponce.....	200,000	136,000	\$17,000		153,000	47,000
San Juan.....	600,000	403,000	48,000		451,000	149,000
Total.....	1,100,000	772,000	65,000	45,000	882,000	218,000

The total indebtedness of the 70 municipalities on June 30, 1913, was as follows:

Total authorized debt to insular government.....	\$892,052.45
Less amounts not yet advanced.....	205,234.77
Net amount owing to insular government.....	686,817.68
Floating indebtedness.....	5,084.17
Current indebtedness.....	73,276.76
Bonded indebtedness.....	\$218,000.00
Less sinking funds and special bond redemption tax funds.....	21,445.56
	196,554.44
Total indebtedness.....	961,733.05

The "floating indebtedness" referred to represents amounts which certain municipalities owed at the close of the year and were unable to pay owing to lack of funds. It is distinguished from "current indebtedness" by the fact that legal appropriations for the expenditures were made with the expectation that funds would be available during the same year, while "current indebtedness" for the purposes of municipal accounting, is intended to cover all obligations incurred in one year with the expectation of paying in a future year when the funds become available. Both are "floating" indebtednesses in the sense that they are not funded or covered by time loans or bond issues. They are separated to show the extent to which the municipalities, from year to year, are living beyond their incomes.

Under the heading "floating indebtedness" it is seen that Hormigueros ended the year with a deficit of \$1,098.87, due to an overestimate of its income for the fiscal year 1912-13. It is a new municipality, having recently been separated from Mayaguez. On preparing its first budget, its revenue on account of property taxes was estimated at about \$2,500 more than later developments demonstrated to be justifiable. But

although the expenditures of the municipality were reduced as far as possible to conform with its real income, a deficit of more than \$1,000 had already been incurred.

The municipalities of Juncos and Vega Alta ended the year with floating debts of \$795.39 and \$3,189.91, respectively, due to the failure of certain taxpayers to pay the amount which they owed on account of property taxes prior to June 30, 1913.

The "current indebtedness" of \$73,276.76 is \$43,823.10 greater than the amount for the previous year, due partly to the failure of four municipalities, Aguadilla, Caguas, Ponce and San German, to liquidate, before June 30, accounts amounting to \$69.73, \$1,083.32, \$13,493.68, and \$594.61, respectively, or a total of \$15,241.34, funds for which were available and which could and should have been paid. The increase, however, is largely attributable to the fact that the city of San Juan contracted during 1912-13 for certain services, amounting to \$38,462.45, with the expectation of paying in 1913-14. This explanation, generally, applies to the "current indebtedness" of the other municipalities, and represents a growing tendency manifested by all of them to live beyond their current income.

Excluding from the total \$73,276.76, the sum of \$15,241.34 which, as stated, could have been paid, as funds therefor were available, it is seen that the actual current indebtedness was \$58,035.42—twice as great as in any previous year, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total current expenses, \$1,651,329.97, in 1912-13.

This growing tendency is believed to be a dangerous one and should be checked as far as possible.

To offset the "bonded indebtedness" of \$218,000, the municipality of San Juan on June 30 had a sinking and bond-redemption fund of \$10,196.02; Ponce had \$9,189.63, and Arecibo had \$2,059.91, or a total of \$21,445.56. In addition, Mayaguez, after redeeming the last of its outstanding bonds, had a balance of \$1,611.08 in its sinking fund which will probably be covered into its ordinary funds for general expenditures.

As being complementary to the statement of municipal indebtedness, the following statement of cash on hand on June 30 is submitted:

Total cash balance of 70 municipalities.....	\$432,553.51
Available for general expenditure.....	270,622.91
Rural road funds.....	58,027.49
Bond redemption and sinking funds.....	23,056.64
Unexpended proceeds of loans.....	80,846.47

With the exception of \$270,622.91, available for general expenditure, and the possible exception of \$1,611.08 which may be made available for general expenditure with the approval of the Executive Council, the cash balance must be considered analogous to "trust" funds, expendable only for certain specified purposes.

The total indebtedness of all municipalities, \$961,733.05, as compared with the total for the preceding year, amounting to \$562,982.88 is an increase of \$398,750.17. The increase is largely attributable to the fact that during the year insular loans aggregating \$487,000 were made to various municipalities, and deducting from the gross increase the amount repaid to the insular government by other municipalities on account of loans, the figure above stated is reached.

Further details regarding the indebtedness of municipal corporations and school boards are shown in Exhibits Nos. 26 and 27, to which attention is invited.

Exhibit No. 26 also shows the cash balances and receipts and the expenditures of the 70 municipal corporations for the fiscal year.

Reference to these exhibits shows that gross receipts from all sources amounted to \$2,341,484.10, apparently an increase of \$394,878.29 over the gross receipts for the preceding year. Deducting, however, the amounts advanced by the insular government on account of loans made to municipalities, amounting to \$456,259.25—shown in Exhibit No. 22 under the heading "On account of loans"—it is seen that the net current receipts amounted to \$1,885,224.85, a decrease of \$24,798.54 below the net receipts—arrived at in the same manner—for the preceding year. Lest a misleading impression be gained, it should be noted that, although nearly every source of local revenue, except the property tax collected by the insular government, shows a slight falling off, the decrease is principally due to the fact that the amounts collected under the head of "Bond-redemption tax" was only \$65,348.37 as compared with \$159,983.53 in the preceding year. This tax has been levied from year to year by the municipalities of San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Arecibo to provide for the redemption of bonds issued in 1902. The tax levied by each of these municipalities in 1911-12 was thirty, forty, twenty, and twenty one-hundredths of 1 per cent, respectively, and in 1912-13 it was ten, twenty, ten, and ten one-hundredths of 1 per cent, respectively, or approximately one-half of the rate previously levied.

The receipts available for general expenditure—eliminating the proceeds of loans and bond-redemption taxes—amounted to \$1,819,876.48 in 1912-13, and to \$1,750,039.86 in 1911-12, showing an increase for the year just closed of \$69,836.62.

The current expenses, charged against the receipts last above mentioned, amounted to \$1,651,329.97, or an increase of \$285,535.61 over the expenses for the preceding year, of which \$81,373.26 went for salaries and \$204,162.35 for miscellaneous expenses.

The surplus of current receipts over current expenses amounted to \$168,546.51. The surplus for the preceding year was \$384,245.50.

The gross expenditures were \$2,611,938.98, an increase over the preceding year of \$133,694.07. The gross expenditures include not only current expenses, above mentioned, but also payments made on account of bonded and other indebtedness, and outlays for permanent improvements and unexpendable property. In the statement of gross expenditures there is included \$309,207.45 for "miscellaneous expenditures," consisting of—

Payments on account of principal of insular loans.....	\$65,899.34
Bonds redeemed, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan.....	110,000.00
Loss sustained through failure of J. M. Ceballos & Co.....	100,639.62
Balance of old loan refunded by Cayey.....	22,527.46
Other indebtedness.....	10,141.03

J. M. Ceballos & Co. was the banking firm in New York which floated the bonds issued in 1902 by the municipalities of San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Arecibo. While part of the proceeds of the bonds sold was on deposit with the same firm, the bankruptcy of the concern was announced. After several years, all the property of the company was sold and a final liquidation of liabilities was made, as a result of which the interested municipalities recovered 49 per cent of the amount due them. San Juan lost \$36,986.36, Mayaguez \$50,927.41, and Ponce \$12,725.85, or a total of \$100,639.62. Arecibo, prior to the failure, had withdrawn all its money and consequently lost nothing.

The actual net income of the municipalities by main categories (excluding operations of bond-redemption and trust funds, and receipts on account of debt) was as follows:

General revenue:

Property taxes.....	\$1,176,275.53
Tax on slaughter of animals and sale of meat.....	121,489.12
Licenses and permits.....	229,421.00
Fines.....	16,589.36
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	8,678.56
Miscellaneous.....	14,574.07

Commercial revenues:

Department services, including rents and sales.....	45,642.33
Privileges.....	1,670.98
Interest.....	7,689.04
Public service enterprises.....	197,846.49

Total.....	1,819,876.48
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The total amount of property taxes collected was \$486.62 less than during the preceding year, but as previously explained, this was due to the fact that the special tax levied for the redemption of bonds issued in 1902 was approximately half as great as that formerly levied. The property taxes collected for general expenditure were \$86,663.43 greater than in 1911-12. A summary of increases and decreases appears below:

Increases:

Property taxes.....	\$86,663.43
Business licenses.....	4,785.31
Dog and other licenses.....	1.83
Permits.....	506.82
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	563.60
Department services, sales.....	3,779.28
Interest.....	2,364.57

Total increases.....	\$98,664.84
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Decreases:

Tax on slaughter of animals and sale of meat.....	\$3, 673. 14
Fines.....	7, 931. 37
Miscellaneous.....	1, 450. 17
Department services:	
Maintenance of prisoners.....	2, 013. 29
Transfer of patients to asylums.....	77. 79
Fees and charges.....	901. 56
Rents.....	157. 30
Privileges.....	811. 85
Public service enterprises.....	11, 811. 75
Total decreases.....	<u>\$28, 828. 22</u>
Net increase.....	69, 836. 62

Outlays on account of permanent improvements and unexpendable property increased \$408,772.38—from \$166,554.24 to \$575,326.62—and represent, to a large extent, disbursements made from the proceeds of insular loans granted during the year, aggregating \$487,000.

The nature of these outlays and the amount expended for each kind are shown below:

Furniture and office equipments.....	\$14, 048. 36
Municipal buildings, including hospitals.....	13, 985. 21
Fire apparatus.....	2, 756. 17
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	130, 868. 32
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	12, 194. 80
Street lighting equipment.....	3, 475. 56
Vicinal and rural roads.....	27, 968. 79
Hospital and relief station equipment.....	50, 955. 02
Library books and equipment.....	63. 45
Musical instruments.....	1, 665. 85
Public-service enterprises ¹	309, 924. 87
Charity asylums.....	3, 357. 37
Others.....	4, 062. 85
Total.....	<u>575, 326. 62</u>

The expenditures of the municipalities by main categories, the details of which are shown in Exhibit No. 23, were as follows:

Expenses:

General Government.....	\$391, 680. 63
Protection of life and property.....	23, 960. 46
Health conservation and sanitation.....	276, 047. 41
Highways.....	387, 219. 82
Charities and corrections.....	402, 786. 07
Education.....	8, 036. 15
Recreation.....	14, 376. 79
Miscellaneous.....	22, 875. 77
Public-service enterprises.....	124, 346. 87
Total.....	<u>1, 651, 329. 97</u>
Interest.....	27, 047. 20
Outlays.....	575, 326. 62
On account of debt.....	<u>358, 235. 19</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>2, 611, 938. 98</u>

As previously explained, the expenses, amounting to \$1,651,329.97, represented an increase of \$285,535.61, of which \$81,373.26 was due to augmented salary rolls. The principal increases in salaries were made under the heads of "General Government"—from \$260,541.69 to \$304,104.01, or an increase of \$43,562.32—and "Charities and cor-

¹ In the expenditures for public-service enterprises there is included the sum of \$124,838.42 disbursed in the construction of a dock in Ponce.

rections"—from \$179,731.48 to \$205,672.82, or an increase of \$25,941.34. The group of expenditures called "General Government," it may be explained, is practically equivalent to what is known in commercial accounting as "overhead." In municipal accounting in Porto Rico it represents 23.7 per cent of the total current expenses, excluding disbursements made on account of indebtedness and investments in permanent improvements and unexpendable property ("interest," "outlays," and "debt").

Expenditures under the head of "Highways" increased from \$308,792.04 to \$387,219.82, or \$78,427.78, of which about \$45,000 was spent on urban streets, parks, etc.; about \$11,000 on urban streets, and about \$21,000 on rural roads.

"Health conservation and sanitation" increased from \$193,989.16 to \$276,047.41, or \$82,058.25. The expenditures under this head in 1911-12 were \$143,478.95. In other words, the municipalities to-day are spending \$132,568.46, or nearly 100 per cent, more for health conservation and sanitation than they were two years ago. This is due to the fact that in 1911 the insular sanitation law went into effect and required the municipalities to contribute 12 per cent of their net revenues to the support of the service. In the following year the law was amended so as to require the municipalities to contribute 12 per cent of their gross revenues for this purpose. In a few municipalities this made embarrassing inroads in the funds available for general expenditure, but as a rule, despite a complaint which has been frequently heard, it has not impaired municipal efficiency. The fact that in one year alone the expenditures for salaries increased nearly 6 per cent of the total for current expenses, although the real activities of the municipalities had not materially increased, seems to indicate that no pressing need exists for the money which is now expended on a service of such general utility as public sanitation.

The increase in expenditures on account of public-service enterprises, \$31,704.33 above the amount spent in 1911-12, was due to expenses charged against municipal markets, which rose from \$6,345.69 in 1911-12 to \$40,193.61 in 1912-13. Of this amount, \$29,992 was spent by the city of San Juan in repairing its market.

Receipts and payments on account of public-service enterprises maintained by municipalities during the fiscal year 1912-13 are shown in Exhibit No. 25A.

In connection with this, and other tables submitted with this report, it should be noted that the phrase "on account of debt" means "on account of loans." The payment of \$127,823.67 mentioned as an outlay for "other" public-service enterprises refers to the work done in constructing a municipal dock in the city of Ponce.

An explanation is probably desirable with regard to Exhibit No. 24, showing the distribution, by percentages, of expenditures made by municipalities. The exhibit shows an apparent decrease below the preceding year. In view of the fact that the statement has heretofore been made that the "expenses" of the municipalities were greater, it is possible that confusion may arise in reconciling the two statements. The "total expenditures" include both "current expenses" and special disbursements on account of indebtedness and investments in public improvements. The disbursements on account of public improvements and the repayment of indebtedness were considerably larger in 1912-13 than in previous years, and consequently the relation of "current expenses" to the total expenditures was not normal. For instance, in 1911-12 "current expenses" represented 80.05 per cent of the total expenditures and in 1912-13 only 63.22 per cent; yet the current expenses for the latter year were \$285,535.61 greater than for the former year.

Since 1909-10 the gross income of the municipalities has increased 47.5 per cent and the gross expenditures 78 per cent. The net receipts have increased 30.6 per cent and the current expenses 54.9 per cent, due possibly to the fact that the municipalities have recently been spending a large part of accumulated savings from former years.

Expressed in another manner, the current expenses have increased from 76.4 per cent of the net income in 1909-10 to 90.7 per cent of the net income in 1912-13. The current expenses in 1910-11 were 76.8 per cent of the net income, and in 1911-12 they were 78.4 per cent.

During the year two new municipalities were created, one Hormigueros, by the separation of several barrios from the municipality of Mayaguez, and the other by the separation of several barrios formerly pertaining to Bayamon and Rio Piedras, and their formation into the municipality of Guaynabo.

Respectfully,

ALLAN H. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Insular revenues: Balance, July 1, 1912.....	\$1,794,554.46	
Receipts—		
Customs.....	\$1,028,291.95	
Internal revenues, excise tax, property tax, and inheritance tax.....	2,732,656.88	
Miscellaneous.....	621,595.19	
Total.....	4,382,544.02	
Repayments.....	1,039,007.00	
Transfers from trust funds to insular revenues.....	5,500.00	
Total, insular revenues.....	5,427,051.02	
Total, insular revenues, including balance of July 1, 1912.....	7,221,605.48	
Expenditures—		
Expenditures, insular revenues.....	\$6,253,088.02	
Transfers from insular revenues to trust funds.....	38,492.55	
	6,291,580.57	
Balance, insular revenues available for expenditures June 30, 1913.....		\$930,024.91
Trust funds: Balance, July 1, 1912.....	1,328,828.68	
Receipts—		
Receipts, trust funds.....	\$3,314,919.71	
Transfers from insular revenues to trust funds.....	38,492.55	
	3,353,412.26	
Total trust funds, including balance of July 1, 1912.....	4,682,240.94	
Expenditures—		
Expenditures, trust funds.....	3,224,358.76	
Transfers from trust funds to insular revenues.....	5,500.00	
	3,229,858.76	
Balance, trust fund, June 30, 1913.....		1,452,382.18
Total balances, insular treasury, June 30, 1913.....		2,382,407.09

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Comparative statement of monthly custom receipts, fiscal years 1908-9 to 1912-13.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
July.....	\$70,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$70,000.00
August.....	78,000.00	62,000.00	92,000.00	120,000.00	70,000.00
September.....	52,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	47,000.00	58,000.00
October.....	59,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	115,000.00	105,000.00
November.....	88,000.00	75,000.00	95,000.00	125,000.00	100,000.00
December.....	70,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	130,000.00	100,000.00
January.....	64,000.00	85,000.00	95,000.00	127,000.00	125,000.00
February.....	54,000.00	75,000.00	110,407.96	95,000.00	80,000.00
March.....	70,000.00	75,000.00	90,000.00	109,587.90	100,000.00
April.....	69,690.28	60,000.00	60,000.00	80,005.00	80,000.00
May.....	60,000.00	75,000.00	80,065.23	90,000.00	70,000.00
June.....	68,696.07	87,362.43	73,525.76	67,000.00	70,291.95
Total.....	803,386.35	879,362.43	1,065,998.95	1,180,592.90	1,028,291.95

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Internal revenue receipts, detailed, fiscal years 1908-9 to 1912-13.

EXCISE TAX.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
July.....	\$184,308.99	\$203,263.38	\$222,374.83	\$182,448.88	\$243,147.50
August.....	130,264.40	139,971.53	156,744.81	176,206.48	176,724.82
September.....	139,461.68	147,901.27	150,957.89	133,704.00	180,260.24
October.....	178,475.09	190,318.35	209,654.91	222,009.90	259,668.44
November.....	124,788.44	143,962.69	159,854.46	205,548.24	186,971.99
December.....	156,522.30	170,252.72	185,417.24	225,756.40	221,718.84
January.....	202,934.96	213,337.87	232,028.30	244,527.92	267,228.49
February.....	136,859.49	148,454.94	155,162.74	229,520.72	261,796.36
March.....	172,758.59	169,443.95	216,421.01	201,759.20	306,201.61
April.....	191,778.01	201,560.63	223,617.30	349,669.96	179,476.49
May.....	160,185.39	165,189.56	202,871.15	220,134.52	120,848.44
June.....	164,679.05	177,409.92	304,775.87	187,628.33	126,130.71
Total.....	1,943,016.39	2,071,066.81	2,419,880.51	2,578,914.55	2,530,173.93

The sources of excise-tax receipts are shown in Exhibit No. 9, Schedules A, B, and C.

EXHIBIT No. 3-A.

Internal revenue receipts, detailed, fiscal years 1908-9 to 1912-13.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
July.....	\$2,858.93	\$2,330.34	\$6,242.45	\$221.88	\$2,413.91
August.....	33,575.62	34,654.62	45,588.46	16,068.03	51,864.53
September.....	11,703.17	14,259.61	9,005.10	29,945.29	22,988.13
October.....	6,671.39	5,967.70	7,947.53	26,019.44	6,947.90
November.....	5,881.69	5,580.33	3,298.88	7,524.82	6,696.68
December.....	4,413.50	4,013.20	2,375.93	4,885.27	4,020.54
January.....	11,035.03	9,805.73	9,351.47	4,595.77	8,196.54
February.....	28,507.88	31,309.56	35,118.42	27,118.29	41,637.83
March.....	8,479.78	8,436.13	11,560.55	31,718.35	18,975.71
April.....	3,484.46	5,594.34	3,415.22	9,262.11	6,715.36
May.....	3,384.31	3,958.02	2,156.37	2,753.87	4,798.99
June.....	2,287.57	1,335.62	481.69	2,763.59	2,329.09
Total.....	122,283.33	127,245.20	136,522.07	162,876.71	177,585.21

EXHIBIT No. 3-B.

Internal revenue receipts, detailed, fiscal years 1908-9 to 1912-13.

INHERITANCE TAX.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
July.....	\$524.76	\$2,129.50	\$332.25	\$2,441.55	\$2,852.18
August.....	949.31	1,495.83	726.28	4,722.52	1,261.18
September.....	423.69	1,670.18	399.28	576.77	1,510.92
October.....	404.02	511.88	4,053.73	494.86	634.62
November.....	603.50	456.51	1,121.53	1,298.26	421.25
December.....	849.76	4,626.30	1,207.94	194.75	1,500.65
January.....	1,075.07	277.38	1,992.00	2,272.77	241.81
February.....	910.88	771.60	757.50	15,657.54	1,238.86
March.....	356.71	233.16	1,201.07	614.92	205.83
April.....	751.43	3,940.90	729.49	2,357.06	2,595.10
May.....	2,784.37	7,785.10	1,643.13	2,427.64	2,472.03
June.....	1,308.78	1,262.17	683.24	3,381.42	9,963.31
Total.....	10,942.08	25,160.51	15,047.44	36,440.06	24,897.74

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Miscellaneous receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Franchise tax on insurance premiums, 3 per cent.....		\$22,926.08
Sanitation service, 12 per cent of municipal receipts.....	\$260,875.52	
Insular telegraph.....	65,635.92	
Harbor fees.....	\$44,784.30	
Less amount deposited in trust fund.....	27,657.93	
Balance deposited to account of miscellaneous receipts.....		17,126.37
Interest on daily bank balances.....	89,833.43	
Less amount deposited to account of irrigation fund, trust fund.....	18,831.50	
Balance deposited to account of miscellaneous receipts.....		71,001.93
Interest on loans to municipalities.....		10,505.61
Interest on loans to school boards.....		2,355.67
Franchises and royalties.....		14,681.08
Licenses to foreign corporations.....		3,750.00
Administrative fines and sale of confiscated goods.....		97.55
Judicial fees and fines, insular courts.....	127,120.11	
Less amount deposited in trust fund.....	7,071.29	
Balance deposited to account of miscellaneous receipts.....		120,048.82
Judicial fees and fines, United States district court.....		4,986.54
Fees:		
Board of dental examiners.....		125.00
Board of medical examiners.....		517.00
Board of pharmacy.....		1,455.00

Escheated inheritances.....	\$1,201.31
Sale of government property.....	10,722.47
Rental of government property.....	9,743.40
Rental on mines.....	1,269.28
Subscriptions to Official Gazette.....	404.85
Sale of advance sheets and digest, Supreme Court.....	1,599.50
Insular police, property clerk.....	255.76
Other sources.....	310.53
	<u>\$598,669.11</u>
Total.....	621,595.19

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Repayment receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Payments by various departments to bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation for articles purchased, services rendered, etc.....	\$753,403.43
Payments by municipalities on account of insular loans.....	115,831.51
Payments by school boards on account of insular loans.....	25,064.74
Payments by pay patients, insane asylum.....	8,763.52
Unexpended balances repaid to various appropriations by special disbursing officers, repayments to correct erroneous disbursements, etc.....	135,943.80
Total.....	<u>1,039,007.00</u>

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Insular revenue expenditures, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

	Expended from appropriation for fiscal year—			Expended from indefinite appropriations.	Expended from no fiscal year appropriations.	Total expenditures during fiscal year 1912-13.
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13			
Executive Council.....		\$5,977.69	\$80,476.78			\$86,454.47
House of Delegates.....	\$120.02	886.52	25,236.37			26,242.91
Office of the—						
Governor.....		1,131.82	14,598.03			15,729.85
Secretary.....		3,355.30	40,510.12			43,865.42
Attorney general.....		3,246.60	40,122.53			43,369.13
Treasurer.....	1,421.85	28,136.21	237,745.78			267,303.84
Auditor.....		5,026.38	69,012.31			74,038.69
Interior department.....	407.68	33,714.16	576,784.42			610,906.26
Department of education.....	574.85	8,872.33	985,648.18			995,095.36
University of Porto Rico.....	17.87	1,724.85	57,300.77			59,043.49
Insular Library of Porto Rico.....		1,022.12	7,062.29			8,084.41
Government of the island of Culebra.....		3,339.42	2,794.54			6,133.96
Department of labor, charities, and correction.....	984.18	39,185.75	345,227.09			385,397.02
Insular police.....		34,574.10	430,486.87			465,060.97
Civil service commission.....		1,823.65	11,732.83			13,556.48
Sanitation service.....			427,677.01	\$194,302.94		621,979.95
Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics.....					\$203,108.35	203,108.35
United States district court.....		4,160.97	45,803.65			49,964.62
Insular courts.....	145.83	18,696.88	244,578.38			263,421.09
Registrars of property.....		4,204.02	51,619.91			55,823.93
Municipal courts.....		10,002.71	116,931.78			126,934.49
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....		24,665.07			742,151.04	766,816.11
Advances to municipalities on insular loans.....					517,508.25	517,508.25
Advances to school boards on insular loans.....					5,000.00	5,000.00
Construction and maintenance of insular roads and bridges.....					186,666.24	186,666.24
Other expenditures.....	131.65	4,853.70	63,835.14	44,701.88	242,060.36	355,582.73
Total.....	3,803.93	238,600.25	3,875,184.78	239,004.82	1,896,494.24	6,253,088.02

EXHIBIT NO. 6-A.

Other insular revenue expenditures, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

	Expended from appropriations for fiscal year—			Expended from indefinite appropriations.	Expended from no fiscal year appropriations.	Total expenditures during fiscal year 1912-13.
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13			
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor.....	\$127.45	\$3,923.59	\$17,601.14			\$21,652.18
Insular School for Training Nurses.....	4.20	830.11				834.31
Collection of historical data of Porto Rico.....		100.00	400.00			500.00
Relief of the grandchildren of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.....			305.58			305.58
Salary, English teacher, Porto Rico Benevolent Society.....			675.00			675.00
Pension of Dr. Agustin Stahl.....			260.00			260.00
Purchase of portrait of Speaker de Diego.....			200.00			200.00
Insular fair board.....			33,777.50			33,777.50
Miscellaneous transportation furnished by the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....			222.99			222.99
Special service fund.....			5,450.00			5,450.00
Preliminary works, San Juan Harbor improvements.....			1,655.45			1,655.40
Reimbursement to irrigation service.....			229.99			229.99
Governor's entertainment fund.....			166.21			166.21
Printing register of Porto Rico and extracts of annual reports.....			2,891.28			2,891.28
Sanitation service, special building fund.....				\$5,182.09		5,182.09
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....				13,341.03		13,341.03
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico, Mayaguez.....				1,866.55		1,866.55
Committee to Washington to defend economic interest of island.....				7,500.00		7,500.00
Common-school equipment.....				2,515.49		2,515.49
Compilation of the laws and codes of Porto Rico.....				244.00		244.00
Expenses of encampment of public schools cadets of Porto Rico.....				700.00		700.00
Expenses of special investigations of franchises and public utilities.....				3,755.94		3,755.94
Expenses of commission to secure a Federal appropriation for dredging San Juan Harbor.....				136.76		136.76
Fund for entertaining distinguished visitors to the island of Porto Rico.....				4,000.00		4,000.00
Insular police uniform fund.....				17,858.23		17,858.23
Maintaining a sanitarium and combating tuberculosis.....				5,356.27		5,356.27
Institute of tropical medicine of Porto Rico.....				2,108.41		2,108.41
Creation and maintenance of an institute of tropical medicine.....				1,280.62		1,280.62
Suppression of anemia in Porto Rico.....				3,870.93		3,870.93
Publication of the reports and opinions of the attorney general of Porto Rico.....				1,048.24		1,048.24
Publication of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.....				27,848.20		27,848.20
Promoting the development of commerce and agriculture of Porto Rico.....				31,068.19		31,068.19
Payment of expenses in advertising the sale of property on account of delinquent taxes.....				40.23		40.23
Purchase of gasoline launch for reform school, Mayaguez.....				990.00		990.00
Salary, gasoline launch operator, reform school, Mayaguez.....				111.66		111.60
Repatriation of certain Porto Ricans now in Mexico.....				2,394.81		2,394.81
Relief of Misses Consuelo and Acela Menchaca and Margarita Callejo.....				1,050.00		1,050.00
Relief of Miss Alice Felici.....				750.00		750.00
Relief to Juan Rodriguez.....				200.00		200.00
Relief to Carmen Belen Hernandez.....				70.00		70.00
Reimbursement to José J. Benítez.....				500.00		500.00
Reimbursement of a fine to Tomás Subirana.....				1,000.00		1,000.00
Representation of Porto Rico in the centennial celebration of the courts of Cadiz and erection of a monument to memory of Ramon Power.....				4,242.44		4,242.44

Other insular revenue expenditures, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913—Continued.

	Expended from appropriations for fiscal year—			Expended from indefinite appropriations.	Expended from no fiscal year appropriations.	Total expenditures during fiscal year 1912-13.
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13			
Representation of Porto Rico at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, Cal.					\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Seals of municipal and justice of the peace courts					97.08	97.08
Survey of lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico					90.00	90.00
Study of methods for irrigating the plains of Cabo Rojo and Lajas					25.01	25.01
Study of project for improvement of the port of Arecibo					942.03	942.03
Study for construction of breakwater in Aguadilla Harbor					150.65	150.65
Study of improvement, water front of San Juan Harbor					888.00	888.00
Special construction work for municipalities and school boards					4,440.08	4,440.08
Extension, maintenance, and operation of insular telegraph and telephone system					8,660.54	8,660.54
Establishment of permanent exposition grounds at the insular fair					35,000.00	35,000.00
Improving the sewerage system of the district court of Guayama					12.24	12.24
Improvements for the leper colony					1,502.96	1,502.96
Improvements to the Boys' Charity School					4,145.93	4,145.93
Improving and amplifying the office of the secretary of the house of delegates and other departments of the same					4,083.66	4,083.66
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings					1,890.00	1,890.00
Repairing the passenger and freight piers at Mayaguez					25.00	25.00
Repairs, maintenance, and construction of docks, bulkheads, and water fronts					3,583.11	3,583.11
Repairs, maintenance, and construction of certain docks, bulkheads, and water fronts					2,570.82	2,570.82
Construction of college of agriculture and mechanical arts					21,475.15	21,475.18
Construction of district jail at Humacao					27.18	27.18
Construction of building on the United States experimental station grounds at Mayaguez					5,995.70	5,995.70
Construction of two wards for women and minors in San Juan Jail annexed to penitentiary					4,058.70	4,058.70
Construction and improvements, University of Porto Rico					212.10	212.10
Construction and maintenance of a ferry across the Bayamon River					135.70	135.70
Construction of artesian wells in Porto Rico					9.00	9.00
Construction of an artesian well at Isabela					9.60	9.60
Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union				\$753.60		753.60
Construction of reform-school buildings				21,297.27		21,297.27
Fees and expenses:						
Board of medical examiners				1,155.30		1,155.30
Board of dental examiners				133.28		133.28
Board of pharmacy				1,284.12		1,284.12
Redemption of insular bonds for roads, interest on bond issue of 1910				7,000.00		17,000.00
Repayment of taxes improperly collected				1,978.31		2,978.31
Repayment of fees, fines, and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of insular courts				100.00		100.00
Total	\$131.65	\$4,853.70	\$63,835.14	44,701.88	242,060.36	355,582.73

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Trust fund receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, showing transfers, and balance at beginning of year.

	Receipts during fiscal year 1913.	Amounts transferred to fund from insular revenues.	Amounts transferred to fund from other trust funds.	Balance July 1, 1912.	Total.
Irrigation fund, proceeds of bond issue of Jan. 1, 1913, interest on daily balances of fund, rentals, etc.	\$1,201,094.13			\$696,345.32	\$1,897,439.45
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan, proceeds of bond issue of July 1, 1912, sale of office material to municipality of Ponce and repayments on account of erroneous disbursements.	100,312.56	\$344.55			100,657.11
San Juan Harbor fund (sinking fund for bond issue of July 1, 1912)	31,245.37			11,507.34	42,752.71
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction (bond issues of 1907 and 1910)	1,380.58	2,651.16		20,508.23	24,539.97
Property tax collections for insular bond redemption tax (sinking fund for 1907 and 1910 bond issues)	175,953.09			313,081.54	489,034.63
Property tax collections on behalf of municipalities for:					
General fund	879,503.88			2,621.60	882,125.48
Road fund	119,583.24			271.35	119,854.59
Municipal bond redemption tax	64,193.94			662.55	64,856.49
Special cemetery tax, Comerio	2.14				2.14
Property tax collections on behalf of school boards for:					
School fund	396,168.46			964.33	397,132.79
School tax	175,960.10			410.00	176,370.10
Taxes paid under protest	45,563.37			61,297.38	106,860.75
University agricultural fund, allotment from Morrill fund, sale of produce, etc.	51,656.62			76,487.72	128,144.34
University fund, 50 per cent of fines imposed in insular courts, royalties on franchises, etc.	13,795.06	27,806.34		23,250.93	64,852.33
Permanent university fund, 25 per cent of proceeds from sale of public lands	544.71	6,587.50			7,132.21
Funds for insular fair	34,478.60			125.21	34,603.81
School building fund	7,286.30			35,943.75	43,230.05
Construction of schoolhouses:					
Trujillo Alto	123.31			2,302.68	2,425.99
Corozal	114.10			329.22	443.32
Arroyo				2,000.00	2,000.00
Aguada				998.01	998.01
Ciales				2,345.13	2,345.13
Aguadilla				18,000.00	18,000.00
Vega Alta				71.93	71.93
Comerio			10,000.00		10,000.00
San Lorenzo			9,000.00		9,000.00
Aibonito			8,000.00		8,000.00
School extension in Porto Rico:					
General account	439.49			1,867.56	2,307.05
Expenses school exhibit at insular fair			1,000.00	3.91	1,003.91
Addition to Aguas Buenas schoolhouse				298.82	298.82
Repairs to Aibonito Barracks				229.45	229.45
Teacher's pension fund	22.94				22.94
Sale of articles and work done, Boys' Charity School	1,283.47			1,246.45	2,529.92
Sale of articles:					
Girls' Charity School	263.40			1,159.56	1,422.96
Penitentiary	1,074.01			3,551.13	4,625.14
Cash bond deposits	902.00			17,390.00	18,292.00
Franchise deposits	857.05			559.76	1,416.81
Special deposits:					
Bernardo Bocanegra, late secretary, municipal court, Mayaguez				626.95	626.95
Fernando Strazzara, late secretary, municipal court, Mayaguez				275.00	275.00
Juan R. Baiz				.64	.64
Juan Vila Santiago	9.36				9.36
Pagan Lopez & Co.	77.75				77.75
Naguabo River Bridge	1,758.00				1,758.00
San Juan-Rio Piedras Road	12.00			28.00	40.00
Camuy-Hatillo Road				4.88	4.88
Catano-Pueblo Viejo Road				1.85	1.85
Right of Way-Caguas Bridge-Caguas-Humacao Road				295.62	295.62
Arecibo-Camuy Road				33.75	33.75

Trust fund receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, showing transfers, and balance at beginning of year—Continued.

	Receipts during fiscal year 1913.	Amounts trans- ferred to fund from insular revenues.	Amounts trans- ferred to fund from other trust funds.	Balance July 1, 1912.	Total.
Voluntary payments for constructing Cia- litos River bridge.....				\$27.14	\$27.14
Outstanding liabilities, unpaid checks sur- plus from sale of property for taxes, un- claimed by taxpayer, etc.....	\$2,102.39			7,797.58	9,899.97
Sanitation fund for the suppression of epi- demics.....	7,071.29				7,071.29
Unclaimed wages.....	87.00				87.00
Municipal bond funds (sinking fund for re- demption of municipal bonds).....				10,800.00	10,800.00
Salaries, treasury agents.....				50.00	50.00
Insular police relief fund.....		\$1,103.00		1,051.00	2,154.00
Reimbursement for arms and equipment lost or destroyed by policemen.....				307.20	307.20
Allotment from appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico.....				11,614.19	11,614.19
Redemption of municipal certificates of in- debtedness.....				84.02	84.02
Total.....	3,314,919.71	38,492.55	\$28,000.00	1,328,828.68	4,710,240.94

Detailed report of trust-fund expenditures is shown in Exhibit No. 8.

EXHIBIT NO. 8.

Trust fund expenditures, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, showing transfers, and balance at end of year.

	Expendi- tures during fiscal year 1913.	Amounts trans- ferred from fund to insular revenues.	Amounts trans- ferred from fund to other trust funds.	Total.	Balance June 30, 1913.
Irrigation fund.....	\$1,231,366.22			\$1,231,366.22	\$666,073.23
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	10,546.54			10,546.54	90,110.57
San Juan Harbor fund.....	4,341.50			4,341.50	38,411.21
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road con- struction.....	22,541.41			22,541.41	1,998.56
Insular bond redemption tax.....	79,192.64			79,192.64	409,841.99
Property tax collections on behalf of munici- palities distributed from:					
General fund.....	870,497.72			870,497.72	11,627.76
Road fund.....	118,248.48			118,248.48	1,606.11
Municipal bond redemption tax.....	64,229.23			64,229.23	627.26
Special cemetery tax, Comerio.....	2.14			2.14	
Property tax collections on behalf of school boards distributed from:					
School fund.....	391,892.56			391,892.56	5,240.23
School tax.....	174,042.87			174,042.87	2,327.23
Taxes paid under protest.....	38,351.70			38,351.70	68,509.05
University agricultural fund.....	91,281.42			91,281.42	36,862.92
University fund.....	61,351.18			61,351.18	3,501.15
Permanent university fund.....					7,132.21
Funds for insular fair.....	33,518.66			33,518.66	1,085.15
School building fund.....			\$27,000.00	27,000.00	16,230.05
Construction of schoolhouses:					
Trujillo Alto.....	2,425.99			2,425.99	
Corozal.....	443.32			443.32	
Arroyo.....	1,860.00			1,860.00	140.00
Aguada.....	998.01			998.01	

Trust fund expenditures, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, showing transfers and balance at end of year—Continued.

	Expendi- tures during fiscal year 1913.	Amounts trans- ferred from fund to insular revenues.	Amounts trans- ferred from fund to other trust funds.	Total.	Balance June 30, 1913.
Construction of schoolhouses—Continued.					
Ciales.....	\$2,117.07			\$2,117.07	\$228.06
Aguadilla.....					18,000.00
Vega Alta.....					71.93
Comerio.....	1,495.97			1,495.97	8,504.03
San Lorenzo.....	6,444.10			6,444.10	2,555.90
Aibonito.....	42.20			42.20	7,957.80
School extension in Porto Rico:					
General account.....			\$1,000.00	1,000.00	1,307.05
Expenses school exhibit at insular fair.....	1,003.83			1,003.83	.08
Addition to Aguas Buenas schoolhouse.....					298.82
Repairs to Aibonito Barracks.....					229.45
Teachers' pension fund.....	22.94			22.94	
Sale of articles and work done, Boys' Charity School.....	319.55			319.55	2,210.37
Sale of articles:					
Girls' Charity School.....					1,422.96
Penitentiary.....		\$500.00		500.00	4,125.14
Cash bond deposits.....	11,962.00			11,962.00	6,330.00
Franchise deposits.....	554.31			554.31	862.50
Special deposits:					
Bernardo Bocanegra, late secretary municipal court, Mayaguez.....					626.95
Fernando Strazzara, late secretary municipal court, Mayaguez.....					275.00
Juan R. Baiz.....	.64			.64	
Juan vila Santiago.....					9.36
Pagan Lopez & Co.....					77.75
Naguabo River bridge.....					1,758.00
San Juan-Rio Piedras Road.....					40.00
Camuy-Hatillo Road.....	4.88			4.88	
Cataño-Pueblo Viejo Road.....	1.85			1.85	
Right of way, Caguas Bridge-Caguas-Humacao Road.....					295.62
Arecibo-Camuy Road.....					33.75
Voluntary payments for constructing Cialitos River bridge.....					27.14
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,427.72			2,427.72	7,472.25
Sanitation fund for the suppression of epidemics.....					7,071.29
Unclaimed wages.....					87.00
Municipal bond funds.....					10,800.00
Salaries, treasury agents.....	50.00			50.00	
Insular police relief fund.....	780.11			780.11	1,373.89
Reimbursement for arms and equipment lost or destroyed by policemen.....					307.20
Allotment from appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	6,614.19
Redemption of municipal certificates of indebtedness.....					84.02
Total.....	3,224,358.76	5,500.00	28,000.00	3,257,858.76	1,452,382.18

Detailed report of trust fund receipts is shown in Exhibit No. 7.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

EXCISE STAMP SALES DETAILED BY SOURCES.

Schedule A—Excise proper, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Distilled spirits:	
Domestic.....	\$939,570.05
Imported.....	33,049.22
Alcohol in medicine.....	1,197.83
Total.....	973,817.10

Beer:	
Domestic.....	\$44,239.53
Imported.....	109,843.92
Total.....	154,083.45
Wine.....	65,602.41
Champagne.....	4,873.47
Total.....	70,475.88
Cigars.....	250,702.45
Cigarettes.....	576,784.96
Total.....	827,487.41
Patent medicines, perfumery, etc.:	
Domestic.....	4,658.94
Imported.....	31,780.58
Total.....	36,439.52
Cards.....	1,990.77
Arms and ammunition.....	8,086.05
Total.....	10,076.82
Matches:	
Domestic.....	821.48
Imported.....	48,762.05
Total.....	49,583.53
Grand total.....	2,121,963.71

Schedule B—License taxes, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturers:	
Distillers.....	\$1,475.00
Rectifiers.....	16,075.00
Perfumery.....	179.00
Cigars.....	4,513.50
Cigarettes.....	6,000.00
Medicines.....	165.00
Wines.....	75.00
Beer.....	10.00
Stillis.....	10.00
Total.....	28,528.50
Wholesale dealers:	
Distilled spirits.....	25,200.00
Wines and beers.....	15,299.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	10,339.00
Arms and ammunition.....	340.00
Perfumery.....	4,357.00
Total.....	55,535.00
Retail dealers:	
Distilled spirits, wines and beer.....	108,233.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	67,680.50
Arms and ammunition.....	1,990.00
Perfumery.....	8,738.50
Billiards.....	4,877.00
Total.....	191,519.00
Grand total.....	275,582.50

Schedule C—Documentary, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Notarial instruments.....	\$59,283.67
Tax certificates.....	1,407.00
Registrars of property.....	69,956.20
Sale of blank books.....	236.01
Sale of law pamphlets.....	109.85
Administrative fines.....	3,233.20
Total.....	134,225.93

The discrepancy of \$1,598.21 between the total of excise stamp sales as shown by Schedules A, B, and C above and the excise tax receipts as shown in Table No. 1 and Exhibit No. 3, is explained on p. 180.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Funds of the insular government, classified, June 30, 1913.

Insular funds:				
Cash balance available for expenditures.....			\$930,024.91	
Balance due from municipalities, insular loans.....	\$686,817.68			
Balance due from school boards, insular loans.....	65,101.98			
			<u>751,919.66</u>	
Trust funds:				\$1,681,944.57
Irrigation fund.....	666,073.23			
Insular bond redemption tax (sinking fund).....	409,841.99			
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	90,110.57			
San Juan Harbor fund (sinking fund).....	38,411.21			
University agricultural fund.....	36,862.92			
Miscellaneous.....	211,082.26			
			<u>1,452,382.18</u>	
Balance due from school boards, loans from school-building fund.....	40,818.05			
Balance due from school boards, loans from school-extension fund.....	325.00			
			<u>41,143.05</u>	
				<u>1,493,525.23</u>
Total funds of the insular government.....				<u>3,175,469.80</u>

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Insular loans to municipalities.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1913.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1904	\$2,800.00		\$2,800.00	
Comerio.....	July 14, 1904	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Aguas Buenas.....	July 18, 1904	4,311.67		4,311.67	
Ponce.....	Sept. 9, 1904	35,000.00		35,000.00	
Vega Baja.....	Oct. 15, 1904	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Yauco.....	Nov. 23, 1904	11,772.25		11,772.25	
Sabana Grande.....	Jan. 18, 1905	3,644.27		3,644.27	
Bayamon.....	May 11, 1905	6,420.72		6,420.72	
San Sebastian.....	Mar. 18, 1905	8,669.42		8,669.42	
Mayaguez.....	May 11, 1905	12,000.00		12,000.00	
San Juan.....	May 18, 1905	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Vieques.....			\$3,000.00	3,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1904-5.....		92,618.33	3,000.00	95,618.33	
Vega Alta.....	Aug. 12, 1905	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Adjuntas.....	Aug. 22, 1905	14,922.44	77.56	15,000.00	\$2,666.67
Rincon.....	Aug. 28, 1905	2,643.49		2,643.49	
Aguadilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	5,943.79	6,056.21	12,000.00	
Naguabo.....	do.	108.81	2,891.19	3,000.00	
San Juan.....	do.		15,000.00	15,000.00	
Arroyo.....	Mar. 8, 1906		4,200.00	4,200.00	
Coamo.....	Apr. 2, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Lares.....	do.		12,000.00	12,000.00	
Juana Diaz.....	Apr. 7, 1906	1,950.03	4,049.97	6,000.00	
Patillas.....	do.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Toa Baja.....	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Aguada.....	June 16, 1906	114.16	3,885.84	4,000.00	
Aibonito.....	do.	558.00	9,442.00	10,000.00	3,000.00
Maricao.....	June 25, 1906	1,088.00	5,912.00	7,000.00	
Morovis.....	do.	4,000.00		4,000.00	500.00
San Sebastian.....	June 26, 1906	5,500.00	4,500.00	10,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1905-6.....		37,828.72	73,514.77	111,343.49	6,166.67
Ciales.....	July 14, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Toa Alta.....	do.	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Añasco.....	do.	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Aguas Buenas.....	July 30, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	1,500.00
Barros.....	do.	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Aguadilla.....	Aug. 11, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayanilla.....	do.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Arroyo.....	do.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayama.....	Sept. 19, 1906		16,000.00	16,000.00	6,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	do.	6,000.00		6,000.00	

Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1913.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Coamo.....	Sept. 20, 1906	.....	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	.....
Yabucoa.....	Sept. 25, 1906	.....	20,000.00	19,800.00	\$5,800.00
Manati.....	do.....	\$7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....
Comerio.....	Oct. 16, 1906	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Bayamon.....	Oct. 27, 1906	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	6,000.00
Humacao.....	Dec. 28, 1906	2,270.44	.....	2,270.44	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	do.....	.....	12,000.00	.....	3,531.36
Caguas.....	Mar. 9, 1907	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	24,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 9, 1907	.....	52,000.00	52,000.00	7,428.57
Lajas.....	do.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
Cidra.....	do.....	.....	2,750.00	2,750.00	.....
Mayaguez.....	Apr. 16, 1907	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....
Bayamon.....	May 8, 1907	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,000.00
Patillas.....	May 21, 1907	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Vega Baja.....	May 31, 1907	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	395.18
Toa Alta.....	do.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Las Marias.....	do.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	2,663.80
Mayaguez.....	June 10, 1907	23,000.00	12,000.00	35,000.00	.....
Juana Diaz.....	do.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,600.86
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....	.....	65,670.44	269,500.00	334,970.44	62,919.77
Dorado.....	July 26, 1907	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
Salinas.....	do.....	.....	10,700.00	10,700.00	.....
Aguadilla.....	do.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	3,092.32
Santa Isabel.....	do.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Do.....	Aug. 12, 1907	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,750.00
San German.....	do.....	.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	4,800.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Sept. 3, 1907	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	Sept. 6, 1907	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Naguabo.....	do.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Ponce.....	do.....	14,000.00	50,000.00	64,000.00	35,200.00
Caguas.....	Nov. 5, 1907	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Fajardo.....	do.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Coamo.....	Dec. 4, 1907	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Loiza.....	do.....	.....	16,000.00	16,000.00	8,000.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1907	.....	22,000.00	16,000.00	.....
Cayey.....	Dec. 21, 1907	.....	35,516.13	35,516.13	.....
Aibonito.....	Dec. 30, 1907	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00
Arecibo.....	Feb. 7, 1908	.....	10,000.00	9,983.92	4,983.92
Gurabo.....	do.....	.....	308.22	308.22	.....
Vieques.....	Feb. 20, 1908	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....
Hatillo.....	Feb. 28, 1908	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1908	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Arecibo.....	do.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Quebradillas.....	do.....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....
Patillas.....	do.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Caguas.....	Mar. 28, 1908	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Rio Piedras.....	April 24, 1908	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Toa Alta.....	May 28, 1908	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
San Sebastian.....	June 12, 1908	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00
Moca.....	June 27, 1908	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....	.....	14,750.00	222,174.35	224,908.27	65,326.24
Utua.....	Oct. 20, 1908	.....	27,300.00	27,300.00	17,491.85
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1908	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	7,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....	.....	.....	52,300.00	52,300.00	24,491.85
Juncos.....	Aug. 26, 1909	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
San German.....	Mar. 31, 1910	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....
Total, fiscal year 1909-10.....	.....	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
Mayaguez.....	Nov. 11, 1910	.....	9,500.00	.....	.....
San Juan.....	Jan. 30, 1911	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Total, fiscal year 1910-11.....	.....	.....	14,500.00	5,000.00	.....

Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1913.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Moca.....	July 14, 1911		\$500.00	\$500.00	
San Lorenzo.....	Sept. 18, 1911		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.		1,000.00	1,000.00	\$500.00
Camuy.....	Oct. 23, 1911		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Mayaguez.....	Nov. 13, 1911		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Ponce.....	Dec. 7, 1911		75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Yauco.....	Jan. 10, 1912		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 30, 1912		70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Juncos.....	May 20, 1912		7,628.00	7,628.00	
Humacao.....	do.		60,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00
Isabela.....	June 7, 1912		3,000.00		
Total, fiscal year 1911-12.....			241,328.00	222,328.00	209,500.00
Jayuya.....	July 16, 1912		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Peñuelas.....	July 30, 1912		13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
Toa Baja.....	Aug. 8, 1912	\$600.00	12,400.00	3,200.00	3,200.00
Dorado.....	Aug. 21, 1912	3,600.00	4,400.00	4,600.00	4,025.55
Fajardo.....	Sept. 3, 1912		112,000.00	65,000.00	64,656.29
Yauco.....	Sept. 16, 1912		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Naranjito.....	Sept. 30, 1912		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Vieques.....	Oct. 8, 1912		28,000.00	16,527.31	16,527.31
Yauco.....	do.		22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Ciales.....	Oct. 19, 1912		18,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Cayey.....	Oct. 26, 1912	23,677.46	22,322.54	28,853.67	27,703.67
Ponce.....	Nov. 16, 1912		100,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Agua Buenas.....	Dec. 6, 1912		500.00	500.00	500.00
Coamo.....	do.	11,197.93	10,302.07	13,197.93	11,697.93
Añasco.....	do.		1,500.00		
Yauco.....	Apr. 5, 1913		18,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Vega Alta.....	May 19, 1913		10,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Juncos.....	May 29, 1913	6,102.40	31,897.60	6,102.40	6,102.40
Total, fiscal year 1912-13.....		45,177.79	441,822.21	322,481.31	318,413.15
Total, fiscal year 1904-5 to 1912-13.....		256,045.28	1,325,639.33	1,376,449.84	686,817.68

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Insular loans to school boards.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1913.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Adjuntas.....	July 2, 1904	\$980.00		\$980.00	
Aguada.....	do.	408.00		408.00	
Aguadilla.....	do.	750.00		750.00	
Agua Buenas.....	do.	355.00		355.00	
Añasco.....	do.	806.00		806.00	
Arecibo.....	do.	1,411.00		1,411.00	
Barron.....	do.	348.00		348.00	
Bayamon.....	do.	672.00		672.00	
Camuy.....	do.	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Cayey.....	do.	734.00		734.00	
Ciales.....	do.	323.33		323.33	
Comerio.....	do.	925.00		925.00	
Fajardo.....	do.	182.00		182.00	
Lajas.....	do.	550.00		550.00	
Las Marias.....	do.	675.00		675.00	
Maricao.....	do.	216.00		216.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.	3,680.00		3,680.00	
Morovis.....	do.	600.00		600.00	

Insular loans to school boards—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1913.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1913.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Naguabo.....	July 2, 1904..	\$442.00		\$492.00	
Patillas.....	do.....	394.00		394.00	
Ponce.....	do.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.....	425.00		425.00	
San Lorenzo.....	do.....	800.00		800.00	
Utua.....	do.....	862.00		862.00	
Vega Baja.....	do.....	268.00		268.00	
Manati.....	Sept. 24, 1904	700.00		700.00	
Total, fiscal year 1904-5.....		19,496.33		19,496.33	
Aguada.....	Aug. 22, 1905		\$1,000.00	1,000.00	
Arecibo.....	Aug. 28, 1905	196.00	900.00	1,096.00	
Aguadilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Camuy.....	do.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Hatillo.....	do.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Añasco.....	Oct. 3, 1905	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.....	1,200.00		1,200.00	\$213.34
San German.....	do.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Manati.....	Oct. 9, 1905		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Lares.....	Mar. 26, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Rio Piedras.....	do.....		3,500.00	3,500.00	437.50
Coamo.....	Apr. 2, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	1,800.00
Naguabo.....	Apr. 9, 1906	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Toa Baja.....	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	450.00
Arroyo.....	June 5, 1906		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1905-6.....		5,896.00	31,100.00	36,996.00	2,900.84
Patillas.....	Aug. 11, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00
Humacao.....	do.....	750.00		750.00	
Bayamon.....	Aug. 17, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Salinas.....	Aug. 25, 1906		8,000.00	8,000.00	1,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	Oct. 1, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	
Isabela.....	do.....	300.00		300.00	
Guayama.....	Oct. 24, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Lajas.....	Feb. 25, 1907		6,000.00	5,230.40	1,230.42
San German.....	Mar. 9, 1907		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Yauco.....	do.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	2,000.00
Ponce.....	Apr. 9, 1907		50,000.00	50,000.00	
San Juan.....	May 9, 1907		48,000.00	48,000.00	8,000.00
Santa Isabel.....	June 17, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....		1,050.00	139,200.00	139,480.40	12,530.42
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1907		12,000.00	12,000.00	4,800.00
Carolina.....	Aug. 23, 1907		200.00	200.00	
Mavaguez.....	do.....		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Peñuelas.....	Mar. 7, 1908		3,500.00	2,250.00	500.00
San Juan.....	June 27, 1908		12,200.00	12,200.00	5,228.56
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....			29,300.00	28,050.00	10,528.56
Arroyo.....	July 13, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	611.12
Cabo Rojo.....	do.....		6,000.00		
Manati.....	do.....		6,000.00	6,000.00	3,600.00
Caguas.....	do.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Arecibo.....	July 18, 1908		30,000.00	30,000.00	18,000.00
Añasco.....	Nov. 20, 1908		1,000.00	997.70	197.70
San Juan.....	Apr. 1, 1909		13,000.00	13,000.00	7,800.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....			65,000.00	58,997.70	34,208.82
Naranjito.....	July 19, 1910		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
Total, fiscal year 1910-11.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
Rio Piedras.....	July 16, 1912		5,000.00	5,000.00	3,333.34
Ponce.....	Dec. 14, 1912		100,000.00		
Total, fiscal year 1912-13.....			105,000.00	5,000.00	3,333.34
Total, fiscal years 1904-5 to 1912-13.....		26,442.33	371,600.00	290,020.43	65,101.98

EXHIBIT No. 13.

Available cash balance, June 30, 1913, and distribution of same.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$873,850.80
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	60,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia, San Juan, P. R.....	250,000.00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	1,139,846.94
In transit to American Colonial Bank.....	227,570.39
Total.....	2,701,268.13
Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks.....	318,861.04
Total available cash balance, June 30, 1913.....	2,382,407.09

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Consolidated report of financial institutions in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1913.

RESOURCES.	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos de Cabo Rojo.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos de San German.	Caja Popular de Ahorros y Prestamos San German.	Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño.	Crédito Popular y Ahorro Yauco.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
Bonds.....	\$1,110,046.85		\$100,500.00		\$512,720.00					\$82,670.08		\$95,000.00	\$1,805,936.88
Call loans.....										37,296.31			132,296.31
Stock investments.....	99,100.00	\$111,400.00											210,500.00
Amount due by stockholders.....		300,000.00			275,215.00								575,215.00
Amount loaned on—													
Collaterals.....	355,667.68	87,135.78	333,598.40	\$3,553.08	24,463.64	\$16,223.00		\$4,406.13		37,608.83		759,508.00	1,622,164.54
Personal securities.....	991,912.10	19,290.71	855,530.81	110,608.98	1,048,635.29	143,300.60	\$37,799.92	\$125,211.30	122,605.79	422,982.11	\$34,302.42	439,951.25	4,352,101.28
Real estate.....	154,902.71	35,833.81	178,455.61	123,703.50	1,167,816.10			15,671.24	1,200.00	114,702.93			1,794,285.90
Overdrafts.....	369.05					7,937.29						194,772.87	203,079.21
Due from banks, institutions, and private firms.....	1,006,460.89	1,032,891.93	336,081.46	65,594.12	247,838.03	147,598.40	7,499.89	79,145.30	26,073.01	325,200.62	16,791.32	3,657,959.25	6,949,134.22
Real estate:													
Owned.....	103,073.48		74,044.00	173.04	70,000.00			2,381.77		14,000.00			293,672.29
By foreclosure.....		3,669.86			41,098.92			1,373.24	469.17	2,937.15	367.83		44,768.78
Furniture and fixtures.....	32,080.06		7,347.62	2,584.42	22,564.67	228.70		315.84	269.57	910.33	48.00		69,202.74
Taxes.....	660.00												660.00
Expense account.....	17,010.53	283.60		3,521.71		31.00		4,826.61	1,779.05	7,636.03	1,084.82	11,510.49	47,703.84
Cash on hand:													
Bills—													
Legal-tender notes.....	358,382.00		328,849.00	5,329.00	395,920.00	71,889.00	3,561.00	7,515.00	9,471.00	173,801.00	1,880.00	373,153.00	1,729,750.00
Spanish Bank notes.....			13,100.00	754.00	140.00		1,045.00			1,215.00	130.00	110.00	16,604.00
Gold coin.....	110.00		45,382.50	1,230.00	176,340.00	32,490.00	1,680.00		2,000.00	3,023.00	88.00	3,399.95	386,137.45
Silver dollars.....	18,822.00		118,986.00	327.00	17,850.00	500.00	1,153.00	210.00	550.00	14,932.00	28.00	1,785.00	184,133.00
Silver (fractional coin).....	79,449.71		14,943.49	506.15	5,739.24	3,957.08	652.14	11,697.89	5,264.21	50,063.62	56.55	24,363.58	196,603.64
Cash items, checks on other banks.....	191,709.99		141,034.59		114,062.02	21,408.98	3,491.35	3,137.15	3,791.96	72,188.59	58.25	80,309.09	631,251.94
Assets not included in above heads.....	997.68	5,195.28	984.44	1,880.00	88,756.59			719.00					98,532.99
Total.....	4,637,539.70	1,595,670.97	2,548,837.92	321,765.00	4,209,159.50	445,364.33	56,162.00	253,794.34	177,939.89	1,363,139.55	54,842.21	5,651,762.48	21,316,027.89

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Consolidated report of financial institutions in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1913—Continued.

	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos de Cabo Rojo.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos de San German.	Caja Popular de Ahorros y Prestamos German.	Crédito y Ahorro Popular de Yauco.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
LIABILITIES.												
Authorized capital stock.	\$400,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$697,900.00		\$20,000.00	\$45,630.00	\$30,000.00	\$300,000.00		\$1,447,900.00
Capital stock paid in.	771.20	222.77					309.19	10,666.12	7,000.00			1,120,630.00
Bank building rents.	400,000.00	300,000.00		12,000.00	100,000.00					506.76		855,482.07
Surplus fund.		5,519.12								10,000.00		15,519.12
Provisional reserve.		185,190.26	1,171,654.73	243,210.05	2,197,957.76	\$444,047.05	29,435.05	179,947.38	129,564.82	27,209.17	\$3,168.23	12,414,608.65
Amount due depositors.	3,713,869.57	300,000.00										300,000.00
Notes issued.		3,353.36	1,077,024.01				2,841.38	4,569.04	305.88			3,558,272.55
Amount due other banks.	1,031.89				1,647.34		150.70		36.00			13,370.49
Dividends unpaid.	4,795.00	6,054.26		595.00	88,989.25		2,620.00	36.90	287.88	8,725.52		271,713.01
Undivided profits.	91,537.39	32,376.04	47,358.51									103,516.68
Commission account.												2,339.73
Interest account.	25,459.65	4,188.59		13,837.49				12,944.90	10,675.91	2,026.33		59,594.42
Exchange account.												
Bills payable.												
Taxes accrued.												
Interest accrued.		1,917.50			6,925.15							9,548.33
Mortgage bonds issued.												
Other liabilities not included in above heads.					1,115,740.00					59,494.42		1,115,740.00
Total.	4,637,589.70	1,585,670.97	2,548,837.92	321,765.00	4,209,159.50	445,364.33	56,162.00	253,794.34	177,939.89	54,842.21	5,651,762.48	21,316,027.89

EXHIBIT No. 15.

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1912, by insurance companies.

A. FIRE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Fire insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1912.	Losses incurred in 1912.
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.....	\$4,489,713.86	\$20,597.24	\$8,547.60	\$8,547.60
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1,193,291.00	7,916.33	3,280.00	32,300.00
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Bale, Switzerland.....	3,207,935.53	12,830.77	1,740.31	1,740.31
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	1,210,440.50	11,465.72	18,925.72	18,925.72
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	774,545.00	15,092.41		
Feuer Assecuranz Compagnie von 1877, Hamburg, Germany ¹	529,767.00	4,568.81	13,937.34	13,937.34
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	4,149,029.00	29,747.77	9,358.25	10,135.25
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	5,701,642.01	25,088.96	1,922.57	1,922.57
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.....	1,126,153.00	7,610.57	2,025.00	2,025.00
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	2,130,023.00	12,381.60	550.00	550.00
L'Union de Paris, Paris, France.....	2,501,595.60	15,373.21	2,355.38	3,655.38
Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs Gesellschaft, Magdeburg, Germany.....	1,620,367.15	12,475.67	14,901.48	14,901.48
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	6,980,150.19	20,818.04	10,182.83	10,182.83
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	13,081,199.63	51,438.54	14,272.19	14,272.19
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	3,825,309.00	16,956.33	6,500.00	6,500.00
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England.....	3,256,570.00	29,016.91	46,728.25	106,100.00
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	806,395.00	6,738.41	4,000.00	4,000.00
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	4,281,135.95	6,768.25	1,193.33	1,193.33
Providence-Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I. ¹	41,300.00	491.75	2,383.33	2,383.33
Prussian National Insurance Co., Stettin, Germany.....	3,815,578.56	11,422.52	9,837.69	9,837.69
Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.....	722,690.00	6,985.32	103.00	103.00
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	3,992,357.00	19,837.71	48,186.25	48,186.25
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England (Lancashire) ²	1,026,155.00	6,230.96	7,027.79	7,027.79
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	1,705,952.00	13,455.71	4,788.56	4,788.56
Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), York, England.....	1,300,182.00	10,762.78	13,628.23	2,867.35
Total.....	73,469,476.98	376,102.29	246,375.10	326,082.97

¹ Discontinued business in Porto Rico, June 30, 1912.² One additional loss incurred, but awaiting decision of the court.

B. MARINE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1912.	Losses incurred in 1912.
Agrippina Marine River & Land Transport Insurance Co., Colonia, Germany ¹	\$699,855.33	\$2,095.99	(²)	(³)
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	4,259,582.65	11,449.77	\$3,779.92	\$3,779.92
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	112,377.00	360.06		
Deutscher Lloyd Marine Insurance Co., Berlin, Germany ¹	470,513.96	1,819.36	40.00	40.00
Feuer Assecuranz Co. von 1877, Hamburg, Germany ¹	218,103.00	994.91	1,381.30	1,381.30
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England ¹	59,442.00	297.22		
International Lloyd Insurance Co., Berlin, Germany ¹	752,562.00	2,587.94	1,584.54	³ 493.50
Mannheim Insurance Co., Mannheim, Germany.....	2,190,891.44	7,378.50	2,006.14	2,006.14
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	2,621,650.32	9,691.14	8,129.81	8,129.81
Providence-Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I. ¹	184,472.80	585.93		
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	961,889.52	3,341.15	941.75	941.75
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	240,818.00	1,133.98	76.94	76.94
Total.....	12,772,158.02	41,735.95	17,940.40	16,849.36

¹ Discontinued business in Porto Rico, June 30, 1912.² Record of losses paid and incurred not available.³ Losses incurred by Suces de Roses & Co., S en C. Arceibo, P. R., not reported.

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1912, by insurance companies—Con.

C. LIFE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1911.		Policies written, re- vived, etc., in 1912.		Discontinued by death, lapse, sur- render, maturity, etc., in 1912.	
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	1,612	\$2,493,381.00	207	\$288,480.00	151	\$251,090.00
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada.	1,026	2,463,140.58	139	280,712.80	198	442,408.83
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada ¹	39	68,000.00	9	18,000.00	20	31,000.00
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	223	449,127.00	155	301,500.00	41	81,980.00
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York ¹	104	148,718.00			3	7,078.00
Total.....	3,004	5,622,366.58	510	888,692.80	413	813,556.83

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1912.		Annuities in force, annual payments.		Gross premiums paid.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	1,668	\$2,530,771.00	2	\$482.00	\$125,186.64
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada.	967	2,301,444.55			112,418.67
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada ¹	28	55,000.00			2,875.55
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	337	668,647.00			31,654.16
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York ¹	101	141,640.00			7,074.87
Total.....	3,101	5,697,502.55	2	482.00	279,209.89

¹ Carrying old risks only. No new business written after June 30, 1912.

D. ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1912.	Losses incurred in 1912.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.	\$45,500.00	\$292.44	\$100.00	\$100.00

E. FIDELITY AND SURETY INSURANCE.

American Surety Co. of New York, New York, N. Y.	\$246,000.00	\$1,218.00		
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	1,809,000.00	10,759.58	\$1,781.80	\$1,680.30
National Surety Co., New York, N. Y.	2,198,720.00	9,591.79	428.20	428.20
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.	500.00	.45		
Total.....	4,254,220.00	21,569.82	2,210.00	2,108.50

F. LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.	(¹)	\$19,018.92	\$10,265.31	\$9,670.31
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¹ Amount of insurance written not reported.

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1912, by insurance companies—Contd.

G. BOILER INSURANCE.

Travelers' Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn. ¹	(²)	\$2,025.00
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¹ Discontinued business in Porto Rico June 30, 1912.² Amount of insurance written not reported.

H. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.. ¹	(²)	\$1,428.69
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¹ Amount of insurance written not reported.

I. PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	\$39,250.00	\$1,032.12	\$57.50
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J. HURRICANE INSURANCE.

Henry Head & Co., London, England ¹	\$3,287,562.97	\$22,586.54
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¹ Discontinued business in Porto Rico June 30, 1912.

EXHIBIT No. 16.

Total assessed value of real and personal property by municipalities.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1912.]

Municipalities.	1911-12	1912-13	Municipalities.	1911-12	1912-13
Adjuntas.....	\$1,328,650	\$1,602,533	Lares.....	\$1,580,988	\$2,219,485
Aguada.....	1,869,982	1,919,505	Las Marias.....	1,357,301	1,456,896
Aguadilla.....	1,954,456	2,013,807	Loiza.....	2,231,396	2,222,301
Aguas Buenas.....	440,874	444,540	Manatí.....	2,389,523	2,429,645
Aibonito.....	820,359	1,025,174	Maricao.....	1,070,952	1,397,431
Añasco.....	1,437,935	1,731,034	Maunabo.....	608,981	615,416
Arecibo.....	7,714,158	7,404,110	Mayaguez.....	6,932,405	6,920,587
Arroyo.....	1,353,741	1,385,442	Moca.....	803,333	840,001
Barceloneta.....	1,842,654	2,287,404	Morovis.....	650,937	657,462
Barranquitas.....	478,094	491,997	Naguabo.....	1,958,118	1,950,116
Barros.....	554,712	765,308	Naranjito.....	338,319	339,711
Bayamon.....	3,564,732	3,372,896	Patillas.....	1,240,821	1,252,367
Cabo-Rojo.....	1,586,222	2,130,508	Peñuelas.....	1,062,329	1,069,671
Caguas.....	4,173,692	3,870,209	Ponce.....	12,717,114	15,030,047
Camuy.....	1,623,236	1,803,212	Quebradillas.....	703,668	702,737
Carolina.....	1,836,562	2,581,890	Rincon.....	610,313	737,065
Cayey.....	1,741,603	2,535,038	Rio Grande.....	1,834,859	1,845,833
Ciales.....	1,106,464	1,479,306	Rio Piedras.....	3,594,878	4,505,247
Cidra.....	519,748	790,087	Sabana Grande.....	545,969	583,562
Coamo.....	1,314,310	1,750,755	Salinas.....	3,351,450	3,515,516
Comerio.....	877,474	1,153,730	San German.....	2,362,474	2,370,750
Corozal.....	510,716	518,848	San Juan.....	27,171,310	27,949,338
Culebra.....	130,598	150,370	San Lorenzo.....	868,112	876,364
Dorado.....	903,352	968,400	San Sebastian.....	1,057,765	1,515,174
Fajardo.....	5,893,070	6,433,679	Santa Isabel.....	2,274,856	2,282,331
Guayama.....	3,527,718	3,539,617	Toa-Alta.....	592,388	655,717
Guayanilla.....	1,248,425	1,588,238	Toa-Baja.....	1,668,670	1,903,288
Guaynabo.....	.....	673,778	Trujillo Alto.....	816,577	885,560
Guarabo.....	1,243,104	1,294,718	Ututo.....	2,202,670	2,436,137
Hatillo.....	1,179,115	1,180,203	Vega-Alta.....	1,009,804	1,793,778
Hormigueros.....	.....	822,441	Vega-Baja.....	1,885,376	1,915,882
Humacao.....	4,023,553	4,244,957	Vieques.....	2,825,674	2,848,409
Isabela.....	1,014,093	1,104,004	Yabucoa.....	2,128,680	2,289,426
Jayuya.....	798,783	799,608	Yauco.....	5,824,774	6,084,437
Juana Diaz.....	3,144,853	3,166,815			
Juncos.....	1,982,533	2,239,549			
Lajas.....	1,303,400	1,810,626			
			Total.....	163,315,755	179,272,023

EXHIBIT No. 18.

Tabulation of assessed values of real and personal property, by municipalities.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1912.]

Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.	Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,505,408	\$97,125	\$1,602,533	Lares.....	2,048,610	170,875	2,219,485
Aguada.....	1,481,630	437,875	1,919,505	Las Marias.....	1,409,811	46,185	1,455,996
Aguadilla.....	1,543,960	469,847	2,013,807	Loiza.....	1,822,306	399,995	2,222,301
Agua Buenas.....	365,512	79,028	444,540	Manati.....	2,037,223	392,422	2,429,645
Aibonito.....	877,440	147,734	1,025,174	Maricao.....	1,342,551	54,880	1,397,431
Añasco.....	1,549,055	181,979	1,731,034	Maunabo.....	521,631	93,785	615,416
Arecibo.....	5,500,199	1,903,911	7,404,110	Mayaguez.....	5,411,464	1,509,123	6,920,587
Arroyo.....	1,114,254	271,188	1,385,442	Moca.....	774,426	65,575	840,001
Barceloneta.....	2,005,588	281,816	2,287,404	Morovis.....	577,601	79,861	657,462
Barranquitas.....	426,573	65,424	491,997	Naguabo.....	1,637,436	312,680	1,950,116
Barros.....	699,661	65,647	765,308	Naranjito.....	294,728	44,983	339,711
Bayamon.....	2,684,148	688,748	3,372,896	Patillas.....	1,058,831	193,536	1,252,367
Cabo-Rojó.....	1,879,148	254,320	2,130,508	Peñuelas.....	920,977	148,694	1,069,671
Caguas.....	2,929,513	940,696	3,870,209	Ponce.....	10,746,472	4,283,575	15,030,047
Camuy.....	1,543,118	260,094	1,803,212	Quebradillas.....	617,423	85,314	702,737
Carolina.....	1,710,500	871,381	2,581,880	Rincon.....	680,250	56,815	737,065
Cavey.....	2,113,753	421,285	2,535,038	Rio Grande.....	1,567,363	278,530	1,845,893
Ciales.....	1,346,108	133,198	1,479,306	Rio Piedras.....	3,698,867	806,380	4,505,247
Cidra.....	713,933	74,151	790,087	Salvada Grande.....	503,507	80,055	583,562
Coamo.....	1,476,245	274,510	1,750,755	Salinas.....	2,971,827	543,689	3,515,516
Comerio.....	1,012,281	141,446	1,153,730	San German.....	1,911,664	459,086	2,370,750
Corozal.....	427,812	91,006	518,848	San Juan.....	17,023,468	10,925,870	27,949,338
Culebra.....	108,850	46,520	150,370	San Lorenzo.....	605,057	181,307	786,364
Dorado.....	844,646	123,754	968,400	San Sebastian.....	1,406,164	209,010	1,615,174
Fajardo.....	3,767,913	2,665,766	6,433,679	Santa Isabel.....	1,954,818	327,513	2,282,331
Guayama.....	2,982,716	556,901	3,539,617	Toa Alta.....	531,506	124,211	655,717
Guayanilla.....	1,281,490	306,748	1,588,238	Toa Baja.....	1,457,871	445,417	1,903,288
Guaynabo.....	594,279	79,499	673,778	Trujillo Alto.....	716,477	175,083	891,560
Gurabo.....	1,158,184	136,534	1,294,718	Utado.....	2,140,123	296,014	2,436,137
Hatillo.....	1,071,907	108,296	1,180,203	Vega Alta.....	1,027,008	766,770	1,793,778
Hormigueros.....	726,708	95,733	822,441	Vega Baja.....	1,703,854	212,028	1,915,882
Humacao.....	3,600,520	644,437	4,244,957	Vieques.....	2,384,733	463,676	2,848,409
Isabela.....	953,343	150,661	1,104,004	Yabucoa.....	1,906,675	382,751	2,289,426
Jayuya.....	744,364	55,244	799,608	Yauco.....	4,957,889	1,126,548	6,084,437
Juana Diaz.....	2,832,212	334,603	3,166,815				
Juncos.....	1,712,255	527,294	2,239,549				
Lajas.....	1,575,432	235,094	1,810,526				
				Total.....	139,310,291	39,960,732	179,271,023

EXHIBIT No. 17.

Tabulation of assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes.

[Corrected to Aug. 10, 1912.]

	Urban.			Rural.																	Total real property.
	Lots.	Improvements.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber, brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.		Track stations.	Other improvements.	
																	Sugar.	Others.			
Adjuntas.....	\$16,835	\$57,889	\$74,724	\$33,595	\$766,403			\$1,500		\$95,033	\$165,997	\$163,594		\$1,720	\$1,227,842	\$147,582	\$17,490	\$36,890		\$980	\$1,505,508
Aguada.....	25	26,700	26,725	595,650	62,575		\$300		\$66,635	49,016	246,054	138		30	1,020,398	49,430	348,342	835	\$1,075	34,075	1,450,880
Aguadilla.....	163,131	437,647	600,778	321,580	4,045		\$340		46,830	36,612	355,268	66,997		29,940	861,612	61,990			500	19,080	1,543,960
Aguas Buenas.....	2,820	49,060	51,880	2,560	53,507	4,610				15,261	200,598	13,317		1,254	291,107	18,738	40	25		4,274	366,064
Aibonito.....	1,230	149,358	150,588	900	107,905	139,205				51,600	198,529	43,852		595	542,586	42,392		67,404		73,260	876,230
Añasco.....	5,399	182,562	187,961	564,506	308,285			11,250	58,400	53,012	254,698	39,969		\$640	1,295,972	88,557	53,120	6,102	1,370	2,958	1,646,040
Arecibo.....	279,817	946,146	1,225,963	1,409,873	112,348	9,118	2,130		1,500	66,502	864,875	192,267	6,785	75,284	2,786,002	154,630	921,882	169,561	220,601	20,100	5,498,739
Arroyo.....	37,449	212,616	250,065	341,295	11,541			45,320	12,400	1,085	150,549	11,826	13,470	11,370	553,536	18,910	270,000		13,750	7,993	1,114,254
Barceloneta.....	24,935	112,960	137,895	476,767	69,600	1,270	16,395	31,960	675	10,125	248,944	41,555	3,100	41,400	941,791	50,820	600,000	4,850	2,500	267,732	2,005,588
Barranquitas.....	997	37,660	38,657	200	28,405	10,497		50		30,970	253,515	29,071		12,655	365,363	22,193	360			426,573	699,831
Barros.....	10	41,050	41,060	2,945	185,198	2,100				74,553	208,722	121,085		9,959	604,562	50,519		3,600			699,831
Bayamon.....	402,192	775,531	1,177,723	247,979	30,125		10,455	69,462	2,510	17,160	596,164	41,757	770	11,541	1,027,903	97,950	133,965	187,699	68,255	13,433	2,706,928
Cabo Rojo.....	1,385	196,700	198,085	719,485	6,130				95,472	78,070	579,855	75,315	53,439	3,955	1,623,471	86,132	14,050			3,350	1,928,118
Caguas.....	12,818	858,089	870,907	230,031	16,654	119,937	1,000		412	17,034	521,834	39,207		36,038	982,137	142,755	578,700	53,322	254,882	46,410	2,929,113
Camuy.....	1,683	96,523	98,206	266,927	58,315	6,660				72,161	547,940	61,780	350	4,210	1,018,349	65,027	281,475		78,710	1,351	1,543,118
Carolina.....	7,655	193,820	201,475	327,986	5,370		32,330	700	8,330	8,230	825,678	7,280	13,640	1,430	1,230,974	66,940	143,200	10,579	51,202	2,899	1,707,269
Cayey.....	71,846	369,378	441,224	90,865	157,176	334,821				65,174	404,993	116,692		1,167	1,170,923	85,695	214,903	57,722	59,704	83,582	2,113,753
Ciales.....	8,645	175,087	183,732	2,300	552,310	1,000				33,150	234,730	133,354		1,595	1,008,439	109,416		43,971		550	1,346,108
Cidra.....	120	33,408	33,528	63,670	19,285	160,103				36,453	250,538	46,766		985	577,800	29,357	4,200	26,366		42,682	713,933
Coamo.....	90	308,841	308,931	18,830	158,595	675				42,735	799,711	26,917		44,425	1,091,888	71,492		3,934		1,476,245	1,010,314
Comerio.....	1,592	97,409	99,001	1,440	37,265	108,885			120	18,914	219,056	12,626		2,430	400,736	25,610				18,584	1,010,314
Corozal.....	323	51,193	51,516	3,205	53,311	1,307				30,947	237,616	12,909		237	339,535	32,418	1,973	545		2,295	428,282
Culebra.....	1,030	9,970	11,000							60	74,375	15,440			89,875	2,975					103,850
Dorado.....	100	28,305	28,405	312,372	300		7,700	24,730	2,500	585	221,793	69,179	20,690	12,425	672,334	58,071		1,300	82,061	3,510	845,681
Fajardo.....	19,918	524,621	544,539	848,276	127,908			24,000	4,000	1,054	723,276	39,829	350	33,094	1,801,787	59,504	1,070,427	18,023	258,898	14,535	3,767,713
Guayama.....	20,970	785,417	806,387	891,705	43,080				16,085	8,926	828,107	27,996	6,370	6,162	1,828,431	76,088	258,350	1,550		10,660	2,982,966
Guaynilla.....	14,617	78,595	93,212	354,265	190,362	1,300			10,650	92,256	123,848	53,600		6,120	832,401	75,922	213,200	21,795		44,960	1,281,490
Guaynabo.....	720	5,520	6,240	96,835	16,509	50	4,540	13,752	200	9,747	305,619	28,737	1,000	8,296	485,285	41,814		500	32,500	3,100	570,389
Gurabo.....	200	89,769	89,969	259,660	8,950	211,231				845	368,785	6,830		500	856,801	23,893		11,684	47,862	127,975	1,158,844
Hatillo.....	450	53,205	53,655	158,205	22,520	1,110			416	60,045	643,174	75,901		5,380	967,051	50,043				1,158	1,071,907
Hormigueros.....	3,351	30,615	33,966	358,241	14,321					13,259	49,495	2,944		3,837	442,097	40,390	197,556	10,841	203	1,655	726,708
Humacao.....	26,033	642,327	668,360	877,874	5,170	132,611	2,660		51,290	22,484	718,646	9,655	7,870	550	1,828,810	61,287	615,550	23,007	396,476	7,220	3,600,710
Isabela.....	11,524	79,086	90,610	63,092	38,003	2,790			10,705	250,420	316,039	43,229		24,773	749,051	79,095	615,500	4,094	2,010	27,983	953,343
Jayuya.....	3,186	20,724	23,910	4,060	304,842	180				46,380	104,999	148,503		14,254	623,209	60,550		10,900		25,795	744,364
Juana Diaz.....	14,886	194,972	209,858	1,109,730	233,948			390	280	84,725	843,447	49,911	22,780	10,643	2,355,854	154,050	86,980	6,130	2,830	16,510	2,832,212
Juncos.....	2,610	231,520	234,130	325,421	1,415	21,235				3,664	335,236	130,850		130	817,951	17,990	513,357	46,948	54,166	26,663	1,711,205
Lajas.....	450	37,180	37,630	607,185	13,610		42,875		1,080	57,770	640,186	45,010	550	980	1,409,246	77,715	15,640		565	2,406	1,559,602
Lares.....	6,185	210,770	216,955	3,575	1,200,975					19,440	133,104	246,065		630	1,603,789	152,636		70,590	200	4,440	2,048,610
Las Marias.....	2,190	15,380	17,570	16,120	818,690	500	1,350			14,075	37,540	295,584		5,080	1,188,939	131,906	800	52,656		20,330	1,412,201
Loíza.....	403	50,612	51,015	389,180	32,931	12,987			92,965	12,205	578,076	20,913	21,999	41,284	1,202,540	44,403	425,075	3,048	95,947	275	1,822,303
Manatí.....	5,266	436,032	441,298	575,524	18,562	5,216	23,335	54,695	2,870	19,163	434,320	32,100		6,860	1,173,385	55,255	360,000	4,234	4,500	7,351	2,046,023
Maricao.....	775	52,558	53,333	900	880,510					740	5,080	179,627	170		1,067,027	159,381		62,530		280	1,342,551
Maunabo.....	885	40,575	41,460	160,665	5,165				1,493	1,990	69,293	19,251		1,465	259,322	15,524	750	204,575		521,631	521,631
Mayaguez.....	793,711	2,348,059	3,141,770	502,560	518,192		2,210	390	38,265	49,773	301,505	66,670	1,780	12,685	1,494,030	408,624	209,049	68,529	5,250	82,902	5,410,154</

EXHIBIT No. 19.

Number of acres, by municipalities and classes.

[Corrected to Aug. 10, 1912.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pineap- ples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	507	12,019			30		3,211	10,373	16,475		160	42,775
Aguada.....	4,153	709		3		459	1,829	10,106	55		6	17,320
Aguadilla.....	3,368	197	4			411	852	9,113	6,943		538	21,426
Agua Buenas.....	22	1,150	64				809	14,706	2,097		98	18,946
Albionito.....	15	1,911	2,302				2,035	9,918	3,342		76	19,709
Añasco.....	5,102	4,368			80	217	2,575	9,399	2,425	64	745	24,975
Areñico.....	11,227	2,491	192	28	572	13	2,055	25,644	25,323	456	7,308	75,309
Arroyo.....	2,625	301				124	39	4,562	1,164	437	204	9,456
Barceloneta.....	3,633	1,172	16	147	306	7	294	6,057	4,180	138	4,629	20,579
Barranquitas.....	4	631	265		2		982	15,122	2,859		787	20,652
Barros.....	57	3,550	42				2,700	16,653	14,054		1,436	39,092
Bayamon.....	2,669	668		129	602	34	990	22,459	3,120	496	490	31,657
Cabo-Rojó.....	7,918	90		116		666	2,207	20,262	4,786	2,294	140	42,308
Caguas.....	2,776	336	1,327	5		4	806	25,520	8,766		1,333	36,883
Camuy.....	2,931	1,100	1,79				1,522	14,518	7,069	7	33	27,279
Carolina.....	2,709	118		334	7	184	404	22,054	173	997	182	27,162
Cayey.....	3,480	2,727					1,613	13,077	9,803	14	201	31,915
Cayey.....	56	8,601	10				4,057	12,927	14,902		933	41,486
Ciales.....	1,309	467	2,716				1,244	12,335	3,714		64	21,879
Cidra.....	248	2,830	15				1,474	38,584	3,405		1,817	48,373
Coamo.....	24	927	1,849			5	731	12,085	1,193		337	17,006
Comerio.....	76		30				1,336	20,556	1,891		36	24,832
Corozal.....							2	3,136	1,742			4,880
Culebra.....							22	3,599	4,977	717	922	13,160
Dorado.....	2,566	4		136	173	50	47	24,198	3,906		1,271	41,109
Fajardo.....	8,334	3,238			80	18	290	26,711	3,520	933	211	39,338
Guayama.....	6,611	905				137	3,176	7,463	7,222		136	23,233
Guayanilla.....	1,998	3,158	26			55	371	11,289	2,002		1,679	16,369
Guaynabo.....	932	347		47	189	2	450	12,284	782	100		17,359
Guabo.....	2,306	170	1,745				1,350	14,399	6,396		251	23,473
Hatillo.....	1,674	566	27	4		4	555	31,702	617		16	44,187
Hormigueros.....	3,628	244					631	31,702	416		6	44,187
Humacao.....	8,053	100	1,326	38		1,269	6,728	11,674	5,898	794	5,411	34,177
Isabela.....	765	765	43			83	7,869	7,096	16,638		912	32,910
Jayuya.....	5,741			3			3,055	38,016	4,580		1,440	60,943
Juana Diaz.....	7,955	4,900			13	3	1,117	20,116	3,465		28	16,788
Juncos.....	2,375	24	761				1,285	26,115	2,715		183	30,310
Lajas.....	6,663	243		227		10	533	15,972	1,476		118	33,310
Lares.....	60	12,968					556	1,617	15,165		508	30,880
Las Marias.....	113	12,773		10	27							

Number of acres, by municipalities and classes—Continued.

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pineap- ples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Loíza.....	3,664	720	370	.....	.....	1,095	420	19,979	1,631	1,002	2,526	31,407
Manatí.....	3,669	328	83	764	525	39	910	17,434	3,419	74	186	27,431
Maricao.....	28	11,869	.....	.....	.....	50	123	17,433	10,605	164	.....	28,122
Mayaguez.....	2,528	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	5,507	3,254	.....	51	11,664
Moca.....	5,602	9,460	.....	44	6	335	1,973	10,628	4,566	70	296	32,980
Morovis.....	1,711	2,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,551	12,854	6,282	.....	.....	24,068
Naguabo.....	554	2,112	46	.....	.....	.....	1,551	15,122	4,737	.....	338	24,460
Naranjito.....	6,343	97	111	.....	55	153	20,312	20,312	1,198	594	.....	28,856
Pailitas.....	2	832	.....	1	.....	.....	891	13,373	999	10	.....	16,219
Ponce.....	3,048	1,030	12	.....	.....	30	3,104	12,436	9,252	68	1,388	30,398
Petuelas.....	1,636	2,313	.....	.....	9	.....	2,636	10,475	9,714	.....	1,135	27,938
Quebradillas.....	10,333	6,832	7	.....	4	14	2,989	35,092	10,402	931	1,724	68,398
Rincon.....	1,633	664	71	1	.....	.....	796	6,662	2,979	.....	4	12,491
Rio Grande.....	1,633	122	.....	1	4	222	880	5,340	5,961	.....	4	8,267
Rio Piedras.....	3,632	703	.....	.....	523	555	229	24,278	803	.....	3,462	38,821
Sabana Grande.....	4,408	144	10	832	.....	.....	313	17,165	2,880	307	81	24,686
Salinas.....	2,799	974	117	.....	.....	.....	2,385	10,155	5,913	.....	1,978	21,298
San German.....	5,617	308	.....	.....	.....	21	315	27,087	4,561	200	2,489	41,950
San Juan.....	2,881	3,242	20	2	.....	.....	3,198	17,007	.....	.....	892	31,812
San Lorenzo.....	1,034	604	88	.....	.....	57	870	16,634	246	99	15	1,051
San Sebastian.....	1,482	8,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,852	16,486	9,890	.....	2,225	31,137
Santa Isabel.....	6,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322	17,220	1,333	10	3,078	42,088
Toa-Alta.....	118	.....	4	75	299	3	122	14,757	2,340	514	1,190	23,543
Toa-Baja.....	4,109	109	.....	47	528	.....	377	10,917	2,569	8	145	15,196
Trujillo Alto.....	724	23	.....	117	67	79	38	5,517	2,785	245	1,127	14,594
Utua.....	1,037	12,616	130	.....	.....	.....	4,042	10,537	211	.....	253	12,374
Vega-Alta.....	98	.....	1	1	115	3	916	16,979	35,802	1	1,604	73,109
Vega-Baja.....	4,418	88	7	412	341	36	215	6,686	4,761	1,209	1,253	15,498
Vieques.....	7,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	11,297	6,557	291	2,590	26,419
Yabucoa.....	6,433	20	302	.....	.....	40	21	16,586	5,942	30	649	31,222
Yauco.....	4,985	7,380	.....	.....	.....	40	344	4,165	18,731	886	2,956	30,605
Total.....	209,378	168,240	17,175	3,654	4,567	6,556	102,084	1,033,392	417,233	15,320	68,691	2,046,280

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes.

[Corrected to Aug. 10, 1912.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$86.26	\$63.77			\$50.00		\$29.60	\$16.00	\$9.92		\$10.75	\$98.70
Aguada.....	182.42	58.26		\$100.00		\$145.17	26.30	24.35	2.51		3.00	58.91
Aguadilla.....	134.45	26.53	\$85.00			113.94	12.37	23.98	6.65		55.65	135.00
Aguas Buenas.....	116.37	26.53	72.03				25.36	20.01	6.35		12.76	152.61
Aibonito.....	69.00	56.33	55.59				20.58	27.10	13.12		7.82	27.41
Aibonito.....	110.64	70.58				269.45	20.58	27.10	16.48		6.98	51.88
Aibonito.....	125.53	45.10	47.49	76.07	140.63	115.38	27.82	33.73	7.59	\$10.00	10.30	36.99
Arecibo.....	38.34	59.39			79.23	100.00	27.82	23.00	10.16	14.88	55.74	58.54
Barceloneta.....	131.25	59.39	70.38	111.53	104.39	96.43	34.44	41.10	9.94	30.82	8.94	45.76
Barceloneta.....	50.00	45.01	39.61		25.00		27.53	16.76	10.16	22.46	16.08	17.69
Barrio.....	51.66	52.16	30.00				21.61	12.53	8.26		6.94	15.46
Bayamon.....	92.91	45.10		80.89	115.39	73.82	17.33	26.54	13.38	1.55	23.55	32.47
Cabo-Rojó.....	90.86	61.92		80.47		143.35	35.37	28.62	8.78	23.29	28.25	38.37
Caguas.....	82.86	49.56	91.37	200.00		103.00	21.13	20.44	8.19		27.05	26.62
Carmuy.....	91.07	53.01	84.30				47.41	37.74	8.74	50.00	79.43	37.33
Carolina.....	121.04	45.51			100.00	45.27	20.37	37.44	42.08	13.69	7.86	45.32
Cayey.....	90.87	45.17	122.78	96.80			40.41	30.97	11.90	2.50	5.80	36.69
Cidra.....	64.21	100.00					20.49	18.15	8.95		1.71	24.30
Cidra.....	48.64	41.29	58.30				29.30	20.31	12.59		15.39	26.41
Coamo.....	75.92	56.04	45.00				28.99	20.73	7.90		24.45	22.57
Comerio.....	60.00	47.65	58.89			24.00	25.87	18.13	10.58		7.21	23.56
Corozal.....	42.21	57.51	43.57				23.16	11.56	6.83		6.58	13.66
Culebra.....							30.00	23.71	8.86			18.42
Dorado.....	121.73	75.00		57.06	142.95	50.00	26.59	61.62	13.48	28.85	13.48	51.07
Esjardo.....	101.78	39.53			300.00	222.22	22.42	29.88	10.19	20.58	26.03	43.83
Guayama.....	134.88	47.60				102.12	30.78	31.00	7.95	6.83	29.30	46.48
Guayanilla.....	177.36	60.27	50.00			193.63	29.05	16.59	7.42		31.38	35.73
Guaynabo.....	103.90	47.58	50.00			100.00	26.27	27.12	14.35	10.00	4.94	28.65
Guaynabo.....	112.60	52.65	121.07		72.76		21.12	30.02	8.73		11.90	49.33
Hatillo.....	94.51	39.79	41.11			104.00	44.78	42.88	11.50		21.43	37.96
Hormigueros.....	98.71	58.69		75.00			24.48	28.09			78.30	68.38
Humacao.....	109.01	51.70	100.00			40.42	30.76	23.00	15.67	9.91	28.95	41.39
Isabela.....	53.06	49.68	64.88			128.98	37.22	28.54	7.35		4.58	24.02
Jayuya.....	66.56	53.10					24.82	13.64	8.93		15.62	18.65
Juana Díaz.....	139.50	47.74		60.00	30.00	93.33	27.73	22.16	10.00	24.44	73.91	38.94
Juncos.....	137.02	58.96	27.90				31.32	33.47	37.76		4.64	48.73
Lajas.....	91.13	56.00		188.87		108.00	44.95	27.69	12.01	3.00	98.00	39.72
Lares.....	53.52	92.61		50.00			23.91	14.19	16.44		5.33	41.86
Las Marias.....		64.09			50.00		23.61	23.21	19.49		10.00	38.49

Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes—Continued.

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Loíza.....	\$106.22	\$45.74	\$35.10	\$30.54	\$104.18	\$84.89	\$29.06	\$28.93	\$12.82	\$21.95	\$16.34	\$38.29
Manatí.....	156.86	56.59	67.84			73.59	21.05	24.91	9.38	10.00	36.88	42.77
Maricao.....	32.14	74.18					72.17	70.00	16.93	1.03		46.14
Maunabo.....	63.56	46.95				29.86	12.13	12.70	3.32			22.23
Mayaguez.....	89.71	54.78		50.25	65.00	114.22	25.23	28.30	14.00	25.43		45.30
Moca.....	88.98	62.84					29.08	23.00	6.40			28.19
Morovis.....	67.36	52.71	47.39				19.56	16.68	10.78			20.10
Naguabo.....	79.22	42.68				145.43	18.27	27.04	3.92	9.99		35.21
Naranjito.....	42.50	46.99	43.96	20.00	109.09		26.07	13.04	6.73	8.00		13.32
Patillas.....	94.02	43.16	50.00			100.66	15.49	20.85	7.92	10.23		23.53
Peñuelas.....	128.70	63.00			95.55		27.14	24.71	9.75		5.33	15.22
Ponce.....	137.47	66.14	40.00		100.00		27.09	28.61	12.75	5.57	8.56	28.36
Quebradillas.....	92.51	50.64				92.86	53.19	39.90	11.30		17.22	45.95
Rincón.....	119.60	59.54	84.44	150.00	30.00	100.00	18.35	11.70	30.00		72.50	40.33
Río Grande.....	110.85	46.73		90.00		171.78	30.72	28.16	13.26		13.00	33.55
Rio Piedras.....	144.41	47.67		131.44	131.81	87.20	36.21	51.53	25.51	26.22	16.99	35.73
Sabana Grande.....	39.79	51.13	36.97				20.28	11.01	4.46		121.22	71.67
Salinas.....	45.99					130.00	30.61	35.59	14.60	10.00	26.39	46.52
San German.....	64.00	69.46	49.31	50.00			26.72	39.04	7.16		37.78	184.13
San Juan.....						135.09		176.29	51.47	115.15	3,333.33	
San Lorenzo.....	80.73	41.91	34.66				21.98	16.82	5.81		2.62	35.11
San Sebastián.....	70.02	61.83					21.24	12.94	8.30	5.00	5.90	23.97
Santa Isabel.....	118.50					40.00	65.00	41.86	10.00	7.10	15.61	43.93
Toa-Alta.....	103.16	52.16	150.00	116.33	93.61		25.78	23.13	11.84	10.00	77.41	97.54
Toa-Baja.....	130.60	97.06		137.25	159.12	94.30	63.36	58.63	25.64	19.83	28.30	74.01
Trujillo Alto.....	80.71	54.35		81.71	112.18		29.91	24.44	37.00		35.23	29.43
Utuado.....	86.16	52.26	81.62				24.82	15.95	10.17	30.00	3.92	20.82
Vega-Alta.....	48.54	30.00		120.00	149.34		22.96	21.82	13.86	13.64	5.73	27.84
Vega-Baja.....	121.67	48.17	50.00	92.47	91.94		24.79	24.16	6.90	10.36	13.01	37.01
Vieques.....	67.28					55.00	39.28	38.85	18.80	2.00	9.66	41.67
Yabucoa.....	101.94	46.50				60.00	30.03	19.57	17.63	15.71	7.93	36.81
Yauco.....	150.20	55.08	49.90			50.00	26.65	19.08	8.11	2.29	7.01	30.49
General average.....	110.42	61.17	77.91	94.30	115.06	101.24	27.35	25.89	10.99	15.70	13.27	34.98

EXHIBIT No. 21.

Statement showing the amounts of taxes pending June 30, 1913, for fiscal years 1901-2 to 1912-13, percentage, and reasons why they are pending.

Municipality.	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	Total.	1912-13	Grand total.	Per cent pending June 30, 1913, for fiscal years 1902 to 1913.	In litigation.	Payment extended.	Probably uncollectible.	Claims.
Adjuntas.	\$15.00	\$17.38	\$17.38	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$17.38						\$98.74	\$3.72	\$102.46	0.06			\$98.74	\$3.72
Aguada.												16.74	16.74	16.74	.01		\$4.74	12.00	
Aguadilla.												8.34	8.34	8.34	.005		8.34		
Añasco.												60.00	60.00	60.00	.03			60.00	
Aretho.												53.46	53.46	53.46	.007	\$27.04			
Barceloneta.												5.04	5.04	5.04	.01		5.04	7.56	18.86
Barros.												3.00	3.00	3.00	.004			3.00	
Bayamon.												126.41	126.41	126.41	.04		86.21	35.70	4.50
Cabo-Rojó.												292.56	292.56	292.56	.16		215.46	77.10	
Caguas.												196.52	196.52	196.52	.06		78.44	105.96	12.12
Camuy.												1,443.00	1,443.00	1,443.00	1.34		1,440.00	3.00	
Carolina.												290.40	290.40	290.40	.19		392.06	3.96	
Caye.	3.00	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.60	\$15.84	\$15.84	\$15.84	105.62	105.62	105.62	.03		48.42	3.84	10.80
Ciales.									3.60	3.60	3.60	37.50	37.50	37.50	.01		14.28	3.00	
Cidra.												426.03	426.03	426.03	.74		412.23	3.80	
Coamo.												6.96	6.96	6.96	.005		6.96		
Dorado.												3,239.04	3,239.04	3,239.04	4.16		3,239.04		
Fajardo.												9.00	9.00	9.00	.002		9.00	8.76	
Guayama.												71.82	71.82	71.82	.02	49.80	18.26	15.96	20.16
Humacao.												3,867.68	3,867.68	3,867.68	1.07		3,831.56	17.82	
Juana Díaz.												52.32	52.32	52.32	.01	34.50		24.00	
Juncos.												6,569.48	6,569.48	6,569.48	4.32		6,545.48	24.00	
Lajas.												20.40	20.40	20.40	.01		4.50	20.40	
Las Marias.												303.58	303.58	303.58	.41		649.48		
Manatí.												1.20	1.20	1.20	.02		87.00	89.10	1.20
Maricao.												87.90	87.90	87.90	.23		104.92	250.00	
Mayaguez.												291.20	291.20	291.20	.09	8.00	905.48	57.43	
Moca.												907.87	907.87	907.87	1.26		819.26		
Morovis.												819.26	819.26	819.26	.09		68.70		
Naguabo.												68.70	68.70	68.70	.10		68.70		
Penuelas.												73.20	73.20	73.20	.04				73.20
Ponce.												5.52	5.52	5.52	.005		5.52		
Quebradillas.	4.00	5.50	4.60	4.80	5.24	5.55	5.74	5.78	5.78	5.78	11.48	64.25	2,115.58	2,179.83	.12	15.60	1,958.26	200.11	5.86
Rincon.												17.16	17.16	17.16	.10		51.48		
Rio Piedras.												31.32	31.32	31.32	.01		4.80	4.80	
Rio German.												28.50	28.50	28.50	.01		13.80	13.80	14.70
												111.78	111.78	111.78	.05		111.78		

Statement showing the amounts of taxes pending June 30, 1913, for fiscal years 1901-2 to 1912-13, percentage, and reasons why they are pending—Contd.

Municipality.	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	Total.	1912-13	Grand total.	Per cent pending June 30, 1913, for fiscal years 1902 to 1913.	In litigation.	Payment extended.	Probably uncollectible.	Claims.
San Juan.....			\$255.00	\$232.50	\$395.07		\$16.00		\$121.76	\$3,280.93	\$4,311.26	\$5,468.72	\$9,779.98		.29	\$5,222.82	\$2,751.67	\$1,059.17	\$746.32
San Sebastian.....															1.46		2,139.06		
Toa-Alta.....															.06		37.14		
Toa-Baja.....															.31		395.26		
Trujillo Alto.....															.10		34.68		
Utuado.....	72.72	56.42	45.24	33.46	5.82	\$11.06	4.80			16.20	245.72	36.72	245.72		.10	1.20	67.77	59.42	19.92
Vega-Alta.....									25.32	11.40	36.72	18,418.76	18,455.48		19.32		18,455.48		179.40
Vega-Baja.....															1.44		2,006.84		
Yauco.....															.01			7.44	1.20
Total.....	344.72	84.80	327.73	292.06	441.29	54.21	51.00	\$58.10	331.48	3,577.21	5,613.55	50,016.04	55,629.59		1.32	5,358.96	47,005.70	1,902.97	1,361.96

¹ Represents percentage of total amount of taxes levied for all years.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond redemption and sinking funds.	On account of loans.
General revenues..... \$1,631,010.37					
Taxes..... 1,361,747.38					
Property taxes.....	\$1,240,258.26	\$1,057,838.62	\$118,436.91	\$63,982.73	
Tax on slaughter of animals and sale of meat.....	121,489.12	121,489.12			
Licenses and permits. \$229,421.00					
Business licenses.....	212,305.96	212,305.96			
Dog and other licenses.....	137.83	137.83			
Permits.....	16,977.21	16,977.21			
Fines.....	16,589.36	16,589.36			
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	8,678.56	8,678.56			
Miscellaneous.....	14,574.07	14,574.07			
Commercial revenues..... \$710,473.73					
Department services.. 45,642.33					
Maintenance of insular prisoners	13,259.15	13,259.15			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....	85.31	85.31			
Fees and charges.....	12,279.44	12,279.44			
Rents.....	10,795.89	10,795.89			
Sales.....	9,222.54	9,222.54			
Privileges.....	1,670.98	1,670.98			
Interest.....	9,054.68	7,689.04		1,365.64	
Public-service enterprises..... \$197,846.49					
Water-supply system.....	133,661.30	133,661.30			
Electric-light plant.....	9,236.02	9,236.02			
Market.....	21,608.12	21,608.12			
Slaughterhouse.....	4,129.90	4,129.90			
Meat shops.....	7,273.58	7,273.58			
Animal pound.....	7,864.79	7,864.79			
Cemetery.....	8,493.99	8,493.99			
Theater.....	4,818.36	4,818.36			
Others.....	760.43	760.43			
Receipts on account of loans.....	456,259.25				\$456,259.25
Total.....	2,341,484.10	1,701,439.57	118,436.91	65,348.37	456,259.25
Total receipts.....	2,341,484.10	1,701,439.57	118,436.91	65,348.37	456,259.25
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....	703,008.39	371,928.68	57,642.38	84,615.54	188,821.79
Total available for expenditure.....	3,044,492.49	2,073,368.25	176,079.29	149,963.91	645,081.04
Total expenditures during year.....	2,611,938.98	1,802,745.34	118,051.80	126,907.27	564,234.57
Cash on hand June 30, 1913.....	432,553.51	270,622.91	58,027.49	23,056.64	80,846.47

EXHIBIT No. 23.

Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
By main categories:						
General Government.....	\$391,680.63	\$304,104.01	\$87,576.62	.....	\$27,591.61	\$2,675.14
Protection of life and property.....	23,960.46	7,308.33	16,652.13	.....	2,756.17	.....
Health conservation and sanitation.....	276,047.41	1,802.50	274,244.91	.....	12,503.82	2,098.91
Highways.....	387,219.82	31,962.13	355,257.69	\$513.80	162,312.67	28,811.38
Charities and corrections.....	402,786.07	205,672.82	197,113.25	.....	55,044.35	4,675.15
Education.....	8,036.15	3,280.00	4,756.15	.....	1,523.45	477.93
Recreation.....	14,376.79	8,107.82	6,268.97	.....	1,665.85	634.25
Miscellaneous.....	22,875.77	.....	22,875.77	26,533.40	2,003.83	309,207.45
Public-service enterprises.....	124,346.87	57,561.03	66,785.84	.....	309,924.87	9,654.98
Total.....	\$2,611,938.98	1,651,329.97	619,798.64	1,031,531.33	27,047.20	575,326.62
General Government:						
Executive and finance offices.....	261,539.66	224,994.80	36,544.86	.....	13,173.23	1,501.79
Legal services and costs.....	6,949.16	4,367.50	2,581.66	.....	.....	25.00
Municipal buildings.....	39,799.24	5,338.30	34,460.94	.....	13,985.21	807.64
Courts.....	48,279.10	47,463.96	815.14	.....	143.17	45.00
Civil register.....	20,543.76	19,888.95	654.81	.....	.....	84.50
Traveling expenses.....	14,569.71	2,050.50	12,519.21	.....	290.00	211.21
Protection of life and property, fire department.....	23,960.46	7,308.33	16,652.13	.....	2,756.17	.....
Health conservation and sanitation:						
Expenses installing sanitation service.....	262,037.26	.....	262,037.26	.....	.....	120.00
Anemia service.....	39.21	33.00	6.21	.....	.....	1,248.44
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,194.80	.....
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	19.85	.....	19.85	.....	.....	66.00
Miscellaneous.....	13,951.09	1,769.50	12,181.59	.....	309.02	664.47
Highways:						
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	154,675.50	25,594.47	129,081.03	.....	130,868.32	19,917.00
Street sprinkling.....	224.12	.....	224.12	.....	.....	.....
Street lighting.....	141,147.10	2,537.00	138,610.10	513.80	3,475.56	3,506.70
Vocinal and rural roads.....	91,173.10	3,830.66	87,342.44	.....	27,968.79	5,387.68
Charities and corrections:						
Outdoor poor relief.....	98,746.16	84,691.13	14,055.03	.....	.....	746.82
Medicines.....	76,282.84	13,960.86	62,321.98	.....	70.00	2,200.52
Poor in institutions.....	14,570.33	2,642.24	11,928.09	.....	3,357.37	.....
Miscellaneous charities.....	8,649.00	180.00	8,469.00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital and relief stations.....	163,923.90	82,831.99	81,091.91	.....	50,955.02	1,643.77
Jails.....	40,613.84	21,366.60	19,247.24	.....	661.96	84.04
Education:						
Scholarships.....	2,520.00	.....	2,520.00	.....	.....	.....
Libraries.....	4,819.22	3,280.00	1,539.22	.....	63.45	.....
Miscellaneous.....	696.93	.....	696.93	.....	1,460.00	477.93
Recreation:						
Music.....	13,414.41	7,251.82	6,162.59	.....	1,665.85	576.25
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	891.25	856.00	35.25	.....	.....	.....
Celebrations and entertainments.....	71.13	.....	71.13	.....	.....	58.00
Miscellaneous.....	22,875.77	.....	22,875.77	26,533.40	2,003.83	309,207.45
Public-service enterprises:						
Water-supply system.....	41,969.28	21,886.53	20,082.75	.....	149,444.79	275.00
Electric-light system.....	6,641.22	3,780.00	2,861.22	.....	500.60	.....
Mar' et.....	40,193.61	8,026.92	32,166.69	.....	1,603.62	.....
Slaughterhouse.....	7,564.95	3,713.24	3,851.71	.....	16,073.05	4,889.54
Meat shops.....	5,782.55	3,203.42	2,579.13	.....	9,235.29	109.03
Animal pound.....	66.96	58.00	8.96	.....	42.48	.....
Cemetery.....	19,117.65	15,380.92	3,736.73	.....	4,901.37	52.00
Theater.....	1,611.49	1,512.00	99.49	.....	300.00	4,329.41
Others.....	1,399.16	.....	1,399.16	.....	127,823.67	.....

EXHIBIT No. 24.

Per cent distribution of expenditures by municipalities.

	1912-13.	Increase, 1911-12.	Decrease, 1911-12.
Expenses.....	63.22		16.83
General government.....	15.00		5.42
Executive and finance offices.....	10.01		3.71
Legal services and costs.....	.27		.08
Municipal buildings.....	1.52		1.09
Courts.....	1.85		.19
Civil register.....	.79		.14
Traveling expenses.....	.56		.21
Protection of life and property: Fire department.....	.92		.36
Health conservation and sanitation.....	10.57		.80
Expenses installing sanitation service.....	10.03		1.11
Anemia service.....			.01
Sewers and sewage disposal.....			.01
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....			.01
Miscellaneous.....	.54	.34	
Highways.....	14.82		3.28
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	5.92		.51
Street sprinkling.....	.01	.01	
Street lighting.....	5.40		2.12
Vocinal and rural roads.....	3.49		.66
Charities and corrections.....	15.42		5.94
Outdoor poor relief.....	3.78		1.34
Medicines.....	2.92		.93
Poor in institutions.....	.56		.23
Miscellaneous charities.....	.33		.23
Hospitals and relief stations.....	6.28		2.29
Jails.....	1.55		.92
Education.....	.31	.03	
Scholarships.....	.10	.08	
Libraries.....	.18		.06
Miscellaneous.....	.03	.01	
Recreation.....	.55		.20
Music.....	.51		.04
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	.04		.01
Celebrations and entertainments.....			.15
Miscellaneous.....	.87		.19
Public-service enterprises.....	4.76		.67
Water-supply system.....	1.61		1.07
Electric-light system.....	.25		
Market.....	1.54	1.17	
Slaughterhouse.....	.29		.16
Meat shops.....	.22		.13
Animal pounds.....			.01
Cemetery.....	.73		.39
Theater.....	.06		.13
Others.....	.06	.05	
Interest.....	1.04		2.63
Outlays.....	22.03	12.27	
On account of debt.....	13.71	7.19	

EXHIBIT No. 25.

Receipts and payments on account of water-supply systems maintained by the municipalities during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Municipalities.	Receipts.	Payments.	
		For expenses.	For outlays.
Alfonito.....	\$2,027.50	\$232.95	.....
Arecibo.....	6,322.06	5,683.97	\$3,198.88
Caguas.....	6,915.65	1,068.71	.....
Cayey.....	4,578.73	625.56	159.86
Ooamo.....	3,283.10	413.71	258.62
Guayama.....	3,331.05	892.00	.....
Juana Díaz.....	50.00	16.00	.....
Jayuya.....	109.75	90.00	5,000.00
Mayaguez.....	9,618.25	1,976.25	.....
Naranjito.....	5.25	.....	1,471.67
Patillas.....	362.91	193.51	.....
Peñuelas.....	212.38	7.50	12,939.9
Ponce.....	16,267.68	1,356.52	.....
Salinas.....	509.00	698.00	.....
San Juan.....	75,625.81	26,666.67	3,917.14
Utua.....	1,530.07	713.58	.....
Yabucoa.....	1,479.45	551.18	178.81
Yauco.....	1,432.66	634.10	62,845.48
Total.....	133,661.30	41,820.21	89,970.40

The apparent discrepancy between the second and third columns and those shown in the general statement of expenditures (Exhibit No. 19) is due to the fact that the former do not include amounts expended by various municipalities in the preparation of plans, etc.

The above table includes only those municipalities which already possess a water system.

EXHIBIT No. 25-A.

Receipts and disbursements on account of public-service enterprises during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

	Receipts.	Payments.		
		For expenses.	For outlays.	Account of debt.
Water-supply systems.....	\$133,661.30	\$41,969.28	\$149,444.79	\$275.00
Electric-light systems.....	9,236.02	6,641.22	500.60	.....
Markets.....	21,608.12	40,193.61	1,603.62	.....
Slaughterhouses.....	4,129.90	7,564.95	16,073.05	4,889.54
Meat shops.....	7,273.58	5,782.55	9,235.29	109.03
Animal pounds.....	7,864.79	66.96	42.48	.....
Cemeteries.....	8,493.99	19,117.65	4,901.37	52.00
Theaters.....	4,818.36	1,611.49	300.00	4,329.41
Others.....	760.43	1,399.16	127,823.67	.....
Total.....	197,846.49	124,346.87	309,924.87	9,654.98

EXHIBIT No. 26.

Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities.

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Gross re- ceipts.	Total avail- able for ex- penditure.	Gross ex- penditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total in- debted- ness.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,203.66	\$12,653.24	\$13,856.90	\$12,392.65	\$1,464.25	\$5,059.94
Aguada.....	7,024.05	14,164.61	21,188.66	13,751.17	7,437.49	.....
Aguadilla.....	6,950.80	22,437.60	29,388.40	27,145.11	2,243.29	3,162.05
Aguas Buenas.....	1,042.52	5,940.11	6,982.63	6,596.11	386.52	2,000.00
Aibonito.....	2,369.80	11,964.55	14,334.35	12,117.62	2,216.73	4,650.00
Añasco.....	670.30	15,233.83	15,904.13	13,996.72	1,907.41	1,092.95
Arecibo.....	34,311.65	92,365.85	126,677.50	115,965.30	10,712.20	24,924.01
Arroyo.....	3,261.43	13,417.38	16,678.81	15,763.33	915.48	.....
Barceloneta.....	7,831.86	15,027.66	22,859.52	17,563.21	5,296.31	500.00
Barranquitas.....	1,717.56	4,913.38	6,630.94	5,377.91	1,253.03	100.00
Barros.....	1,351.61	6,577.36	7,928.97	5,819.46	2,109.51	260.00
Bayamon.....	9,552.13	44,812.34	54,364.47	49,517.30	4,847.17	10,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	4,293.44	17,674.87	21,968.31	15,769.39	6,198.92	5,661.36
Caguas.....	11,264.45	45,372.85	56,637.30	53,641.25	2,996.05	27,459.57
Camuy.....	7,934.91	13,773.78	21,708.69	14,570.20	7,138.49	.....
Carolina.....	7,259.73	21,533.49	28,793.22	20,008.22	8,785.00	.....
Cayey.....	5,638.82	56,067.25	61,706.07	49,075.55	12,630.52	27,703.67
Ciales.....	3,899.14	27,798.85	31,697.99	26,296.67	5,401.32	14,000.00
Cidra.....	1,265.71	7,388.44	8,654.15	6,657.09	1,997.06	193.48
Coamo.....	2,244.50	21,519.26	23,763.76	18,984.71	4,779.05	12,014.81
Comerio.....	2,307.42	11,721.45	14,028.87	11,086.61	2,942.26	127.10
Corozal.....	2,517.89	5,713.26	8,231.15	6,642.66	1,588.49	.....
Dorado.....	3,825.21	6,871.86	10,697.07	9,345.01	1,352.06	4,025.55
Fajardo.....	1,903.41	125,784.41	127,687.82	113,355.01	14,332.81	64,656.29
Guayama.....	12,755.13	47,616.45	60,371.58	55,499.25	4,872.33	8,767.89
Guayanilla.....	4,310.84	12,073.32	16,384.16	11,965.18	4,418.98	22.01
Guaynabo.....	.....	6,128.08	6,128.08	4,233.95	1,894.13	300.00
Gurabo.....	5,457.99	11,760.88	17,218.87	13,427.25	3,791.62	1,099.62
Hatillo.....	3,407.79	9,195.50	12,603.29	11,159.79	1,443.50	.....
Hormigueros.....	.....	6,420.84	6,420.84	6,218.69	202.15	1,098.87
Humacao.....	22,116.51	42,106.14	64,222.65	44,945.97	19,276.68	44,000.00
Isabela.....	1,914.37	10,284.13	12,198.50	10,821.01	1,377.49	.....
Jayuya.....	2,086.97	12,179.87	14,266.84	12,334.80	1,932.04	4,500.00
Juana Diaz.....	5,649.39	25,807.40	31,456.79	27,675.33	3,781.46	1,600.86
Juncos.....	4,771.61	25,680.79	30,452.40	29,474.93	977.47	6,897.79
Lajas.....	2,930.65	13,904.86	16,835.51	13,348.74	3,486.77	.....
Lares.....	2,150.35	19,446.34	21,596.69	15,899.60	5,697.09	.....
Las Marias.....	2,840.00	10,766.78	13,606.78	12,284.94	1,321.84	2,663.80
Loiza.....	4,194.32	18,314.54	22,508.86	19,215.28	3,293.58	8,000.00
Manati.....	10,128.48	24,258.04	34,386.52	28,149.90	6,236.62	.....
Maricao.....	1,594.09	10,523.31	12,117.40	9,544.76	2,572.64	.....
Maunabo.....	1,364.75	6,525.80	7,890.55	6,413.34	1,477.21	.....
Mayaguez.....	146,170.72	107,772.46	253,943.18	199,80.98	54,142.20	89.37
Moca.....	1,929.26	6,169.91	8,099.17	7,471.13	628.04	93.76
Morovis.....	1,889.17	6,803.12	8,692.29	7,688.64	1,003.65	555.00
Naguabo.....	3,986.47	19,668.36	23,654.83	21,901.15	1,753.68	.....
Naranjito.....	1,271.33	5,694.68	6,966.01	5,942.02	1,023.99	2,070.00
Patillas.....	3,341.97	12,973.84	16,315.81	14,332.29	1,983.52	.....
Peñuelas.....	3,815.55	22,640.77	26,456.32	24,002.24	2,454.08	14,294.68
Ponce.....	48,325.28	333,764.35	382,089.63	302,624.95	79,464.68	244,320.01
Quebradillas.....	3,206.69	6,456.06	9,662.75	6,531.09	3,131.66	.....
Rincon.....	1,945.19	4,941.56	6,886.75	6,190.25	696.50	75.00
Rio Grande.....	6,912.25	15,469.54	22,381.79	20,164.07	2,217.72	174.00
Rio Pedras.....	13,647.00	39,440.31	53,087.31	39,665.43	13,421.88	130.00
Sabana Grande.....	1,322.17	6,774.62	8,096.79	7,328.08	768.71	500.00
Salinas.....	9,114.98	27,450.55	36,565.53	29,843.72	6,721.81	2,047.23
San German.....	7,456.54	24,513.66	31,970.20	30,649.22	1,320.98	5,929.04
San Juan.....	169,881.34	456,477.15	626,358.49	594,250.52	32,107.97	261,695.00
San Lorenzo.....	2,414.00	9,876.79	12,290.79	11,268.50	1,022.29	502.50
San Sebastian.....	1,731.96	12,617.08	14,349.04	11,895.27	2,453.77	1,500.00
Santa Isabel.....	3,874.07	16,856.60	20,730.67	19,023.27	1,707.40	3,500.00
Toa Alta.....	2,235.78	6,770.73	9,006.51	8,267.43	739.08	500.00
Toa Baja.....	4,306.38	16,920.30	21,226.68	15,687.23	5,539.45	3,200.00
Trujillo Alto.....	3,819.98	6,974.73	10,794.71	6,791.21	4,003.50	.....
Utua.....	8,709.89	25,750.22	34,460.11	27,107.41	7,352.70	17,491.85
Vega Alta.....	2,175.84	9,425.32	11,601.16	11,446.40	1,154.76	9,551.50
Vega Baja.....	6,079.80	15,503.45	21,583.25	16,365.04	5,218.21	395.18
Vieques.....	7,147.97	39,599.95	46,747.92	43,760.93	2,986.99	16,527.31
Yabucoa.....	5,380.06	26,113.77	31,493.83	24,926.46	6,567.37	5,800.00
Yauco.....	11,601.51	124,343.47	135,944.98	122,963.08	12,981.90	84,000.00
Total.....	703,008.39	2,341,484.10	8,044,492.49	2,611,938.98	432,553.51	961,733.05

EXHIBIT No. 27.

Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1913.

	Indebtedness, fixed.				
	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular government and trust funds.	Others.
Grand total.....	\$961,733.05	\$5,084.17	\$73,276.76	\$686,817.68	\$196,554.44
Adjuntas.....	5,059.94		2,393.27	2,666.67	
Aguadilla.....	3,162.05		69.73	3,092.32	
Aguas Buenas.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Aibonito.....	4,650.00		150.00	4,500.00	
Añasco.....	1,092.95		1,092.95		
Arecibo ¹	24,924.01			4,983.92	19,940.90
Barceloneta.....	500.00		500.00		
Barranquitas.....	100.00		100.00		
Barros.....	260.00		260.00		
Bayamon.....	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Cabo Rojo.....	5,661.36		130.00	5,531.36	
Caguas.....	27,459.57		3,459.57	24,000.00	
Cayey.....	27,703.67			27,703.67	
Ciales.....	14,000.00			14,000.00	
Cidra.....	193.48		193.48		
Coamo.....	12,014.81		316.88	11,697.93	
Comerio.....	127.10		127.10		
Dorado.....	4,025.55			4,025.55	
Fajardo.....	64,656.29			64,656.29	
Guayama.....	8,767.89		2,767.89	6,000.00	
Guayanilla.....	22.01		22.01		
Guaynabo.....	300.00		300.00		
Gurabo.....	1,099.62		1,099.62		
Hormigueros.....	1,098.87	1,098.87			
Humacao.....	44,000.00			44,000.00	
Jayuya.....	4,500.00			4,500.00	
Juana Diaz.....	1,600.86			1,600.86	
Juncos.....	6,897.79	795.39		6,102.40	
Las Marias.....	2,663.80			2,663.80	
Loiza.....	8,000.00			8,000.00	
Mayaguez.....	89.37		89.37		
Moca.....	93.76		93.76		
Morovis.....	555.00		55.00	500.00	
Naranjito.....	2,070.00		70.00	2,000.00	
Peñuelas.....	14,294.68		794.68	13,500.00	
Ponce ²	244,320.01		16,309.64	190,200.00	37,810.37
Rincon.....	75.00		75.00		
Rio Grande.....	174.00		174.00		
Rio Piedras.....	130.00		130.00		
Sabana Grande.....	500.00			500.00	
Salinas.....	2,047.23		2,047.23		
San German.....	5,929.04		1,129.04	4,800.00	
San Juan ³	201,695.00		38,462.45	84,428.57	138,803.98
San Lorenzo.....	502.50		502.50		
San Sebastian.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Santa Isabel.....	3,750.00			3,750.00	
Toa Alta.....	500.00			500.00	
Toa Baja.....	3,200.00			3,200.00	
Utua.....	17,491.85			17,491.85	
Vega Alta.....	9,551.50	3,189.91	361.59	6,000.00	
Vega Baja.....	395.18			395.18	
Vieques.....	16,527.31			16,527.31	
Yabucoa.....	5,800.00			5,800.00	
Yauco.....	84,000.00			84,000.00	

¹ Bonds issued, \$100,000; bonds redeemed, \$78,000; outstanding bonds, \$22,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$3.63, and bond redemption tax collections, \$2,056.28.

² Bonds issued, \$200,000; bonds redeemed, \$153,000; outstanding bonds, \$47,000, less bond redemption tax collections, \$9,189.63.

³ Bonds issued, \$600,000; bonds redeemed, \$451,000; outstanding bonds, \$149,000, less bond redemption tax collections, \$10,196.02.

NOTE.—Mayaguez in 1902 issued bonds aggregating \$200,000, but redeemed the last bonds outstanding on June 30, 1913.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
San Juan, September 1, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

The tabulated reports of the financial transactions of this office, with supporting exhibits and schedules, are appended as Exhibits Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive.

SYSTEM OF AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The system of audit and accounting, which was put in force two years ago, is still in successful operation, with such minor changes in forms and methods as experiment has proven to be useful and desirable. The main controlling features of "Assets and liabilities" and "Receipts and disbursements" have been and will be preserved as fully justified by experience and as best adapted to the needs of this Government. The details worthy of special mention have been presented in previous reports and need not be repeated here.

It is not believed to be necessary to present detailed statements of the work performed by the several divisions of the office force, inasmuch as the same have been fully set forth in previous reports; but I beg leave to submit the following general review of the work of the office by divisions:

DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS.

The work of this important division has been well maintained during the past year and great credit is due to all of the force for the marked progress made in placing the financial affairs of the Insular Government on the "Asset and liability" and "Receipt and disbursement" basis. This division has charge of the keeping of the general books of the Insular Government and also the preparation of general monthly statistical data similar to those which are now published for the first time. Measures have been taken to segregate in the future the actual operating expenses of the Government from expenditures for other purposes, such as building operations, all of which are frequently paid from the same appropriation. Expenditures which produce durable, and tangible assets will not be included in operating expenses. Such a course might lead the public unintentionally to believe that the total of disbursements shows the cost of administration of the Government, when as a matter of fact a great deal of the amount expended has actually been employed to provide improvements of a permanent nature, which should be included in the permanent asset account of the Government. To eliminate all such expenditures from the expense accounts in this report has not been possible, but ample preparation has been made to start the new fiscal year with the proper routine for the accomplishment of this object. The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico can help by proper enactments subdividing general appropriations into appropriations more specific in their character, greatly aiding the work of the auditor's office in this particular.

DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

This division during the year made examinations of the accounts of all secretaries and marshals of insular courts where changes had been effected as a result of the election in November, 1912, and full instructions were given each of the new officials as to the proper manner of keeping the records of their respective offices. In addition to the foregoing, examinations were made of the accounts of the offices of the captains of the ports of San Juan and Ponce, of the pharmaceutical, dental, and medical boards, of the clerk and marshal of the United States district court of Porto Rico, the department of labor, charities and correction, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and the insular fair board. The examiners attached to this division were instrumental in bringing to light considerable sums of uncollected costs in several district courts of the

island and assisted in the enforcing of their collection. There has been a marked improvement in the manner in which the secretaries and marshals of the insular courts have kept their records, indicating interest in, and a spirit of cooperation with, the efforts being made by the examiners of this office to improve the standard of court accounting work.

It is respectfully suggested that proper legislation should be secured to provide that litigants make a deposit to cover the cost in civil cases brought in the municipal and district courts. It is further most earnestly suggested that the existing laws for the collection of fees in the district court should be revised, defining clearly the charges to be made for services rendered, and a separate tariff fee to be collected by the municipal courts should be provided for.

It is believed that the work of this division should be enlarged so as to include the examination of all public service corporations to which franchises have been granted by the insular Government providing for a payment of a certain per cent of their gross receipts as royalties. Only by a strict and careful periodical examination can the insular Government hope to secure from corporations enjoying such franchises their proper contribution to the public burden in accordance with the terms of the liberal grants heretofore made to them.

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS AND ACCOUNTS.

The activities of this division have continued along the same lines as in the previous year. Existing franchises have been carefully examined as to the royalty requirements, and in several instances material sums have been collected as a result of a broader view being taken of the requirements than had been insisted upon in the past. A practice of rendering bills for amounts due the insular Government, either for services performed or for use of property, etc., has been materially extended during the past year with gratifying results. This enables the following up closely by the auditor's office of the collection of overdue amounts and renders it practically impossible for a debt when once placed in the form of a bill against an individual to be subsequently overlooked.

DIVISION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

During the year the work of this division was augmented by the taking over of the accounting for unsold stamps in possession of the treasurer or in the hands of collectors, in addition to the accounting for the stamps as reported sold by various collectors throughout the island from time to time. This work was formerly performed in the division of bookkeeping and warrants, but with a view to improving the service was transferred to this division.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

The work of this division has been fully maintained along lines similar to those in the past, and this office is now in possession of a complete record of the unexpendable personal property of the insular Government. At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were 26 offices accounting directly to the auditor for the unexpendable property in their charge. There are now the same number of accounts, the only change being the absorption of the Insular School for Nurses by the sanitation service and the addition of a new office, the San Juan harbor board.

The methods of debiting and crediting property accounts are the same as those described in the last annual report. The present system has been continued in force for the same reason as given before—in order that this office may be independent of reports from the different offices which are not always prompt in rendering them. Three hundred and forty inventory and inspection reports were received and acted upon during the year and corresponding credits were issued for the property appearing therein when it had been disposed of by destruction or sale.

The increase of unexpendable property charged during the year amounts to \$196,874.91, or about 20 per cent.

I would respectfully suggest that all property clerks be bonded in an amount sufficient to protect the Government from probable loss in case of shortage, said bond to remain in force until an official clearance is obtained from this office.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is submitted with this report for the first time a general balance sheet, comparative statements of revenues and expenses, surplus account, schedules of real estate, public buildings, etc., in addition to a schedule of cash receipts and disburse-

ments during the year, modeled along somewhat similar lines to those appearing in the reports of former years. The report as submitted shows for the first time the property owned by The People of Porto Rico, although it is not by any means complete. In the case of real estate, for example, the properties listed were furnished by the department of the interior from records in that office of the property surveyed, and of which they had definite and authentic records. There is considerable acreage scattered throughout the island in the rural districts which belongs to The People of Porto Rico, having been received from the Spanish Government or acquired through tax sales, which has never been surveyed. This property is being platted from time to time and efforts are being made to lease the desirable land to responsible tenants. As such properties are surveyed in the future, valuations will be fixed and added to the value of the real estate holdings appearing in the balance sheet of future reports. The valuations placed upon the real estate were fixed by the assessors connected with the office of the treasurer. The latter also, in cooperation with the department of the interior, fixed the valuations appearing on the schedule of public buildings. It is thought that the valuations in both schedules are conservative.

The auditor begs leave to again recommend that the primary auditing of accounts pertaining to any department be awarded to the auditor's office. Several important accounts originating in other offices are first gone over by the respective departments, and results only are submitted to the auditor without, in any case, original vouchers accompanying the several reports. This necessarily limits the auditor to the acceptance of statements prepared in these departments without proper opportunity to revise the same before the transactions are made final. It is respectfully insisted that all matters of audit should be transferred to this office in order that there may be absolute uniformity in passing upon the accounts of the various financial officers of the Government of Porto Rico. It is unwise in accounting and auditing that the auditor should in any case be compelled to receive results without being permitted to revise the items which go to make up the sum total of credits which may be claimed by any department.

It has been, and shall continue to be, the chief purpose of the auditor, his assistant, and the entire office force to improve the service by continually seeking for and adopting the simplest, shortest, and best methods of securing beneficial results. It is not intended that the work of this office shall be hindered by adherence to methods proven by experience to be inefficient in operation, but by careful study to discover and adopt those which are best adapted to conditions here prevailing and which will secure the best results for The People of Porto Rico and for every department of the insular Government.

OFFICE FORCE.

No notable changes in the personnel of this office have taken place during the year.

It is with great pleasure that I testify to the able and efficient support extended to me by the assistant auditor, the chiefs of divisions, and by all the employees of this office, to all of whom my sincere gratitude is hereby tendered.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BONNER,
Auditor of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1913.

Current assets:			
Cash in banks (see Exhibit 21).....	\$2,473,697.74		
Remittances in transit (see Exhibit 21).....	227,570.39		
Accounts receivable.....	69,480.18		
Material and supplies.....	244,278.56		
Delinquent taxes:			
1901-2.....	\$344.72		
1902-3.....	87.02		
1903-4.....	330.64		
1904-5.....	298.46		
1905-6.....	447.69		
1906-7.....	61.29		
1907-8.....	58.08		
1908-9.....	58.02		
1909-10.....	65.16		
1910-11.....	338.54		
1911-12.....	3,584.27		
1912-13.....	50,017.24		
		55,691.13	\$3,070,718.00
Deferred assets:			
Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit 7).....		686,817.68	
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit 8).....		65,101.98	
School-building construction (see Exhibit 9).....		40,818.03	
Miscellaneous.....		557.00	
			793,294.69
Invested assets:			
Road and bridge construction (see Exhibit 10).....		7,220,707.42	
Real estate (see Exhibit 11).....		5,570,409.38	
Public buildings (see Exhibit 12).....		1,383,037.39	
Telegraph and telephone lines.....		19,287.78	
Irrigation works.....		3,098,394.84	
Harbor improvements.....		10,711.63	
Furniture and equipment.....		1,188,923.06	
			18,786,208.20
Trust fund reserve accounts:			
Road-improvement fund.....		1,399.90	
Irrigation fund.....		635,410.97	
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		89,288.37	
San Juan Harbor fund.....		2,743.00	
			798,851.24
University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit 15).....			408,932.50
			23,788,004.63
Current liabilities:			
Audited vouchers.....		\$398,395.17	
Audited pay rolls.....		264,586.74	
Unclaimed wages.....		1,522.93	
Franchise deposits.....		816.05	
Miscellaneous.....		.44	
			\$665,321.33
Deferred liabilities:			
Expense accrued not paid.....		23,067.57	
Municipalities, tax account.....		27,308.26	
School boards, tax account.....		14,603.08	
Special deposits.....		3,116.43	
			68,095.34
Contingent liabilities:			
Cash bond deposits.....		1,250.00	
Taxes paid under protest.....		68,509.05	
			69,759.05
Trust fund liabilities (see Exhibit 13):			
Redemption fund—road improvement bonds.....		414,207.29	
Road-improvement fund.....		1,399.90	
Municipal bond redemption fund.....		10,800.00	
Irrigation fund.....		635,410.97	
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		89,288.37	
San Juan Harbor fund.....		38,366.21	
University fund.....		29,808.86	
University agricultural fund.....		35,182.84	
Permanent university fund.....		9,582.19	
School-building fund.....		94,505.80	
School-extension fund.....		2,160.40	
Insular fair board fund.....		1,279.57	
Sanitary fund.....		7,071.29	
Insular police relief fund.....		1,465.89	
Sale of articles—Girls' Charity School.....		1,422.96	
Sale of articles—Boys' Charity School.....		2,210.37	
Sale of articles—Penitentiary.....		4,125.14	
United States customs—Unallotted fund.....		6,614.19	
Outstanding liabilities.....		7,470.00	
Miscellaneous.....		859.65	
			1,393,240.89
Bonded debt (see Exhibit 14).....			5,225,000.00
Premiums on bonds.....			60,543.85
Trustees, University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit 15).....			408,932.50
Excess of assets over liabilities (see Exhibit 2).....			15,897,101.67
			23,788,004.63

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Account of The People of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1913.

Deficit for the year (Exhibit No. 3.).	\$1,334.55	Surplus as of July 1, 1912.....	\$15,193,317.25
Island "Desecheo," reserved by Federal proclamation.....	1,000.00	Real estate acquired.....	2,020.00
Real estate ceded to the municipality of San Juan.....	32,468.05	Sales of insular Government property.....	10,573.38
Real estate sold to the "Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico;" difference between book value and sale price.....	8,189.38	Net surplus of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	3,213.73
Expenses of preliminary surveys of abandoned projects written off.....	2,291.42	Sundry adjustments.....	4,409.47
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	15,897,101.67	Trust fund reserve accounts.....	728,851.24
	15,942,385.07		15,942,385.07

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Income account for the year ending June 30, 1913.

Insular revenues (Exhibit No. 4).....	\$4,344,226.70
Insular expenses (Exhibit No. 6).....	4,246,217.91
Net revenues.....	98,008.79
Less:	
Interest on \$425,000, of 4 per cent road improvement bonds, second issue—	
Six months ended December 31, 1912.....	\$8,500.00
Six months ended June 30, 1913.....	8,500.00
	17,000.00
Balance.....	81,008.79
Additions:	
Insular revenues of previous years—	
Property taxes, insular.....	3,419.30
Property taxes, sanitation proportion.....	3,937.91
Municipal license fees, sanitation proportion.....	4,712.26
Rent of property.....	1,552.77
Canons on mines.....	600.00
Royalties on franchises.....	1,127.00
Miscellaneous.....	368.00
	15,717.24
Total.....	96,726.03
Deductions:	
Expenses of previous years—Charged out in the current year.....	98,060.58
Deficit for the year.....	1,334.55

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Comparative statement of insular revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1912.

	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
Customs.....	\$1,028,291.95	\$1,180,592.90		\$152,300.95
Excise taxes.....	2,456,771.43	2,506,887.89		50,116.46
Property taxes insular proportion.....	178,420.03	162,885.37	\$15,834.66	
Property taxes sanitation.....	190,374.10	189,639.88	734.22	
Municipal license fees—sanitation proportion ¹	72,961.24		72,961.24	
Registration of documents.....	71,808.70	70,660.60	1,148.10	
Inheritance taxes.....	24,775.89	36,440.06		11,664.17
Insurance premiums taxes.....	22,940.99	16,627.50	6,313.49	
Royalties on franchises.....	14,572.48	13,044.31	1,528.17	
Court fines and fees ²	98,895.03	133,760.21		34,865.18
Harbor and dock fees ³	17,176.47	42,608.74		25,432.27
Miscellaneous fees.....	5,667.45	1,784.00	3,883.45	
Rent of property.....	10,780.43	9,502.68	1,277.75	
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	65,575.47	71,848.62		6,273.15
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	12,893.28	11,281.36	1,611.92	
Interest on bank deposits.....	70,993.64	64,440.68	6,552.96	
Other interest.....	51.61		51.61	
Miscellaneous.....	1,276.51	5,024.27		3,747.76
Total.....	4,344,226.70	4,516,729.07		172,502.37

¹ No revenue accrued from this source during the previous year.² In addition to the amounts as stated \$25,775.60 and \$6,816.40 for the respective years were allotted to the university fund in accordance with statutory requirements.³ Does not include San Juan Harbor fees for current year of \$27,657.93 nor for four months of previous year amounting to \$11,507.34 same being transferred to San Juan Harbor trust fund as required by law.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Statement of insular revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, by months.

	1912							1913							Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.			
Customs.....	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$58,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,291.95	\$1,028,291.95		
Excise taxes.....	236,342.31	169,364.48	174,011.87	283,963.93	181,671.02	216,935.99	261,515.95	256,505.14	300,950.26	172,124.10	114,140.51	119,255.87	2,456,771.43		
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	2,408.29	51,967.18	22,841.58	6,972.90	6,610.04	4,018.00	8,159.07	41,621.47	18,971.56	6,675.50	4,785.70	3,388.74	178,420.03		
Property taxes, sanitation proportion.....	2,606.82	55,490.06	24,576.97	7,499.61	4,941.72	4,316.05	8,738.09	44,360.70	20,417.93	7,202.02	5,176.35	5,047.78	190,374.10		
Municipal license fees, sanitation proportion.....		3,436.20	874.94	401.12	23,395.43	417.19	15,493.87		2.40	16,763.38	3,451.24	8,725.47	72,961.24		
Registration of documents.....	6,767.60	7,537.60	5,767.35	5,731.75	4,988.15	4,783.35	5,552.15	5,244.05	5,152.50	7,088.80	6,451.80	6,743.60	71,808.70		
Inheritance taxes.....	2,852.18	1,261.18	1,510.92	634.62	421.25	1,500.65	119.96	1,238.86	205.83	2,595.10	2,472.03	9,963.31	24,775.89		
Insurance premium taxes.....		12,043.87	1,051.45	301.19			153.88	9,254.34		17.23	119.01		22,940.99		
Royalties on franchises.....	1,063.63	350.00	50.00	402.47	57.50	1,433.02	5,620.96	2,591.36	1,125.00	1,738.56	200.00		14,572.48		
Court fines and fees.....	7,054.08	7,594.50	9,300.92	6,695.37	6,474.19	9,073.20	7,556.48	8,219.11	10,123.30	8,992.84	8,737.84	9,073.20	98,895.03		
Harbor and dock fees.....	1,997.70	1,204.96	823.51	1,054.22	1,198.60	1,378.31	2,174.25	1,286.41	1,436.84	1,491.55	1,458.09	1,361.94	17,176.47		
Miscellaneous fees.....	3,525.00	25.00	25.00			200.00	36.00	356.00	351.00	125.00	94.25	930.20	5,667.45		
Rent of property.....	1,599.05	677.93	475.84	1,476.76	720.04	546.88	1,141.24	718.44	575.84	1,009.08	753.31	1,086.02	10,780.43		
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	5,874.60	5,031.41	5,260.54	5,913.27	6,007.91	5,160.35	5,313.51	5,387.23	5,802.03	5,157.22	5,400.63	5,266.77	65,575.47		
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	1.55	812.61	1,547.90	767.20	941.11	911.78	593.50	1,410.64	1,832.38	2,349.83	757.01	967.77	12,893.28		
Interest on bank deposits.....	12,162.72	4,250.34	6,417.43	6,631.76	5,847.70	6,561.20	5,227.65	4,742.49	5,802.26	3,990.07	4,747.61	4,612.41	70,993.64		
Other interest.....	2.22				27.98	140.74	11.45	37.53	353.26	31.55			51.61		
Miscellaneous.....	105.95	312.40	105.80								149.85		1,276.51		
Total.....	354,303.70	391,359.72	312,642.02	403,436.17	343,303.52	357,376.71	452,408.01	462,973.77	473,460.39	317,352.43	228,895.23	246,715.03	4,344,226.70		

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Comparative statement of insular expenses for the years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1912.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
LEGISLATIVE.				
Executive council:				
Salaries.....	\$32,174.40	\$30,850.59	\$1,323.81	.....
Contingent expenses, printing and publication of laws.....	3,000.00	2,491.99	508.01	.....
Election expenses.....	42,634.33	8,109.30	34,525.03	.....
Franchise investigations.....	3,712.61	517.98	3,194.63	.....
Other expenses.....	2,670.73	2,467.40	203.33	.....
Total.....	84,192.07	44,437.26	39,754.81	.....
House of delegates:				
Salaries.....	23,508.65	22,260.79	1,247.86	.....
Contingent expenses—				
Legislative printing.....	1,972.85	1,150.04	822.81	.....
Mileage of members.....	397.70	284.60	113.10	.....
Other expenses.....	1,364.88	1,679.91	.....	\$315.03
Total.....	27,244.08	25,375.34	1,868.74	.....
Total, legislative.....	111,436.15	69,812.60	41,623.55	.....
EXECUTIVE.				
Office of the governor:				
Salaries.....	12,621.94	12,628.75	.....	6.81
Miscellaneous expenditures, subject to the approval of the governor.....	18,744.19	22,288.71	.....	3,544.52
Special service fund.....	5,600.00	2,500.00	3,100.00	.....
Other expenses.....	1,915.95	1,609.57	306.38	.....
Total.....	38,882.08	39,027.03	.....	144.95
Office of the secretary:				
Salaries.....	30,580.03	25,767.51	4,812.52	.....
Publication of an official gazette.....	6,482.59	5,756.61	725.98	.....
Publication of Porto Rico Register.....	2,891.28	1,762.17	1,129.11	.....
Other expenses.....	4,316.62	3,983.93	332.69	.....
Total.....	44,270.52	37,270.22	7,000.30	.....
Office of the attorney general:				
Salaries.....	38,210.81	34,536.08	3,674.73	.....
Special litigation fund.....	401.74	.....	401.74	.....
Publication of supreme court decisions.....	23,996.75	34,414.08	.....	10,417.33
Publication of opinions of attorney general.....	1,048.24	697.01	351.23	.....
Other expenses.....	4,803.22	7,379.55	.....	2,576.33
Total.....	68,460.76	77,026.72	.....	8,565.96
Office of the treasurer:				
Salaries.....	203,942.73	196,123.68	7,819.05	.....
Traveling expenses.....	26,194.38	28,101.37	.....	1,906.99
Rent of collectors' offices.....	580.00	590.00	.....	10.00
Postage and express.....	3,664.25	3,142.18	522.07	.....
Other expenses.....	12,359.68	17,456.45	.....	5,096.77
Total.....	246,741.04	245,413.68	1,327.36	.....
Office of the auditor:				
Salaries.....	64,290.55	46,521.47	17,769.08	.....
Traveling expenses.....	1,331.57	663.67	667.90	.....
Other expenses.....	3,699.96	5,703.69	.....	2,003.73
Total.....	69,322.08	52,888.83	16,433.25	.....
Civil service commission:				
Salaries.....	10,039.74	9,192.59	847.15	.....
Other expenses.....	1,700.09	1,070.93	629.16	.....
Total.....	11,739.83	10,263.52	1,476.31	.....

*Comparative statement of insular expenses for the years ending June 30, 1913, and
June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of education:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	\$36,997.50	\$34,598.62	\$2,398.88	
Other expenses.....	9,024.89	9,870.81		\$845.92
Public schools—				
Salaries, common schools.....	800,457.19	778,070.15	22,387.04	
Other expenses.....	8,283.82	10,351.79		2,067.97
Salaries, high schools.....	26,985.73	26,903.78	81.95	
Other expenses.....	5,142.06	4,608.63	533.43	
Summer institutes.....	976.16	998.34		22.18
Miscellaneous—				
Education of young men from Porto Rico in United States.....	8,500.00	8,499.92	.08	
Technical education of Porto Rican students in United States.....	5,000.00	4,828.33	171.67	
Education of young Porto Rican women in United States.....	2,291.66	1,638.33	653.33	
Scholarships.....	8,459.40	8,797.19		337.79
University of Porto Rico.....	78,918.35	89,982.91		11,064.56
Total.....	991,036.76	979,148.80	11,887.96	
Insular police:				
Salaries.....	418,833.04	367,420.96	51,412.08	
Rent of quarters.....	14,287.62	12,154.62	2,133.00	
Water and lighting.....	4,030.39	4,447.43		417.04
Care of animals.....	16,103.59	14,319.16	1,784.43	
Traveling expenses.....	15,670.09	13,215.99	2,454.10	
Other expenses.....	12,456.00	16,037.14		3,581.14
Total.....	481,380.73	427,595.30	53,785.43	
Department of the interior:				
Salaries.....	78,728.33	79,675.24		946.91
Traveling expenses.....	8,739.69	12,916.09		4,176.40
Postage.....	1,554.06	1,656.27		102.21
Other expenses.....	8,024.06	11,167.87		3,143.81
Maintenance and repairs of public roads.....	360,678.33	309,044.83	51,633.50	
Maintenance and repairs of public buildings—				
Care of buildings.....	33,817.50	26,869.93	6,947.57	
Water and lighting.....	3,067.55	3,435.13		367.58
Maintenance and repairs of docks, bulkheads, and water fronts.....	5,848.14	5,118.84	729.30	
Expenses executive mansion.....	10,692.40	13,817.84	2,874.56	
Bayamon River ferry.....	135.70	41.43	94.27	
Total.....	517,285.76	463,743.47	53,542.29	
Bureau of insular telegraph:				
Salaries.....	56,561.26	54,825.41	1,735.85	
Rent of offices.....	1,943.44	1,977.00		33.56
Lighting.....	712.29	539.08	173.21	
Traveling expenses.....	912.49	1,187.28		274.79
Cartage.....	1,069.18	1,533.98		464.80
Maintenance and repairs.....	8,346.23	14,037.56		5,691.33
Reconstruction.....	3,383.38	2,738.59	644.79	
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	1,757.60	1,932.58		174.98
Other expenses.....	2,961.56	2,158.22	803.34	
Total.....	77,647.43	80,929.70		3,282.27
Labor, charities, and correction:				
Office of the director—				
Salaries.....	32,916.01	24,467.19	8,448.82	
Traveling expenses.....	2,425.21	243.38	2,181.83	
Transportation of prisoners.....	405.15	410.04		4.89
Lighting.....	158.45	128.31	30.14	
Printing and postage.....	2,578.13	956.04	1,622.09	
Bureau of labor.....	2,487.03		2,487.03	
Other expenses.....	3,060.88	2,598.21	462.67	
Total.....	44,030.86	28,803.17	15,227.69	

*Comparative statement of insular expenses for the years ending June 30, 1913, and
June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30 -		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Labor, charities, and correction—Continued.				
Charitable institutions—				
Blind asylum—				
Salaries.....	\$7,523.00	\$7,526.75	.....	\$3.75
Subsistence.....	6,005.65	6,193.98	.....	188.33
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3,083.89	2,777.79	\$306.10	.....
Water.....	427.60	400.10	27.50	.....
Total.....	17,040.14	16,898.62	141.52	.....
Insane asylum—				
Salaries.....	17,957.40	17,680.81	276.59	.....
Subsistence.....	25,434.02	28,194.00	.....	2,760.58
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,356.14	8,348.07	.....	991.93
Water.....	1,469.96	1,871.16	.....	401.20
Lighting.....	774.42	710.99	63.43	.....
Transportation of patients.....	449.35	362.99	86.36	.....
Total.....	53,441.29	57,168.62	.....	3,727.33
Girls' charity school—				
Salaries.....	10,554.00	9,585.01	968.99	.....
Subsistence.....	12,015.69	9,685.89	2,329.80	.....
Clothing, books, etc.....	5,609.50	5,095.31	514.19	.....
Water.....	605.04	664.16	.....	59.12
Lighting.....	538.50	465.94	72.56	.....
Total.....	29,322.73	25,496.31	3,826.42	.....
Boys' charity school—				
Salaries.....	17,750.33	15,678.00	2,072.33	.....
Subsistence.....	15,755.00	14,649.21	1,105.79	.....
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	11,312.37	9,897.06	1,415.31	.....
Industrial-teaching supplies.....	856.35	499.88	356.47	.....
Water.....	1,526.28	1,147.16	379.12	.....
Lighting.....	925.77	724.92	200.85	.....
Total.....	48,126.10	42,596.23	5,529.87	.....
Visiting physician for charity schools.....	216.66	500.00	.....	283.34
Total, charitable institutions.....	148,146.92	142,659.78	5,487.14	.....
Penal institutions—				
Reform school—				
Salaries.....	10,592.51	10,155.40	437.11	.....
Subsistence.....	5,454.09	5,283.37	170.72	.....
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3,392.58	1,827.55	1,565.03	.....
Transportation.....	1,486.79	1,558.10	.....	71.31
Total.....	20,925.97	18,824.42	2,101.55	.....
Penitentiary—				
Salaries.....	19,640.93	17,975.99	1,664.94	.....
Subsistence.....	22,302.62	17,273.29	5,029.33	.....
Clothing.....	6,757.62	7,565.72	.....	808.10
Saving fund.....	3,385.36	1,917.14	1,468.22	.....
Purchase of raw material.....	807.98	1,550.61	.....	742.63
Water.....	1,208.96	1,894.75	.....	685.79
Lighting.....	1,855.31	1,672.06	183.25	.....
Other expenses.....	5,593.54	6,136.74	.....	543.20
Total.....	61,552.32	55,986.30	5,566.02	.....
San Juan jail—				
Salaries.....	9,117.47	8,109.22	1,008.25	.....
Subsistence.....	10,785.40	8,217.11	2,568.29	.....
Lighting.....	414.53	380.92	33.61	.....
Other expenses.....	2,196.34	1,211.33	985.01	.....
Total.....	22,513.74	17,918.58	4,595.16	.....
Ponce jail—				
Salaries.....	7,366.40	6,510.33	856.07	.....
Subsistence.....	6,964.13	6,068.96	895.17	.....
Lighting.....	461.70	346.89	114.81	.....
Water.....	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Other expenses.....	879.09	795.86	83.23	.....
Total.....	15,911.32	13,962.04	1,949.28	.....

*Comparative statement of insular expenses for the years ending June 30, 1913, and
June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Labor, charities, and correction—Continued.				
Penal institutions—Continued.				
Mayaguez jail—				
Salaries.....	\$7,136.19	\$6,261.33	\$874.86	.....
Subsistence.....	4,860.74	4,877.81	.....	\$17.07
Lighting.....	308.64	329.39	.....	20.75
Water.....	150.00	150.00	.....	.....
Other expenses.....	813.79	790.07	23.72	.....
Total.....	13,269.36	12,408.60	860.76	.....
Humacao jail—				
Salaries.....	6,114.67	5,243.00	871.67	.....
Subsistence.....	4,199.77	3,051.72	1,148.05	.....
Rent for jail.....	720.00	720.00	.....	.....
Lighting.....	218.42	215.08	3.34	.....
Other expenses.....	709.59	694.96	14.63	.....
Total.....	11,962.45	9,924.76	2,037.69	.....
Arecibo jail—				
Salaries.....	6,099.80	5,293.00	806.80	.....
Subsistence.....	3,568.00	2,788.11	779.89	.....
Lighting.....	191.41	174.20	17.21	.....
Water.....	412.62	145.83	266.79	.....
Other expenses.....	935.91	522.61	413.30	.....
Total.....	11,207.74	8,923.75	2,283.99	.....
Guayama jail—				
Salaries.....	5,217.21	4,616.00	601.21	.....
Subsistence.....	6,505.55	5,281.73	1,223.82	.....
Water.....	131.75	.....	131.75	.....
Other expenses.....	844.19	590.86	253.33	.....
Total.....	12,698.70	10,488.59	2,210.11	.....
Aguadilla jail—				
Salaries.....	3,825.53	3,263.33	562.20	.....
Subsistence.....	2,719.02	1,718.80	1,000.22	.....
Rent of jail.....	720.00	720.00	.....	.....
Other expenses.....	498.09	595.94	.....	97.85
Total.....	7,762.64	6,298.07	1,464.57	.....
Vieques jail—				
Salaries.....	4,588.06	3,958.00	630.06	.....
Subsistence.....	1,501.91	1,550.85	.....	48.94
Other expenses.....	749.43	632.36	117.07	.....
Total.....	6,839.40	6,141.21	698.19	.....
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails..	12,109.78	16,019.96	.....	3,910.18
Expenses of executions.....	310.00	.....	310.00	.....
Total, penal institutions.....	197,063.42	176,896.28	20,167.14	.....
Total, labor, charities, and correction.....	389,241.20	348,359.23	40,881.97	.....
Sanitation service—				
Administration expenses.....	77,454.92	.....	.....	.....
Field expenses.....	312,215.22	.....	.....	.....
Control and suppression of epidemics.....	177,893.65	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	24,919.87	.....	.....	.....
Total sanitation service.....	592,483.66	641,891.84	.....	49,408.18
Total executive.....	3,528,491.85	3,403,558.34	124,933.51	.....
JUDICIAL.				
United States district court:				
Salaries.....	32,473.00	31,914.45	558.55	.....
Water and lighting.....	233.06	182.00	51.06	.....
Traveling expenses.....	1,624.88	2,318.32	.....	693.44
Fees and mileage of witnesses.....	977.93	1,456.23	.....	478.30
Fees and mileage of jurors.....	5,442.72	6,690.95	.....	1,248.23
Fees United States commissioner.....	210.85	379.60	.....	168.75
Other expenses.....	3,219.22	2,704.48	514.74	.....
Total.....	44,181.66	45,646.03	.....	1,464.37

*Comparative statement of insular expenses for the years ending June 30, 1913, and
June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
JUDICIAL—continued.				
United States district court—Continued.				
Insular courts—				
Supreme court—				
Salaries.....	\$47,936.11	\$45,538.89	\$2,397.22	
Water and lighting.....	24.38	33.35		\$8.97
Fees of witnesses.....	107.20	1.04	106.16	
Other expenses.....	2,690.24	3,560.08		869.84
Total.....	50,757.93	49,133.36	1,624.57	
District courts—				
Salaries.....	131,000.35	129,300.56	1,699.79	
Water and lighting.....	348.41	368.93		20.52
Rent of courthouses.....	2,160.00	2,160.00		
Traveling expenses.....	3,227.31	3,146.64	80.67	
Care of horses.....	3,580.99	3,537.65	43.34	
Autopsies.....	910.00	889.00	21.00	
Fees of witnesses.....	19,217.99	20,443.56		1,225.57
Fees of jurors.....	25,442.52	24,610.15	832.38	
Fees of witnesses and jurors in cases of lunacy.....	1,183.00	1,827.25		644.25
Other expenses.....	7,271.23	7,580.92		309.69
Total.....	194,341.81	193,864.66	477.15	
Municipal courts—				
Salaries.....	102,873.51	92,507.98	10,365.53	
Rent of courthouses.....	6,083.44	5,629.30	1,054.14	
Traveling expenses.....	5,351.78	5,022.65	329.13	
Care of horses.....	4,007.67	3,687.00	320.67	
Fees of witnesses.....	1,654.46	2,219.07		564.61
Other expenses.....	7,078.03	6,674.78	403.25	
Total.....	127,648.89	115,740.78	11,908.11	
Total insular courts.....	372,748.63	358,738.80	14,009.83	
Registrars of property—				
Salaries.....	49,924.00	46,105.99	3,818.01	
Rent of offices.....	3,058.67	2,940.00	118.67	
Other expenses.....	2,323.71	2,542.81		219.10
Total.....	55,306.38	51,588.80	3,717.58	
Total judicial.....	472,236.67	455,973.63	16,263.04	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Study and development of agriculture in Porto Rico.....	42,023.82	34,155.99	7,867.83	
Insular fair.....	36,879.09	23,785.98	13,093.11	
Government, island of Culebra.....	3,019.27	1,299.02	1,720.25	
Board of medical examiners.....	1,164.09	1,361.31		197.22
Board of pharmacy.....	1,507.26	890.10	617.16	
Board of dental examiners.....	133.28	139.46		6.18
Training School for Nurses.....		2,140.64		2,140.64
Tuberculosis sanitariums.....	13,902.48	7,997.16	5,905.32	
Insular library.....	5,169.85	2,991.32	2,178.53	
Collection of Porto Rican historical data.....	400.00	1,200.00		800.00
Porto Rican Benevolent Society, salary of English teacher.....	675.00	675.00		
Public school cadets' encampment.....	867.04	300.00	567.04	
Commission to secure Federal appropriation for dredging San Juan Harbor.....	2,749.28	3,136.76		387.48
Representation at medical convention at Chicago.....		400.00		400.00
Representation at Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.....	1,134.75		1,134.75	
Centennial celebration at Cadiz.....	4,242.44		4,242.44	
Committee to Washington in defense of Porto Rican products.....	12,055.16		12,055.16	
Board of commissioners for promotion of uniformity of legislation in States and Territories.....	673.37		673.37	
Sundry pensions and reliefs.....	5,287.25	11,396.47		6,109.22
Repatriation of Porto Ricans in Mexico.....	2,169.81	2,554.37		384.56
Total.....	134,053.24	94,423.58	39,629.66	
Grand total.....	4,246,217.91	4,023,768.15	222,449.76	

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Loans to municipalities as of June 30, 1913.

Municipalities.	Balance July 1, 1912.	Loans made during year.	Amount re- paid during year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1913.	Interest accrued during the year.
Adjuntas.....	\$4,000.00	.....	\$1,333.33	\$2,666.67	\$100.85
Aguadilla.....	3,865.43	.....	773.11	3,092.32	109.20
Aguas Buenas.....	2,000.00	\$500.00	500.00	2,000.00	59.62
Aibonito.....	5,800.00	.....	1,300.00	4,500.00	155.28
Arecibo.....	5,983.92	.....	1,000.00	4,983.92	165.12
Bayamon.....	8,084.38	4,915.62	3,000.00	10,000.00	271.95
Cabo Rojo.....	6,953.59	.....	1,422.23	5,531.36	188.17
Caguas.....	30,000.00	.....	6,000.00	24,000.00	818.22
Camuy.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	15.76
Cayey.....	24,861.30	28,853.67	26,011.30	27,703.67	737.85
Ciales.....	.....	14,000.00	.....	14,000.00	96.67
Cidra.....	687.50	.....	687.50	.....	8.38
Coamo.....	12,500.00	13,197.93	14,000.00	11,697.93	346.46
Dorado.....	3,600.00	4,600.00	4,174.45	4,025.55	103.79
Fajardo.....	.....	65,000.00	343.71	64,656.29	714.06
Guayama.....	8,000.00	.....	2,000.00	6,000.00	211.18
Humacao.....	.....	44,000.00	.....	44,000.00	599.08
Jayuya.....	.....	5,000.00	500.00	4,500.00	93.75
Juana Diaz.....	2,600.86	.....	1,000.00	1,600.86	64.61
Juncos.....	.....	13,730.40	7,628.00	6,102.40	169.29
Lajas.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	15.21
Las Marias.....	3,628.91	.....	965.11	2,663.80	94.37
Lolza.....	9,600.00	.....	1,600.00	8,000.00	265.32
Mayaguez.....	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00	.....	124.38
Morovis.....	1,000.00	.....	500.00	500.00	22.61
Naranjito.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	11.50
Patillas.....	866.68	.....	866.68	.....	13.59
Peñuelas.....	.....	13,500.00	.....	13,500.00	280.08
Ponce.....	51,200.00	139,000.00	.....	190,200.00	600.00
Sabana Grande.....	.....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	18.07
Salinas.....	1,783.34	.....	1,783.34	.....	29.94
San German.....	7,594.77	.....	2,794.77	4,800.00	186.87
San Juan.....	28,857.14	70,000.00	14,428.57	84,428.57	1,496.77
San Lorenzo.....	1,199.00	.....	1,199.00	.....	18.94
San Sebastian.....	1,551.91	.....	51.91	1,500.00	45.79
Santa Isabel.....	5,000.00	.....	1,250.00	3,750.00	133.54
Toa Alta.....	600.00	.....	100.00	500.00	16.53
Toa Baja.....	600.00	3,250.00	650.00	3,200.00	21.75
Utua.....	20,491.85	.....	3,000.00	17,491.85	571.76
Vega Alta.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	14.00
Vega Baja.....	1,630.36	.....	1,235.18	395.18	31.77
Vieques.....	.....	16,760.63	233.32	16,527.31	152.48
Yabucoa.....	7,600.00	200.00	2,000.00	5,800.00	204.05
Yauco.....	12,000.00	72,000.00	.....	84,000.00	1,139.00
Total.....	285,140.94	517,508.25	115,831.51	686,817.68	10,537.61

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Loans to school boards as of June 30, 1913.

School boards.	Balance July 1, 1912.	Loans made during year.	Amount re- paid during year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1913.	Interest accrued during year.
Añasco.....	\$397.70	.....	\$200.00	\$197.70	\$9.04
Arecibo.....	21,000.00	.....	3,000.00	18,000.00	586.89
Arroyo.....	1,222.23	.....	611.11	611.12	28.44
Caguas.....	4,800.00	.....	800.00	4,000.00	132.50
Coamo.....	2,400.00	.....	600.00	1,800.00	63.39
Fajardo.....	6,000.00	.....	1,200.00	4,800.00	181.30
Guayama.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	15.55
Lajas.....	1,897.08	.....	666.66	1,230.42	47.07
Manati.....	4,200.00	.....	600.00	3,600.00	117.39
Naranjito.....	1,733.29	.....	133.29	1,600.00	50.04
Patillas.....	400.00	.....	100.00	300.00	10.56
Peñuelas.....	850.00	.....	350.00	500.00	20.50
Rio Piedras.....	875.00	\$5,000.00	2,104.16	3,770.84	137.48
Sabana Grande.....	320.00	.....	106.66	213.34	8.01
Salinas.....	2,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	46.81
San German.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	6.08
San Juan.....	32,071.42	.....	11,042.86	21,028.56	803.21
Toa Baja.....	600.00	.....	150.00	450.00	15.86
Yauco.....	3,000.00	.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	75.55
Total.....	85,166.72	5,000.00	25,064.74	65,101.98	2,355.67

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Loans from school building fund, amounts due from school boards for construction of school buildings under acts of the Legislative Assembly, approved Mar. 14, 1907, and Mar. 9, 1908.

School boards.	Due Govern- ment July 1, 1912.	Total cost of improve- ments during year.	Proportion assumed by insular Govern- ment and charged to con- struction of school buildings.	Remainder chargeable to school boards.	Repaid on loans dur- ing year.	Balance due the Govern- ment June 30, 1913.	Interest accrued during the year.
Moca.....	\$1,260.00				\$210.00	\$1,050.00	\$48.27
Carolina.....	3,600.00				600.00	3,000.00	99.31
Vega Baja.....	4,200.00				700.00	3,500.00	116.01
Caguas.....	7,200.00				1,200.00	6,000.00	198.80
Añasco.....	3,150.00				450.00	2,700.00	88.19
Cidra.....	1,575.00				225.00	1,350.00	43.94
Guayanilla.....	2,097.97				300.00	1,797.97	58.60
Moca.....	490.00				70.00	420.00	
Corozal.....	3,035.40	\$329.22	\$164.62	\$164.60	400.00	2,800.00	88.53
Maunabo.....	2,205.00				315.00	1,890.00	62.06
Ciales.....	2,877.42	2,117.07	1,058.53	1,058.54	450.00	3,485.96	81.97
Vega Alta.....	4,014.03				450.00	3,564.03	116.28
Aguada.....	2,470.99	998.01	499.01	499.00	330.00	2,639.99	81.08
Arroyo.....		1,860.00	930.00	930.00	225.00	705.00	10.75
Trujillo Alto.....	973.66	2,318.27	1,159.14	1,159.13	208.83	1,923.96	53.16
Comerio.....		1,495.97	747.99	747.98		747.98	1.59
San Lorenzo.....		6,444.10	3,222.05	3,222.05		3,222.05	12.61
Aibonito.....		42.20	21.11	21.09		21.09	.15
Total.....	39,149.47	15,604.84	7,802.45	7,802.39	6,133.83	40,818.03	1,161.30

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Statement showing cost of construction of roads and bridges to June 30, 1913.

	Valuation as of June 30, 1913.		Valuation as of June 30, 1913.
Cost of roads and bridges to July 1, 1912.....	\$7,061,032.58	Construction of Ciales-Juana Diaz road.....	\$263.40
Construction of various sections of roads defrayed from—		Bridge and road construction between reform school and Mayaguez Playa.....	212.20
Proceeds of sale of bonds for road construction, trust fund.....	18,243.93	Completion of bridge over Rio Hondo between kilometers 3 and 4.....	300.00
Insular road and bridge construction.....	60,147.91	Completion of road between Mayaguez and Maricao, via Las Vegas.....	651.04
Construction of certain bridges and culverts on Road No. 3.....	46,586.68	Completion of Road No. 2 between San Juan and Arecibo.....	138.93
Completion of Vega Baja-Morovis road.....	13,855.53	Bridge over Sebana River at Luquillo.....	2,725.86
Completion of road between Aguada and Añasco.....	2,127.65	Construction of Road No. 16 from Yauco to Road No. 14.....	813.69
Construction of Arecibo-Lares road.....	2,349.74	Construction of San Sebastian-Las Marias road.....	32.00
Construction of Martin Peña-Bayamon road.....	8,384.48	Completion of San German-Lajas road.....	112.50
Construction of bridges over Inabon, Cerrillos, and Portuguese Rivers.....	345.83	Construction of Camuy-San Sebastian road.....	89.47
Construction of Guaynabo-Pueblo Viejo road.....	866.58		
Study of road, Barros to Coamo.....	755.86		
Completion of Arecibo-Hatillo road.....	659.14		
Construction of road from Road No. 2 to Florida Adentro.....	12.42	Total to June 30, 1913.....	7,220,707.42

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Statement showing location by municipalities and valuation of real estate owned as of June 30, 1913.

Municipalities.	Valuations as of July 1, 1912.	Additions during year.	Reductions during year.	Valuations as of June 30, 1913.
Adjuntas.....	\$3,120.00			\$3,120.00
Aguadilla.....	520.00			520.00
Aguas Buenas.....	1,871.00			1,871.00
Aibonito.....	2,405.00			2,405.00
Añasco.....	262.00			262.00
Arecibo.....	108,880.00			108,880.00
Arroyo.....	200.00			200.00
Barceloneta.....	26,100.00			26,100.00
Barranquitas.....	760.00			760.00
Barros.....	7,281.00			7,281.00
Bayamon.....	175.00			175.00
Cabo Rojo.....	3,325.00			3,325.00
Caguas.....	1,060.00			1,060.00
Camuy.....	20.00			20.00
Carolina.....	1,950.00			1,950.00
Cayey.....	730.00			730.00
Ciales.....	498.00			498.00
Cidra.....	3,074.00			3,074.00
Coamo.....	210.00			210.00
Culebra.....	320.00			320.00
Dorado.....	550.00			550.00
Fajardo.....	7,912.00			7,912.00
Guanica.....	800.00			800.00
Guayama.....	21,300.00			21,300.00
Guayanilla.....	1,771.70			1,771.70
Humacao.....	3,000.00			3,000.00
Isabela.....	766.00			766.00
Juana Diaz.....	1,786.00			1,786.00
Lajas.....	2,930.00			2,930.00
Las Marias.....	800.00			800.00
Las Piedras.....	120.00			120.00
Manati.....	150.00			150.00
Maricao.....	1,180.00			1,180.00
Mavaguez.....	66,285.00		\$1,000.00	65,285.00
Naranjito.....	1,062.00			1,062.00
Patillas.....	720.00			720.00
Peñuelas.....	1,482.00			1,482.00
Ponce.....	36,814.00	\$2,020.00		38,834.00
Quebradillas.....	115.00			115.00
Rincon.....	50.00			50.00
Rio Grande.....	120.00			120.00
Rio Piedras.....	23,513.00			23,513.00
Sabana Grande.....	1,672.00			1,672.00
Salinas.....	1,468.00			1,468.00
San German.....	1,400.00			1,400.00
San Juan.....	5,224,357.00		50,533.32	5,173,823.68
San Lorenzo.....	75.00			75.00
San Sebastian.....	3,458.00			3,458.00
Santa Isabel.....	1,250.00			1,250.00
Toa Alta.....	40.00			40.00
Utinado.....	18,817.00			18,817.00
Vega Baja.....	2,400.00			2,400.00
Vieques.....	1,528.00			1,528.00
Yabucoa.....	150.00			150.00
Yauco.....	27,320.00			27,320.00
Total.....	5,619,922.70	2,020.00	51,533.32	5,570,409.38

NOTE.—The foregoing is compiled from existing records in the department of the interior. The insular Government has title to additional unsurveyed property, the value of which will be determined as surveys are made hereafter and the above valuations will be correspondingly increased.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

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EXHIBIT No. 12.

Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate, as of June 30, 1913.

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of June 30, 1912.	Additions during year.	Valuations as of June 30, 1913.
Adjuntas.....	Rural school, Barrio Pastillo.....	\$250.00		\$250.00
Aguada.....	Rural school, Barrio Atalaya.....		\$250.00	250.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Rural school, Barrio Jagueyes.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Mulas.....	250.00		250.00
Aibonito.....	Road House No. 21, Carretera No. 1.....	400.00		400.00
	Road House No. 22, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 23, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
Añasco.....	Rural school, Barrio Casey Abajo.....		250.00	250.00
Arecibo.....	Sanitation office.....		1,400.00	1,400.00
	Sanitation stable.....		3,300.00	3,300.00
Barros.....	Rural school, Barrio Barros.....		250.00	250.00
Bayamon.....	Road House No. 1, Carretera No. 2.....	250.00		250.00
	Road House No. 2, Carretera No. 2.....	750.00		750.00
Caguas.....	Road House No. 10, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00		100.00
	Road House No. 11, Carretera No. 1.....	50.00		50.00
	Road House No. 12, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00		100.00
	Road House No. 13, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road House No. 14, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00		150.00
	Road House No. 15, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 16, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
Camuy.....	Rural school, Barrio Camuy Arriba.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Piedra Gorda.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Puente.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada.....	250.00		250.00
Cayey.....	Road House No. 17, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 18, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 19, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 20, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 1, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 2, Carretera No. 4.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Coama.....	Road House No. 24, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00		600.00
	Road House No. 25, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 26, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
Culebra.....	Rural school.....		140.00	140.00
	Hospital and cistern.....	1,315.26	2,081.35	3,396.61
Guayama.....	Sanitation stable.....		2,810.00	2,810.00
	Road House No. 3, Carretera No. 4.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
	Road House No. 4, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00		750.00
Hatillo.....	Rural school, Barrio Bayaney.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada Occidental.....	250.00		250.00
Humacao.....	Rural school, Barrio Buena Vista.....	250.00		250.00
	District jail.....		41.88	41.88
Juana Díaz.....	Road House No. 27, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 28, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
Las Marias.....	Rural school, Barrio Anones.....		250.00	250.00
Mayaguez.....	Reform school buildings.....	9,498.89	19,600.54	29,099.43
	Building on United States experimental station grounds.....		5,000.00	5,000.00
	Sanitation stable.....		2,749.50	2,749.50
	Road House No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Añasco.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 2, to Añasco.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00		750.00
Moca.....	Rural school, Barrio Centro.....		250.00	250.00
Morovis.....	Rural school, Barrio Guzman Abajo.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Franquez.....		250.00	250.00
Peñuelas.....	Rural school, Barrio Coto.....	250.00		250.00
Ponce.....	Blind asylum.....	45,000.00		45,000.00
	District court and jail.....	109,000.00		109,000.00
	Captain of port building.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
	Sanitation stable.....		4,644.58	4,644.58
	Sanitation office.....		1,380.00	1,380.00
	Frame building, Barrio Real.....	300.00		300.00
	Road House No. 29, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road House No. 30, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road House No. 31, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road House No. 1, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00		750.00
	Road House No. 2, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00		750.00

Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate, as of June 30, 1913—Continued.

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of June 30, 1912.	Additions during year.	Valuations as of June 30, 1913.
Rio Piedras.....	Police barracks.....	\$3,600.00		\$3,600.00
	"La Convalescencia" Park.....	250.00		250.00
	Road House No. 5, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00		150.00
	Road House No. 6, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road House No. 7, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road House No. 8, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road House No. 9, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00		600.00
Sabana Grande.....	Rural school, Barrio Ricon.....	250.00		250.00
San Juan.....	Insane asylum.....	203,240.00		203,240.00
	Governor's palace.....	159,040.00		159,040.00
	Boys' charity school.....	148,070.00	\$4,129.93	152,199.93
	Military hospital.....	122,180.00		122,180.00
	Girls' charity school.....	88,400.00		88,400.00
	Legislative Assembly building.....	87,750.00	4,083.66	91,833.66
	Penitentiary.....	87,500.00	4,058.70	91,558.70
	"Pink Palace".....	93,650.00		93,650.00
	"Intendencia".....	89,150.00		89,150.00
	Central Grammar School.....	38,200.00		38,200.00
	"Pabellones del Estado Mayor".....	21,750.00		21,750.00
	Police headquarters.....	16,800.00		16,800.00
	Municipal jail, asylum.....	13,500.00		13,500.00
	Sanitation stables.....		10,012.93	10,012.93
	Quarantine hospital.....		14,416.84	14,416.84
	Office of secretary of Porto Rico.....	6,580.00		6,580.00
	Interior department warehouse.....	6,520.00		6,520.00
	Quartermaster's dock.....	6,020.00		6,020.00
	Education warehouse.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
	Insular fair buildings.....	51,005.00	36,951.54	87,956.54
	Treasurer's residence.....	5,340.00		5,340.00
	Naval hospital.....	4,910.00	3,493.90	8,403.90
	Sanitation offices, naval station.....		5,069.29	5,069.29
	Sanitation offices, Marina.....		2,724.96	2,724.96
	Captain of port building.....	2,300.00		2,300.00
	Sanitary laundry.....		920.98	920.98
	Road House No. 1, Carretera No. 1.....	300.00		300.00
	Road House No. 2, Carretera No. 1.....	350.00		350.00
	Road House No. 3, Carretera No. 1.....	120.00		120.00
	Road House No. 4, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Sick animal quarantine.....		262.66	262.66
San Lorenzo.....	Rural school, Barrio Florida.....	245.00		245.00
Vega Baja.....	Rural school, Barrio Almirante N.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Almirante S.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Rio Prieto.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Sierra Alta.....	500.00		500.00
	Total.....	1,452,264.15	130,773.24	1,583,037.39

EXHIBIT No. 13.

Statement of trust fund balances as of June 30, 1913.

REDEMPTION FUND—ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	\$316,258.71
Property tax collections.....	172,774.01
Delinquent taxes as of June 30, 1913.....	4,397.21
	493,429.93
Interest on \$750,000 4 per cent bonds, payable Dec. 31, 1912.....	\$15,000.00
Interest on \$700,000 4 per cent bonds, payable June 30, 1913.....	14,000.00
Bonds retired under sinking fund requirements Dec. 31, 1912.....	50,000.00
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.....	222.64
	79,222.64
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	414,207.29

Statement of trust fund balances as of June 30, 1913—Continued.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	\$20,066.94
Repayment of unexpended balance by special disbursing officer.....	1,094.40
Department of labor, charities, and correction for subsistence of prisoners in road work.....	2,651.16
Municipalities for work done.....	359.96
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	24,172.46
Road construction expenditures.....	22,772.56
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Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	1,399.90
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IRRIGATION FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	842,021.53
Proceeds from sale of \$1,000,000 4 per cent bonds.....	1,011,259.50
Interest on bank deposits.....	25,208.15
Miscellaneous.....	6,939.30
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	1,885,428.48
Construction expenditures.....	\$1,110,008.51
Interest on bonds:	
Six months on \$3,000,000, 4 per cent, payable Dec. 31, 1912.....	60,000.00
Six months on \$4,000,000, 4 per cent, payable June 30, 1913.....	80,000.00
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	1,250,008.51
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Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	635,419.97
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MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	10,800.00
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No changes during the year.	

CONSTRUCTION OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN.

Proceeds from sale of \$100,000 4 per cent bonds (par value).....	100,000.00
Preliminary construction work.....	10,711.63
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Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	89,288.37
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SAN JUAN HARBOR FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	11,507.34
Harbor and dock fees at San Juan.....	27,657.93
Premium on bonds sold.....	2,743.00
Accrued interest on bonds sold.....	844.44
	<hr/>
	42,752.71
Interest on \$100,000 4 per cent bonds:	
Six months, payable Dec. 31, 1912.....	\$2,000.00
Six months, payable June 30, 1913.....	2,000.00
Per diems to members of harbor board, etc.....	386.50
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	4,386.50
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Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	38,366.21
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Statement of trust fund balances as of June 30, 1913—Continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	\$57,644.77
Proportion of court fines accrued.....	26,976.91
Sale of farm produce.....	5,882.85
Rents from escheated inheritances.....	1,310.52
Miscellaneous receipts.....	14.19
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Expenditures.....	91,829.24
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	62,020.38
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	29,808.86
	<hr/>

UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	76,487.72
Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....	50,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,656.62
	<hr/>
Expenditures.....	128,144.34
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	92,961.50
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	35,182.84
	<hr/>

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	6,587.50
Sales of insular Government real estate, university proportion.....	2,994.69
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	9,582.19
	<hr/>

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	101,140.19
Interest on loans.....	1,161.30
Loans account of building construction.....	7,807.39
Miscellaneous.....	8.84
	<hr/>
School building construction.....	110,112.72
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	15,606.92
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	94,505.80
	<hr/>

SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	3,164.23
Cost of exhibit at insular fair.....	1,003.83
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	1,003.83
	<hr/>

INSULAR FAIR BOARD FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	125.21
Income from third insular fair:	
Paid admissions.....	\$12,924.00
Attractions.....	11,491.69
Floor space and concessions.....	8,893.11
Miscellaneous.....	1,779.59
	<hr/>
Income from other sources.....	35,088.39
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	365.21
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	35,578.81

Statement of trust fund balances as of June 30, 1913—Continued.

INSULAR FAIR BOARD FUND—continued.

Expenses of third insular fair:		
Operation.....	\$46,818.04	
Maintenance.....	777.94	
Administration.....	5,335.30	
	<hr/>	
	52,931.28	
Expenses of second insular fair.....	533.96	
Relocating insular fair on present site.....	18,041.42	
Miscellaneous.....	72.04	
	<hr/>	
	71,578.70	
Less defrayed from insular government to appropriations...	37,279.46	
	<hr/>	
	\$34,299.24	
	<hr/>	
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....		1,279.57
		<hr/>

SANITARY FUND.

Sanitary fines collected during year.....	7,071.29	
	<hr/>	
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	7,071.29	
	<hr/>	

INSULAR POLICE RELIEF FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	1,079.50	
Fines imposed on policemen.....	1,168.55	
	<hr/>	
	2,248.05	
Payments to beneficiaries.....	782.16	
	<hr/>	
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	1,465.89	
	<hr/>	

SALE OF ARTICLES, GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	1,159.56	
Sales of articles.....	263.40	
	<hr/>	
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	1,422.96	
	<hr/>	

SALE OF ARTICLES, BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	1,246.45	
Sales of articles, band concerts, etc.....	1,283.47	
	<hr/>	
	2,529.92	
Purchase of material, etc.....	319.55	
	<hr/>	
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	2,210.37	
	<hr/>	

SALE OF ARTICLES, PENITENTIARY.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	3,551.13	
Sale of articles.....	1,074.01	
	<hr/>	
	4,625.14	
Purchase of material, etc.....	500.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	4,125.14	
	<hr/>	

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Statement of trust fund balances as of June 30, 1913—Continued.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS, UNALLOTTED FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	\$11,614.19
Transferred to use of sanitation service.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	6,614.19
	<hr/> <hr/>

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1912.....	7,797.58
Accounts outstanding two years or more transferred during year.....	2,102.39
	<hr/>
Old accounts presented for payment.....	9,899.97
	2,429.97
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	7,470.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS.

Balances as of June 30, 1913:	
United States Government (account of firearms).....	307.20
Redemption certificates of indebtedness outstanding.....	84.02
Voluntary payments for constructing Cialitos River bridge.....	27.14
Ciales-Juana Diaz road section.....	6.43
Corozal-Barros road section.....	113.38
Vega-Alta-Vega-Baja road section.....	5.98
Consumo-Maricao road section.....	259.73
Construction of Caguas bridge, Caguas-Humacao road.....	53.91
Construction of Convento bridge, Bayamon-Comerio road.....	1.86
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	859.65

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Statement of bond issues authorized sold and outstanding as of June 30, 1913.

Authorization.	Description.	Date of—		Rate of interest. (Per cent.)	Amount—			Interest payable.	Annual interest.
		Issue.	Maturity.		Authorized.	Issued.	Outstanding.		
Acts Mar. 8, 1906, and Feb. 13, 1907.	Road construction, series of \$50,000, redeemable yearly.	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1927	4	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$700,000.00	Jan. 1 and July 1, do.....	\$28,000.00
Act Sept. 18, 1908.....	Irrigation series \$150,000, redeemable yearly after 5 years.	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan. 1, 1934	4	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	do.....	120,000.00
Act No. 25, Mar. 10, 1910.	Road construction.....	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1927	4	425,000.00	425,000.00	425,000.00	do.....	17,000.00
Act No. 45, Mar. 7, 1912.	San Juan Harbor improvement.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1937	4	500,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	do.....	4,000.00
Act No. 74, Mar. 9, 1911.	Irrigation.....	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1943	4	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	do.....	40,000.00
	Total.....				5,925,000.00	5,525,000.00	5,225,000.00		209,000.00

EXHIBIT No. 15.

University of Porto Rico balance sheet, June 30, 1913.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Current assets:		Current liabilities, audited vouchers.....	
Cash in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico—Balances of funds and appropriations—		Contingent liabilities, memorial fund (de Castro statue).....	
Trust funds.....	\$47,496.28		\$5,248.71
“No fiscal year appropriations”.....	79,732.24		1,923.90
Balances of fiscal year appropriations available only for obligations contracted during fiscal years stated—			
1911-12.....	816.89		
1912-13.....	2,324.40		
	\$130,369.81		
Deferred assets:			
Accrued income from court fines, escheated inheritances, and sale of public lands.....	29,426.89		
Fixed assets:			
Real estate and improvements—			
Sites and grounds.....	36,412.76		
Buildings—			
Rio Piedras—			
Normal and practice.....	79,974.74		
University farm.....	14,907.60		
Mayaguez—			
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	30,638.88		
Equipment—			
Library books and equipment.....	42,303.10		
Text books.....	3,960.86		
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	12,632.15		
Furniture and fixtures.....	17,180.59		
Machinery and tools.....	5,280.03		
Vehicles and harness.....	2,900.36		
Livestock.....	1,232.36		
Military supplies.....	1,780.88		
	254,384.51		
Memorial fund assets:			
Amount expended for erection of statue.....	1,626.22		
Cash in hands of treasurer of university.....	297.68		
	1,923.90		
Total.....	416,105.11	Trustees of the University of Porto Rico, excess of assets over liabilities.....	408,932.50
		Total.....	416,105.11

University of Porto Rico surplus account, June 30, 1913.

Expenses as per Exhibit No. 17:			
Normal College	\$64,540.91		
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	74,007.94		
College of Liberal Arts	2,503.47		
Administration	3,964.84		
	\$145,017.16		
Unexpended balance of appropriations 1910-11 lapsed written off:			
Funds for University of Porto Rico	360.90		
Scholarships for University of Porto Rico	643.80		
Expenses board of trustees	7.24		
Construction of buildings at Rio Piedras	12.85		
	1,024.79		
Net less on property sold	103.57		
Balance as of July 1, 1912			\$329,982.41
General income:			
Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act			50,000.00
Insular Government appropriations—			
University of Porto Rico, normal department, 1912-13		\$49,065.00	
Contingent expenses, office board of trustees, 1912-13		500.00	
Scholarships, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1912-13		10,000.00	
Construction and enlargement of farm buildings, next fiscal year		5,000.00	
Purchase of furniture, no fiscal year		5,000.00	
Installation of pipes, no fiscal year		1,000.00	
Erection of building and improvements, no fiscal year		25,000.00	
Construction and improvement of roads and lands, no fiscal year		5,000.00	
Construction and improvements, University of Porto Rico, no fiscal year		40,000.00	
			140,565.00
Revenues:			
Court fines and fees		25,666.39	
Fscheated inheritances		1,310.52	
Sale of public lands		2,446.98	
			29,423.89
Sale of farm produce—			
Rio Piedras farm		3,000.22	
Mayaguez farm		1,640.94	
			4,641.16
Rent of property			
			555,078.02
Total			555,078.02

EXHIBIT No. 17.

University of Porto Rico. Detailed statement of operating expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Normal college:		
Salaries of teachers.....	\$38, 945. 43	
Other salaries and wages.....	8, 425. 00	
Rent.....	710. 00	
Light, water, and telephone.....	421. 83	
Repairs and maintenance.....	1, 723. 24	
Travel expenses.....	128. 52	
Library expenses.....	297. 51	
Office supplies and expenses.....	327. 48	
Miscellaneous.....	233. 76	
Scholarships.....	9, 474. 24	
School supplies.....	3, 853. 90	
		\$64, 540. 91
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:		
Salaries of teachers.....	26, 622. 59	
Other salaries and wages.....	7, 160. 90	
Repairs and maintenance.....	3, 689. 61	
Travel expenses.....	137. 23	
Office supplies and expenses.....	2, 333. 52	
Scholarships.....	7, 032. 87	
School supplies.....	3, 983. 04	
Teachers' institutes.....	5, 566. 73	
Farm expenses, Rio Piedras.....	7, 349. 73	
Farm expenses, Mayaguez.....	9, 564. 45	
Miscellaneous.....	348. 85	
Insular fair exhibit.....	2, 184. 42	
		74, 007. 94
College of Liberal Arts:		
Salaries of teachers.....	2, 450. 00	
Office expense.....	40. 00	
School supplies.....	13. 47	
		2, 503. 47
Administration:		
Salaries.....	2, 910. 51	
Office expenses.....	439. 53	
Travel expenses.....	250. 94	
Miscellaneous.....	363. 86	
		3, 964. 84
Total.....		145, 017. 16

EXHIBIT No. 18.

University of Porto Rico. Statement of additions to plant accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and balances at beginning and end of year.

	Total June 30, 1912.	Additions during year.	Book value of property sold.	Total June 30, 1913.
Real estate improvements, sites, and grounds.....	\$36, 293. 38	\$119. 38		\$36, 412. 76
Buildings:				
Rio Piedras—				
Normal and practice.....	68, 759. 10	11, 215. 64		79, 974. 74
University farm.....	14, 907. 60			14, 907. 60
Mayaguez—				
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	11, 934. 32	18, 704. 56		30, 638. 88
Total.....	131, 894. 40	30, 039. 58		161, 933. 98

University of Porto Rico. Statement of additions to plant accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and balances at beginning and end of year—Continued.

	Total June 30, 1912.	Additions during year.	Book value of property sold.	Total June 30, 1913.
Equipment:				
Library books and equipment.....	\$7,933.63	\$34,369.47		\$42,303.10
Textbooks	2,478.57	1,482.29		3,960.86
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	8,390.67	4,261.48		12,652.15
Furniture and fixtures	8,844.44	8,386.42	\$50.27	17,180.59
Machinery and tools	4,419.80	936.35	76.12	5,280.03
Vehicles and harness.....	876.17	1,418.64	294.45	2,000.36
Live stock	10,536.22	979.16	4,222.82	7,292.56
Military supplies.....	873.70	907.18		1,780.88
Total	44,353.20	52,740.99	4,643.66	92,450.53
Total real estate and equipment.....	176,247.60	82,780.57	4,643.66	254,384.51

EXHIBIT No. 19.

Comparative statement showing assessed valuation of property for the years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1912, property taxes assessed, collections thereon during and the balance unpaid at the close of the respective years.

	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
Assessed valuation of property.....	\$179,272,023.00	\$163,315,755.00	\$15,956,268.00	
Taxes assessed:				
Insular bond redemption tax.....	180,003.53	163,915.07	16,088.46	
Insular property tax.....	181,509.09	165,227.87	16,281.22	
Sanitation tax.....	194,398.63	118,503.42	75,895.21	
Municipal property tax.....	1,085,278.62	1,140,511.66		\$55,233.04
School board tax.....	584,969.57	532,395.84	52,573.73	
Total	2,226,159.44	2,120,553.86	105,605.58	
Tax collections.....	2,176,142.20	2,113,353.63	62,788.57	
Delinquent taxes	50,017.24	7,200.23	42,817.01	

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Statement showing distribution of tax collections for the years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1912.

	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913	1912		
Tax collections:				
Current year.....	\$2,176,142.20	\$2,113,353.63	\$62,788.57	
Prior years.....	38,467.33	23,211.10	15,256.23	
	2,214,609.53	2,136,564.73	78,044.80	
Distribution:				
Insular Government—				
General purposes.....	177,585.20	162,876.71	14,708.49	
Bond redemption.....	175,953.11	161,270.43	14,682.68	
Sanitation purposes.....	189,419.46	117,742.20	71,677.26	
	542,957.77	441,889.34	101,068.43	
Municipalities.....	1,063,283.17	1,121,249.58		\$57,966.41
School boards.....	572,129.13	524,065.14	48,063.99	
Protested taxes.....	36,239.46	49,360.67		13,121.21
	2,214,609.53	2,136,564.73	78,044.80	

EXHIBIT No. 21.

Condition of the insular treasury at beginning and close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Cash balance at the beginning of business, July 1, 1912, distributed in the following depositaries:

In San Juan, Porto Rico:

American Colonial Bank.....	\$866, 099. 60
Royal Bank of Canada.....	750, 000. 00
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	250, 000. 00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial & Agricola.....	15, 000. 00

Total.....	1, 981, 099. 60
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In Ponce, Porto Rico, Credito & Ahorro Ponceño.....	50, 000. 00
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In New York, N. Y., J. & W. Seligman & Co.....	1, 400, 000. 00
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Total.....	3, 431, 099. 60
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Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks.....	307, 716. 46
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\$3, 123, 383. 14

Total receipts of the treasurer of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1913 (see Exhibit No. 22).....	8, 780, 463. 28
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Total to be accounted for.....	11, 903, 846. 42
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Total expenditures of the treasurer of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913 (see Exhibit No. 22).....	9, 521, 439. 33
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Cash balance at close of business, June 30, 1913, distributed in the following depositaries:

In San Juan, Porto Rico:

American Colonial Bank.....	\$873, 850. 80
Royal Bank of Canada.....	1, 139, 846. 94
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	250, 000. 00
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial & Agricola.....	60, 000. 00

Total.....	2, 423, 697. 74
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In Ponce, Porto Rico, Credito & Ahorro Ponceño.....	50, 000. 00
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Total.....	2, 473, 697. 74
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Remittances in transit.....	227, 570. 39
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	2, 701, 268. 13
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Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks.....	318, 861. 04
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\$2, 382, 407. 09

As above.....	11, 903, 846. 42
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This balance of the insular Government is composed as follows:

Insular revenue, available for expenditures under authority of legislative appropriations.....	930, 024. 91
Trust fund.....	1, 452, 382. 18

Total as above.....	2, 382, 407. 09
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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

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EXHIBIT No. 22.

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1913.

	Insular.	Trust funds.	Total.
Cash balance as of July 1, 1912.....	\$1, 794, 554. 46	\$1, 328, 828. 68	\$3, 123, 383. 14
Receipts:			
Customs.....	1, 028, 291. 95		1, 028, 291. 95
Internal revenues.....	2, 530, 173. 93	1, 635, 409. 62	4, 165, 583. 55
Property taxes.....	177, 585. 21		177, 585. 21
Inheritance taxes.....	24, 897. 74		24, 897. 74
Municipal license fees on account of sanitation.....	260, 875. 52		260, 875. 52
Court fines and fees.....	120, 048. 82	7, 071. 29	127, 120. 11
Harbor and dock fees.....	17, 126. 37	27, 657. 93	44, 784. 30
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	65, 635. 92		65, 635. 92
Interest.....	83, 863. 21	18, 831. 50	102, 694. 71
Royalties on franchises.....	14, 681. 08		14, 681. 08
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	22, 926. 08		22, 926. 08
Rent of property.....	11, 012. 68		11, 012. 68
Sale of Government property.....	10, 722. 47		10, 722. 47
United States Government (Morrill-Hatch Act).....		51, 656. 62	51, 656. 62
Miscellaneous.....	14, 703. 04	460, 445. 81	475, 148. 85
Proceeds from sales of bonds.....		1, 113, 846. 94	1, 113, 846. 94
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, repayments.....	753, 403. 43		753, 403. 43
Repayments of loans by municipalities.....	115, 831. 51		115, 831. 51
Repayments of loans by school boards.....	25, 064. 74		25, 064. 74
Other repayments.....	144, 707. 32		144, 707. 32
Transfers.....	5, 500. 00	38, 492. 55	43, 992. 55
Insular government receipts.....	5, 427, 051. 02	3, 353, 412. 26	8, 780, 463. 28
Total.....	7, 221, 605. 48	4, 682, 240. 94	11, 903, 846. 42
Disbursements:			
Appropriations—			
1910-11.....	3, 083. 93		3, 083. 93
1911-12.....	238, 600. 25		238, 600. 25
1912-13.....	3, 875, 184. 78		3, 875, 184. 78
Indefinite.....	761, 513. 07		761, 513. 07
No fiscal year.....	1, 373, 985. 99		1, 373, 985. 99
Municipalities tax account.....		1, 052, 975. 43	1, 052, 975. 43
School boards tax account.....		565, 935. 43	565, 935. 43
Insular bond redemption.....		79, 192. 64	79, 192. 64
Irrigation construction.....		1, 181, 087. 86	1, 181, 087. 86
School building extension.....		16, 830. 49	16, 830. 49
University of Porto Rico.....		152, 632. 60	152, 632. 60
Insular fair.....		33, 518. 66	33, 518. 66
Taxes paid under protest.....		38, 351. 70	38, 351. 70
Cash bond deposits.....		11, 962. 00	11, 962. 00
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		10, 546. 54	10, 546. 54
Miscellaneous.....		31, 047. 05	31, 047. 05
Repayments and transfers.....	38, 492. 55	55, 778. 36	94, 270. 91
Total.....	6, 291, 580. 57	3, 229, 858. 76	9, 521, 439. 33
Balance as of June 30, 1913.....	930, 024. 91	1, 452, 382. 18	2, 382, 407. 09
Grand total.....	7, 221, 605. 48	4, 682, 240. 94	11, 903, 846. 42

EXHIBIT No. 28.
Recapitulation of disbursements on account of insular revenues.

Insular revenues.	Balance unexpended as of July 1, 1912.	Appropriated at legislative session, March, 1913.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1913.
Fiscal year—								
1913.....	\$3,896,240.14	\$351,845.55	\$218,547.46	\$4,566,633.15	\$3,875,184.78	\$335,968.94	\$4,211,153.72	\$345,479.43
1912.....	374,048.85	38,405.77	38,405.77	412,454.62	238,600.25	83,915.85	322,516.10	89,938.52
1911.....	85,739.98	833.32	833.32	86,593.30	3,803.93	5,076.64	8,880.57	1,177,712.73
No fiscal year.....	1,149,576.43	1,479,616.00	1,037,098.55	3,666,890.98	1,373,985.99	24,185.89	1,398,171.88	2,268,719.10
Indefinite.....					761,513.07	53,933.77	815,466.84	
Total.....	5,595,625.40	1,831,461.55	1,295,485.10	8,722,372.05	6,233,088.02	503,101.09	6,736,189.11	2,781,849.78

EXHIBIT No. 29.

Insular revenues, statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1913, by years.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Balance on hand beginning of period.....	\$416,794.19	\$405,215.18	\$1,040,274.76	\$1,072,326.39	\$526,102.52	\$711,022.37	\$1,214,000.67	\$1,794,554.46
Receipts:								
Customs.....	716,111.20	1,138,553.61	979,990.43	803,386.35	879,362.43	1,065,998.95	1,180,592.90	1,028,291.95
Property taxes.....	1,009,608.93	169,375.51	178,448.63	122,283.39	127,245.20	136,408.09	162,876.71	177,883.21
Excise taxes—								
Tobacco stamps.....	128,722.15	140,306.97	153,467.66	169,917.13	185,400.33	202,198.79	223,365.23	248,967.45
Other stamps.....	1,291,974.75	1,892,281.59	1,763,446.66	1,773,090.20	1,885,666.48	2,217,751.72	2,355,549.32	2,281,206.42
Inheritance taxes.....	14,413.68	10,621.30	7,752.52	10,942.08	25,160.51	15,161.42	36,440.06	24,897.44
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	52,075.84	59,226.07	46,659.77	52,031.03	60,352.88	66,352.88	71,072.16	65,633.98
Fees and fines, insular courts.....	73,375.43	83,729.93	71,465.50	71,985.62	75,709.54	98,775.40	129,979.30	120,048.82
Harbor fees.....	27,097.73	34,783.72	36,195.71	35,019.91	38,697.59	40,926.81	54,165.26	17,126.37
Interest.....	11,795.57	20,558.63	62,465.06	58,202.21	88,778.06	41,779.59	63,750.51	83,883.21
Miscellaneous.....	32,727.34	152,418.90	66,354.81	78,373.33	85,181.68	91,462.19	91,372.50	334,920.87
Total revenues.....	3,357,902.62	3,620,950.32	3,366,686.75	3,175,740.25	3,451,836.41	3,986,745.84	4,558,803.83	4,832,544.02
Repayments account of loans to municipalities and school boards.....	53,773.26	82,715.05	115,009.52	132,886.11	136,681.54	118,603.22	110,072.95	140,896.25
Repayments and transfers.....	133,526.15	131,504.38	38,704.06	240,634.62	48,221.17	49,649.36	82,966.78	150,207.32
Repayments to bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, etc.....		29,143.61	52,147.28		1107,829.42	274,405.34	684,379.87	753,403.43

Total revenues and payments.....	3,545,202.03	3,864,313.36	3,572,547.61	3,548,960.98	3,744,508.54	4,429,403.76	5,436,223.43	5,427,051.02
Total.....	3,961,996.22	4,269,528.54	4,612,822.37	4,621,287.37	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10	7,221,605.48
Disbursements:—								
Legislative—								
Executive Council.....	28,279.27	28,304.88	28,232.91	29,395.25	30,008.52	31,524.18	31,039.56	44,552.50
House of delegates.....	25,202.14	25,997.36	24,421.61	25,692.62	23,475.62	25,667.74	25,141.82	30,326.57
Printing and publication of laws.....		978.80	1,377.20	1,933.13		3,104.68	2,491.99	2,129.07
Executive—								
Insular police.....	347,369.37	415,646.44	422,864.92	490,905.94	468,666.06	446,967.49	416,923.96	482,919.20
Election expenses.....	5,200.00	42,548.75	10,047.63	28,587.27	3,170.97	31,168.54	7,214.79	43,528.84
Office of governor and secretary.....	41,643.33	40,333.99	37,379.90	39,492.56	40,920.32	64,562.31	46,437.29	84,260.34
Office of attorney general.....	25,036.41	25,686.35	23,711.36	27,359.36	30,507.92	32,764.14	38,465.26	43,369.13
Office of the treasurer.....	128,976.81	198,393.82	191,418.52	206,008.24	208,469.98	237,066.78	226,051.66	267,303.84
Office of the auditor.....	29,292.32	28,307.20	35,383.51	42,001.32	40,384.32	46,861.27	48,703.57	74,038.69
Internal revenue service.....	58,235.08							
Department of the interior—								
Office of the commissioner.....	52,568.81	48,365.24	60,704.84	94,452.93	94,326.51	82,563.66	95,954.04	119,910.39
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	209,195.34	340,767.38	381,459.91	526,706.53	313,196.69	362,660.93	376,749.29	357,193.23
Maintenance and repair of public buildings.....	94,854.74	94,959.79	91,774.60	92,232.76	96,177.90	59,235.99	64,934.41	57,712.73
Insular telegraph.....	59,434.59	68,578.46	82,807.01	75,953.47	72,119.50	77,262.47	81,754.44	75,089.91
Miscellaneous.....	750.00	6,211.42	42,160.59	71,032.74	13,555.33	7,312.01	15,515.74	244,869.56
Department of education—								
Office of the commissioner.....	33,689.60	32,255.79	72,320.49	43,566.40	43,172.65	43,029.03	40,941.50	49,156.49
Public schools.....	545,854.19	578,808.86	603,367.67	812,362.94	761,981.53	804,896.58	881,376.13	922,100.82
University of Porto Rico.....	23,200.00	19,785.48	20,436.35	55,679.16	36,625.49	61,418.06	76,559.71	82,597.32
Miscellaneous.....	24,650.94	20,670.28	28,824.03	62,487.47	45,336.35	26,072.06	24,762.11	30,743.54
Sanitation service.....							582,122.63	839,086.38
Department of labor, charities, and correction.....	310,451.01	288,363.84	346,508.77	357,634.55	398,535.46	396,203.33	308,616.62	371,542.92
Government of island of Culebra.....								6,133.96
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....		9,713.44	13,344.67	12,690.81	15,204.82	14,758.65	14,154.84	12,985.72
Porto Rico code commission.....		5,786.75	5,926.63	7,102.13	607.42			
Civil service commission.....			6,993.60	11,468.72	9,698.09	11,501.32	9,385.80	13,556.48
Insular library of Porto Rico.....	2,345.00	2,542.96	4,001.01	4,376.21	4,698.56	4,797.92	4,283.35	8,084.41
Suppression of anemia.....	12,795.00	44,977.88	61,977.46	29,024.89	6,673.74	33,451.37	166.00	
Miscellaneous.....	52,417.18	7,730.67	6,347.01	75,261.87	2,857.97	2,456.21	1,556.21	
Judicial.....	302,946.47	356,842.92	379,140.07	418,065.29	420,834.57	443,666.26	461,383.91	526,981.65
Miscellaneous (unassigned).....	969,970.73	43,802.86	33,546.12	27,827.02	93,460.57	158,563.93	127,687.61	75,143.73
Purchases and expenses, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	39,183.64	35,197.64	44,244.18	100,091.12	174,650.30	284,903.99	660,377.90	742,151.04
Loans to municipalities.....	85,270.54	119,817.63	292,993.63	173,335.14	39,849.89	19,200.00	37,700.00	517,598.25
Loans to school boards.....	32,996.00	21,250.00	71,674.01	100,284.90	29,643.14	17,385.86	294.60	5,000.00
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....								13,341.03
Promoting the development of commerce and agriculture in Porto Rico.....								31,068.19

* Included in transfers this year.

Insular revenues, statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1913, by years—Continued.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Disbursements—Continued.								
Insular fair board.....								\$35,000.00
Other disbursements.....								42,752.09
Repayments and transfers.....	\$14,987.53	\$268,158.30	\$86,208.99	\$43,172.11	\$42,543.50	\$85,591.31	\$152,122.20	38,492.55
Total disbursements, loans repayments, and transfers.....	3,556,781.04	3,219,885.19	3,511,599.20	4,095,184.85	3,559,648.69	3,926,425.46	4,855,699.64	6,291,580.57
Balance on hand June 30.....	405,215.18	1,049,648.35	1,101,253.17	536,102.52	711,022.37	1,214,000.67	1,794,554.46	990,024.91
Total.....	3,961,996.22	4,269,533.54	4,612,852.37	4,631,287.37	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10	7,221,605.48

NOTE.—There was paid out of insular revenues in 1907, \$9,368.59 and in 1908, \$28,899.78 for account of trust funds, the moneys having been taken up originally as insular revenues instead of trust funds receipts, hence the differences between the balance carried forward for these years.

EXHIBIT NO. 30.

TRUST FUND.

Statement of receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1913, by years.

Description.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Balance on hand at beginning of period.....	\$341,437.16	\$213,094.23	\$1,390,138.80	\$830,366.04	\$3,172,679.92	\$2,918,025.84	\$2,801,443.58	\$1,328,828.68
Receipts:								
Municipal bond redemption tax—								
San Juan.....	77,161.25	60,006.18	67,557.03	72,509.58	78,007.80	93,315.77	77,757.05	26,911.00
Mayaguez.....	35,252.76	43,836.46	35,251.44	25,439.94	25,853.42	27,915.66	29,497.37	14,329.99
Ponce.....	15,162.73	27,101.97	23,335.20	23,199.49	24,229.78	23,698.36	25,670.37	15,265.06
Arecibo.....	29,039.08	17,843.84	9,241.71	9,085.25	9,901.29	11,508.29	15,552.82	7,687.89
Municipal property tax—								
General fund.....		694,119.95	724,063.37	734,003.61	764,777.56	820,942.53	981,185.03	879,503.88
Road fund.....		75,879.32	79,112.98	82,158.65	85,423.61	90,972.19	109,329.14	119,583.24
School fund.....		193,811.50	200,750.84	271,966.05	283,400.29	303,971.43	363,504.97	396,168.46
School tax.....		78,444.87	98,936.19	106,016.24	120,444.91	130,476.33	160,560.17	175,960.10
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	70,619.94							
San Juan harbor fund.....								
Loans to municipalities.....	5,546.93							
Loans to school boards.....	1,096.37							
Insular bond redemption tax.....								
		186,296.55	120,225.88	119,678.21	125,358.41	135,695.02	177,270.43	175,953.09

Taxes paid under protest.....	11,980.53					14,109.33	119,814.07	45,563.37
Irrigation fund.....						71,679.10	90,849.12	1,150,815.77
University fund.....						22,303.19	22,950.49	8,363.10
University agricultural fund.....	20,353.62					30,000.00	35,000.00	41,601.40
Permanent university fund.....							105,465.55	51,656.62
Funds for insular fair.....								7,132.21
School building fund.....								34,478.60
School extension in Porto Rico—								7,523.71
General fund.....	18,264.12	14,198.51				9,746.60	6,565.53	7,523.71
Miscellaneous.....						4,285.82	2,075.00	439.49
Sanitation fund for suppression of epidemics							203.44	
Municipal bond fund—								7,071.29
Yauco.....							2,025.00	
Ponce.....							8,775.00	
Proceeds of sale insular bonds for road con-								
struction.....							16,729.20	4,031.74
Redemption certificates, indebtedness.....	30,333.29	1,048,975.30						
Outstanding liabilities.....	16,883.54						2,930.21	2,102.39
Cash bond deposits.....	345.92	1,050.88					6,065.00	902.00
Franchise deposits.....	15,000.00	135,950.00					1,808.25	857.05
Teachers' pension fund.....								22.94
Accrued interest on road bonds.....								
Unclaimed wages.....								87.00
Miscellaneous.....	13,148.17	14,885.83					6,136.64	5,383.13
Total receipts.....	322,951.09	2,620,416.10	1,492,385.55	4,543,277.05	1,644,646.03	2,311,108.21	2,286,184.60	3,303,133.90
Other receipts, repayments and transfers.....	49,661.58	10,338.70	7,500.00		6,752.76	73,062.21	83,732.95	50,278.36
Total revenues and repayments.....	372,612.67	2,630,754.80	1,499,885.55	4,543,277.05	1,651,398.79	2,384,171.42	2,379,937.55	3,353,412.26
Total debits.....	714,049.83	2,843,846.03	2,890,024.35	5,473,643.09	4,824,078.71	5,302,197.26	5,181,381.13	4,682,240.94
Expenditures:								
Municipal bond redemption tax—								
San Juan.....	77,569.12	60,647.23	67,620.45	72,154.73	78,110.06	94,609.01	77,333.10	27,068.70
San Juan.....	35,706.81	43,611.05	35,588.53	26,694.11	26,261.82	28,227.70	29,328.02	14,254.09
Mayaguez.....	28,436.07	27,826.18	23,446.86	22,693.57	24,623.66	24,045.08	25,094.50	15,250.58
Ponce.....	15,178.58	17,763.68	9,868.38	9,082.97	11,564.49	9,922.20	11,564.49	7,565.86
Arecibo.....								
Municipal property tax—								
General fund.....	698,738.17	728,739.38	738,100.28	738,100.28	768,449.14	899,081.17	978,563.43	870,497.72
Road fund.....	81,332.85	79,534.07	82,621.29	82,621.29	85,854.25	101,846.30	109,057.79	118,248.48
School fund.....	15,086.54	195,053.18	201,867.65	271,314.90	285,533.86	306,975.68	369,540.64	391,892.56
School tax.....	70,544.48	79,032.91	98,952.93	106,105.07	121,268.86	131,708.46	160,150.17	174,042.86
Irrigation fund.....								
University fund.....	10,019.38	12,299.34	21,439.46	94,440.32	274,236.22	708,770.86	1,389,678.76	1,181,087.86
University agricultural fund.....								
Funds for insular fair.....								
School building fund.....								
School extension.....								
Redemption certificates, indebtedness.....	62,291.74	26,727.42	33,600.63	7,993.27	3,690.16	31,906.23	33,518.66	15,826.66
	22,546.94	24,967.89	1,125.10	14.30	8,805.96	6,432.24	2,013.07	1,003.83

¹ Transferred from insular revenues to trust funds.

Statement of receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1913, by years—Continued.

Description.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Expenditures—Continued.								
Construction and repair of country roads in Porto Rico.....	\$71,220.58	\$16,277.96	572,129.56	\$459,968.02	\$1,213.75	\$104,119.76	\$319,546.04	\$22,541.41
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction.....		14,658.92		365.40	130.98	6,678.68	73,076.02	38,351.70
Taxes paid under protest.....		61.24	382.50	11,342.89	43,245.00	1,343.00	2,650.22	2,427.72
Outstanding liabilities.....	9.62	110,200.00	1,227.65	88.50	917.95	1,165.61	19,625.00	11,962.00
Cash bond deposits.....							1,128.80	554.31
Franchise deposits.....								
Insular bond redemption tax—								
Payment on principal.....			50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Payment on interest.....		20,000.00	39,000.00	37,000.00	35,000.00	42,562.50	31,000.00	29,000.00
Refunds.....			77.34	132.30	168.27	250.01	151.43	192.64
Miscellaneous.....	23,317.39	14,365.19	13,629.93	18,015.73	5,802.36	6,181.75	5,611.50	1,182.11
Repayment to appropriations.....	31,253.73	19,480.63	4,820.24	6,166.34	238.12	3,966.00	88,230.95	50,278.36
Transfers.....	15,774.74		148.86	120,917.87	7,247.95	500.00	827.34	5,500.00
San Juan Harbor fund.....								4,341.50
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....								10,546.54
Total.....	500,958.60	1,436,075.82	1,983,555.09	2,300,963.17	1,906,052.87	2,500,753.68	3,852,552.45	3,229,858.76
Balance as of June 30.....	213,091.23	1,380,770.21	901,469.26	3,172,679.92	2,918,025.84	2,801,443.58	1,328,828.68	1,452,382.18
Total.....	714,049.83	2,816,846.03	2,885,024.35	5,473,643.09	4,824,078.71	5,302,197.26	5,181,381.13	4,682,240.94

There was paid out of insular revenues in 1907 \$9,368.59 and in 1908 \$28,896.78 for account of trust funds, the moneys having been taken up originally as insular revenues instead of trust fund receipts; hence the difference in the balances carried forward for these years.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 29, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the department of the interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This bureau has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads, bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads, water fronts, and investigation of the physical conditions of franchises and permits involving technical questions relating to railways, aqueducts, bridges, piers, etc., as well as supervision of the construction and maintenance of all municipal improvements.

The various expenditures and activities of this bureau during the fiscal year just ended were as follows:

General statement of credits and expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Repayments.	Total credits.	Expended prior to fiscal year 1913.	Expended during fiscal year 1913.	Balance at end of fiscal year 1913.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges.....	\$335,000.00	\$18,406.03	\$353,406.03	.....	\$352,409.98	\$996.05
Repairs to road No. 8 between Aguadilla and Lares.....	30,000.00	10.80	30,010.80	.....	23,570.74	6,440.06
Road construction bond issue of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	426,165.59	22,036.82	448,202.41	\$424,980.87	21,547.01	1,674.53
Road construction appropriation of 1908.....	250,000.00	178.65	250,178.66	243,899.80	6,278.86	.....
Road construction appropriation of 1910.....	170,000.00	12,794.86	182,794.86	106,864.39	74,448.72	1,481.75
Construction of certain bridges in road No. 3, appropriation of 1912.....	55,000.00	167.64	55,167.64	7,453.65	46,313.79	1,400.20
Bridge and road construction, act of 1913.....	775,800.00	.....	775,800.00	.....	23,370.49	753,429.51

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

Table No. 3 shows the expenditures in detail during the Spanish government and since. Graphical exhibition of road lengths constructed during Spanish control, and yearly since, appears in Table No. 3a.

The following table shows the number of kilometers of macadamized roads completed during the fiscal year:

	Kilometers.
Vega Baja-Morovis.....	3.5
Manati-Arecibo.....	.3
Aguada-Añasco.....	2.0
Road No. 2—Guayanilla.....	1.8
Peñuelas-Yauco.....	.1
Total.....	7.7

The construction of a reenforced concrete bridge which is now being built will shortly complete the Vega Baja-Morovis road.

The Manati-Arecibo road at present connects with a private road and bridge of the Central Cambalache, thus giving a temporary outlet to Arecibo. Permanent location

of the approach to Arecibo is being considered, and the various routes and bridge sites for the bridge over the Arecibo River are being compared. A temporary submergible bridge has been built over the Manati River, and 300 meters of road on the approaches to said bridge were macadamized. The total expenditure on this road during the year amounted to \$12,902.65, of which amount \$3,130.68 was spent in making improvements, trimming shoulders, etc., on the finished road.

On the Aguada-Añasco road two kilometers have been macadamized; grading was completed in a length of 21 kilometers; heavy landslides that occurred during the year in this graded section were removed; practically all structures were finished, consisting of 3 large arch culverts, 13 reenforced concrete slab culverts, 7 pipe culverts, a reenforced concrete bridge of 24 meters span over the "Culebra" River, and a similar bridge of 10 meters span over the Rio Grande Creek. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to \$41,206.28, which is subdivided as follows: Inspection, \$1,900.92; grading, \$2,743.17; macadam, \$8,347.46; bridges and culverts, \$27,695.03; tools, \$26.47; miscellaneous, \$493.23; total, \$41,206.28.

The Peñuelas-Yauco road not being located through the town of Guayanilla, it became necessary to construct a branch road to this latter town, a length of 1.8 kilometers. The expenditures on this road during the fiscal year amounted to \$15,525.40, which includes expenditures incurred in the removal of heavy landslides that occurred soon after the road was completed on account of heavy storms and before it had been turned over to the division of maintenance. Also, extensive repairs were made in the first 8 kilometers from Ponce, which having been constructed of soft white limestone several years previously had become badly deteriorated.

The Martin Peña-Bayamon road was graded in a length of 2.5 kilometers, the greater part of this grading being done through marsh lands, using convict labor, which has given excellent results and without which the cost of constructing this road would have been very excessive. A wooden pile bridge of 24 meters span was built over the Puerto Nuevo River as well as three reenforced concrete culverts. The expenditures on this road during the fiscal year amounted to \$18,770.74, which is subdivided as follows: Survey and inspection, \$1,843.85; grading, \$13,982.08; macadam, \$626.27; bridges and culverts, \$1,455.54; tools, \$226.59; convicts' quarters, \$53.99; miscellaneous, \$582.42; total, \$18,770.74.

The item "bridges and culverts," showing an expenditure of \$1,455.54, is for one 24-meter span bridge over Puerto Nuevo River, as the three culverts constructed toward the end of the fiscal year were not paid for during the fiscal year 1912-13, but to be paid in the fiscal year 1913-14. Most of the lumber used in the construction of the Puerto Nuevo bridge was lumber purchased for the Manati bridge and paid for from other funds, which accounts for its apparent low cost.

The La Plata-Naranjito road was completed with the erection of a steel truss bridge of 10-meter span.

On road No. 3, in the Rio Grande-Naguabo section, the construction of a wooden submergible pile bridge over the Mameyes River was completed; steel truss bridges of 108 and 135 feet span, respectively, were erected over the Rio Grande and Espiritu Santo River, thus replacing two badly deteriorated wooden structures, one of which was swept away by the storm during the progress of construction of the new steel bridge. A reenforced concrete bridge of 40-meter span was built across the Fajardo River, as well as a concrete slab culvert on the Fajardo approach of said bridge. The expenditures during the year in connection with the above-mentioned structures amounted to \$46,288.19. Surveys and plans have been prepared for bridges to be erected on this same road, over the Sabana River near Luquillo, and the Santiago River near Naguabo. It is intended to begin their construction within a short time.

On road No. 1 (Military Road) contracts have been awarded for the construction of two reenforced concrete bridges of 60-meter span over the Inabon and Cerrillos Rivers.

The adoption during this year of a type of reenforced concrete bridge as constructed over the Fajardo River, of a moderate cost, will enable the placing of bridges over all the streams which at present have no bridges; which streams, during the rainy season, cause suspension of traffic for many days.

The legislative assembly during the session beginning January, 1913, appropriated the sum of about \$780,000 for road and bridge construction, and in accordance with this appropriation the following contracts have been awarded:

	Kilometers.
Road No. 13, Arecibo-Lares, from kilometer 13.3 to kilometer 19.5.....	6.2
Road No. 11, Ciales-Juana Diaz, from kilometer 9.6 to kilometer 12.6	3.0
Maricao-Las Vegas road from kilometer 16.4 to kilometer 19.9.....	3.5
Road No. 2, Arecibo-Hatillo section, a reenforced concrete culvert over Quebrada Seca between kilometers 50 and 51.	

Oversized Foldout

And under the same appropriation the following roads are being surveyed: Mayaguez Playa-Reform School, Corozal-Morovis, San German-Lajas, San Sebastian-Camuy, San Sebastian-Las Marias, La Muda-Pueblo Viejo, through Guaynabo.

Minor repairs and improvements were made in the San Juan water front and the Cataño Wharf. The construction and improvements of various municipal roads has been supervised and directed, while a considerable number of investigations and examinations preliminary to the granting of franchises were made by this bureau.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Deducting the lengths of roads that traverse the various towns and cities of the island, since such stretches of road are really streets of the towns through which they are laid, and are, therefore, maintained by the municipalities, the total length of macadam roads under maintenance during the fiscal year was 1,060 kilometers, which total is arrived at thus:

	Kilometers.
Roads maintained June 30, 1911.....	991. 5
Roads constructed in 1911-12.....	67. 4
Taking over of a portion of the Ponce-Ponce Playa road, which had been transferred to the municipality of Ponce by error in 1908.....	1. 1
Total.....	1, 060. 0

Road maintenance in Porto Rico is a serious problem, as a great portion of the road system passes through the mountainous districts of the island, which are subject to severe rain storms during certain portions of the year and to droughts during the remainder of the year. During the wet season, the heavy rains wash off the dust which would otherwise form a cushion on the surface for the protection of the macadam against wear and raveling, and during the dry season the continual heavy winds produce the same effect, although not as severe, as the winds only take off the loose dust, while the rains wash out the binder between the stones and causes more serious damage.

Since the introduction of the heavy motor truck into Porto Rico, other serious defects in road construction have appeared during the rainy season—that is, the lack of proper subdrainage and proper foundation for the macadam. Soon after the continuous rains begin the operation of the heavy motor truck breaks through the thin layer of macadam and in a very short space of time the whole road is torn up to such an extent that all traffic is suspended. This state of affairs was particularly emphasized last November, when, on November 30, it became necessary to suspend motor truck operations on all of the roads of the island with the exception of the main road between San Juan and Ponce, the road from Ponce to Arecibo, and some short sections of other roads where good foundations existed. On a portion of these roads heavy motor truck traffic has not been established to the present time, although the department has been working as rapidly as possible, with the funds at its disposal, to put the roads in good condition.

The majority of the roads in Porto Rico are so lightly constructed that it will not be possible to operate heavy motor trucks over them during the rainy season without the complete destruction of same, unless these roads are entirely reconstructed with heavy foundations. The cost of same would be more than the finances of the island will permit. It seems to me that the salvation of the road system of the island will be obtained through legislative action prohibiting the operation of heavy motor trucks on certain roads which are not in condition to withstand the heavy motor-truck traffic and limiting the weight of heavy motor trucks on all other roads. The present road law limits the weight to 20 tons. This is excessive, and should be limited to 6 or 7 tons.

On June 30, 1913, there were 960 automobiles and 67 heavy motor trucks in operation in Porto Rico, as against 806 automobiles and 65 heavy motor trucks in operation June 30, 1912—an increase of 154 automobiles and 2 heavy motor trucks. From this it is seen that the automobiles are rapidly increasing, while the heavy motor truck seems to have reached its maximum. It is very doubtful that the motor truck will ever supplant the bull cart, but the number of heavy motor trucks operating at present is a serious menace to the road system of the island, and I doubt if they are any real benefit to the public. The transportation by motor truck is no less expensive than by bull cart or mule team and certainly does considerably more damage to the roads than either of the other means of transportation. Therefore it seems to me that the disappearance of the heavy motor truck from the public roads of the island will not be a serious loss to Porto Rico.

During the fiscal year 1,060 kilometers of road have been under maintenance, and convict labor was used to a great extent; the results obtained, especially in connec-

tion with various crushing plants established in different road camps for maintenance, were very satisfactory. Some of the convicts have shown exceptional ability and intelligence, and these have been intrusted with the care and operation of the machinery, such as power drills, crushers, motors, gasoline pumps, etc., while others have been used at their trade, as blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., thus making it possible to operate the crusher plants with convict labor exclusively, thereby operating with the strictest economy.

The use of mules purchased during the last fiscal year, together with a number purchased more recently, is gradually solving the problem of transportation of materials for maintenance, especially hauling of stone from the crusher plants to places on the road where needed, at distances ranging from 1 to 8 kilometers. Without the use of these mules and small but heavily built dump carts the operation of crusher plants with satisfactory results would have been impossible, as transportation by means of hired ox carts—some of which cost \$5 per day, and during certain periods of the year it is impossible to get them at any price, and which up to the time the mules were purchased was the only means of hauling stone—would have entailed a cost in hauling per cubic meter far in excess of the economy obtained by the use of machinery for drilling and crushing.

Seven crusher plants have been operated during the fiscal year with convict labor at the following locations: On road No. 1: One at kilometer 20, one at kilometer 53, one at the Portugueses River near Ponce; one at kilometer 10 of the Cayey-Guayama road; one at kilometer 7 of the Bayamon-Comerio road; one at kilometer 6 of the Trujillo Alto road; and one at kilometer 8 of the Aguadilla-Lares road. These crushers are all located in good, hard, bluestone quarries, and furnish stone for the road for a distance from the quarry from 4 to 8 kilometers each side of the crushers.

These crushers have supplied during the year 28,685 cubic meters of stone at an average price, for quarrying, crushing, and transportation, of \$1.92 per cubic meter. The average price for rock by contract on these sections last year was \$1.89 per cubic meter, and, besides, the stone delivered was of a much inferior quality, being disintegrated surface material. We have been able to contract for stone for other sections at a less price, but the haul is shorter and the quality of stone much inferior. Eighty-seven thousand and forty and seventeen one-hundredths cubic meters of stone was placed during the fiscal year at an average cost of \$2.20 per cubic meter, including spreading and rolling.

The average cost of maintenance per kilometer during the fiscal year amounts to \$354.69. This amount includes the expenditure of \$53,395.27 for machinery and charged into this year's maintenance, which is equal to \$51.80 per kilometer. This machinery consists of 3 gasoline road rollers, 3 gasoline air compressors, air drills, gasoline pumps, and other small machinery. This machinery is not a proper charge against road maintenance for one fiscal year, but should be charged off proportionately covering several years. But under our method of accounting this can not be done, and the whole amount is charged against maintenance for the fiscal year in which it is purchased. Proportioning this amount of \$53,395.27, it will be noted that the cost is \$51.80 per kilometer, which reduces the cost of maintenance to \$302.89. Assuming that this plant will depreciate at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, the proportion of cost per kilometer is \$10.37, which, when added to the \$302.89, gives cost of maintenance for the fiscal year of \$313.26.

The asphalt placed during the latter part of the last fiscal year and the first part of the present has been carefully watched, and the results have proven very gratifying. Where the heavier quality of asphalt was used, very little repairs have been necessary. Only places where the asphalt did not adhere to the stone needed repairs. This can be greatly overcome by carefully watching the placing of the asphalt to see that it is brushed sufficiently to insure a perfect bond. Where this is done, I believe the repairs will be reduced to a minimum. If the asphalt is properly placed, I believe it will not need repairs for at least two years, when a second application should be made. The asphalt gives a good wearing surface, thus protecting the macadam against rain and wind and the subgrade against the entrance of water which would cause the subgrade to become soft and go to pieces under heavy traffic. From the experiments made it is my opinion that it would be wise to extend the asphalt on all the roads which are subject to heavy traffic and extend into the interior, as far as the cost of same will permit. The cost of placing asphalt—with prison labor for crushing of stone, and including the cost of the asphalt—was 19 cents per square meter of surface covered for the 24 kilometers placed.

FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS.

All applications to the Executive Council for land, public-service, water-right, or other concessions, as required, were reported upon by the commissioner of the interior. Tables Nos. 4, 5, 5a, and 5b, show these matters in detail.

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL WORK.

This division has charge of designing and constructing all work of a purely engineering nature such as waterworks and sewer systems, electric light plants, street paving, etc., on request by the municipalities to the commissioner of the interior. This request is required to be in the form of a municipal ordinance and guarantees the repayment to the department of all expenses incurred by it in connection with drawing plans or inspecting construction. The division also passes on all plans made outside of the department submitted by municipalities and when requested to do so, by municipal councils, inspects the construction.

Prior to March 11, 1913, no funds were directly available for carrying on the work of this division but the cost of the same was paid out of various appropriations for road building and maintenance, etc., which were then reimbursed after payment was made by the municipalities. On March 11, 1913, the Legislature enacted a law appropriating \$20,000 for "special construction work for municipalities and school boards." All expenses incurred by the division, with the exception of the salary of the engineer in charge, are paid from this appropriation. The cost of all work undertaken by the division of public buildings for municipalities and school boards is also paid from this appropriation.

The following summaries show the amount, condition, and kind of work done during the present year:

Construction begun during the last fiscal year and completed during the present fiscal year:

Waterworks:

Yauco, by contract.....	\$68,032.29
Jayuya, by contract.....	5,546.27

Construction begun and completed during the present fiscal year:

Waterworks:

Peñuelas, by administration.....	\$13,500.00
Naranjito, by contract.....	2,000.00
Humacao, by contract.....	60,000.00

Construction begun during the present fiscal year and still under way:

Waterworks, Fajardo, by contract.....	\$68,953.24
Sewer system, Fajardo, by contract.....	31,523.88

Waterworks:

Ciales, by contract.....	18,000.00
Guanica, by contract.....	13,000.00
Improvements to waterworks, Coamo, by administration.....	7,500.00
Sewer system, Cayey, by contract.....	22,322.54
Artesian well, Isabela, by contract.....	3,000.00
Waterworks, Juncos, advertised.....	32,000.00

The following plans and specifications were completed during the fiscal year 1911-12, but no construction work has been done pending the granting of loans to municipalities:

Improvement to waterworks, Ponce.....	\$55,000.00
Sewer system, Ponce.....	170,000.00

Waterworks:

Juana Diaz.....	50,000.00
Adjuntas.....	18,000.00

The following plans and specifications were completed during the present fiscal year, but no construction work has been done:

Waterworks:

Arroyo.....	\$24,000.00
Maricao.....	7,000.00
Bayamon.....	180,000.00
Improvements to waterworks, Salinas.....	9,000.00
Waterworks, Quebradillas.....	3,000.00
Sewer system, Aibonito.....	25,000.00
Improvements to waterworks, Aibonito.....	4,000.00
Sewer system, Yauco.....	30,000.00
Waterworks:	
Maunabo.....	7,500.00
Mayaguez.....	200,000.00
Toa Baja.....	3,000.00
Guayanilla.....	12,000.00
Manati.....	80,000.00

Sewer system, Humacao.....	\$30,000.00
Street paving, Ponce.....	100,000.00
Waterworks, Barranquitas.....	9,000.00

The following specifications and plans were started during the present fiscal year and are still under way: Waterworks, Lares, San German, Vieques, and Barceloneta; sewer system, Lares, and street paving, Lares.

Requests have been received by the department for preparing plans and specifications for the following works, but to date only preliminary investigations have been made: Waterworks—Aguada, Barros, Corozal, Lajas, Loiza, Moca, Naguabo, Patillas, Sabana Grande, Morovis, and Añasco, and electric light plant, Añasco.

The division has also passed on a number of plans and specifications submitted by municipalities and made outside of the department. These were in most cases not approved.

A number of applications for franchises to use water from various streams for agricultural purposes were investigated and reported on by this division.

The total work contracted for and being built during the present fiscal year amounts to \$271,799.66, as compared with \$73,578.56 for the last fiscal year—an increase of \$198,221.10.

Plans were prepared during the present fiscal year for work totaling an estimated cost of \$844,000, as compared with \$510,000 for the last fiscal year—an increase of \$334,000.

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

This bureau has charge of a telephone and telegraph system, which is operated throughout the island, furnishing connections between 68 municipalities.

As a result of the new franchise granted to the Porto Rico General Telephone Co., this company extended their lines from Carolina to Arroyo, connecting with their system all towns of the east side of the island, which action served to reduce by 42 per cent the receipts of the insular telegraph offices in that region. It is the intention of the bureau to transfer to the said company on a commission basis some of the small offices which have been operated at a loss during the past year, and at which there is little if any possibility of increasing the receipts.

The improved condition of the lines of the bureau at this time is such that there is no doubt that the earnings will be greater than the expenses in the future, and it is confidently predicted that substantial gains over expenses will be reported in coming years.

Telegraph service has been extended to three more municipalities, thus making 68 municipalities furnished with telegraph connection. These three additional offices are operated for the insular telegraph on a percentage basis by the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. A telegraph office was opened in Juana Diaz in place of the telephone station which the bureau had at that place. Previous to this, all telegraph business to or from Juana Diaz was sent by telephone via Ponce, and as a result the main telephone line was frequently monopolized by Juana Diaz, this interfering with direct telephone connection between Ponce and San Juan. A new telegraph office has also been installed in Santurce, which affords convenience to the public. Although the receipts were small at first, a steady increase is noticed from day to day. Telegraph instruments were placed in a station at Ceiba to substitute the telephone, and a telegraph operator is now in charge of the office, competent for both heliograph and telegraph work. This change was found necessary, as the high tension power lines of the Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. extended parallel to our telephone line had rendered it practically useless.

The following new lines were built during the year:

One telephone line from Guayama to Cayey, which is in good working condition and has greatly facilitated the communication of that town with San Juan.

One new metallic-circuit telephone line between San Juan and Caguas which was considered very necessary on account of the great volume of business between said points. Due to the present facilities offered, the number of our subscribers at Caguas has materially increased, and the number of calls to and from Caguas has practically doubled.

The grounded telephone line between Bayamon and Comerio was changed into a metallic circuit, and a 10-line telephone switchboard was placed at the latter town. Of the 10 lines provided, 9 are occupied by subscribers, and one is used for connecting the main line. Connection was made with the exchange of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. at Bayamon, thus affording our subscribers in Comerio direct communication with other points in the island.

The insular telephone wire between Humacao and Arroyo was transferred to the poles of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co., which company is making all necessary

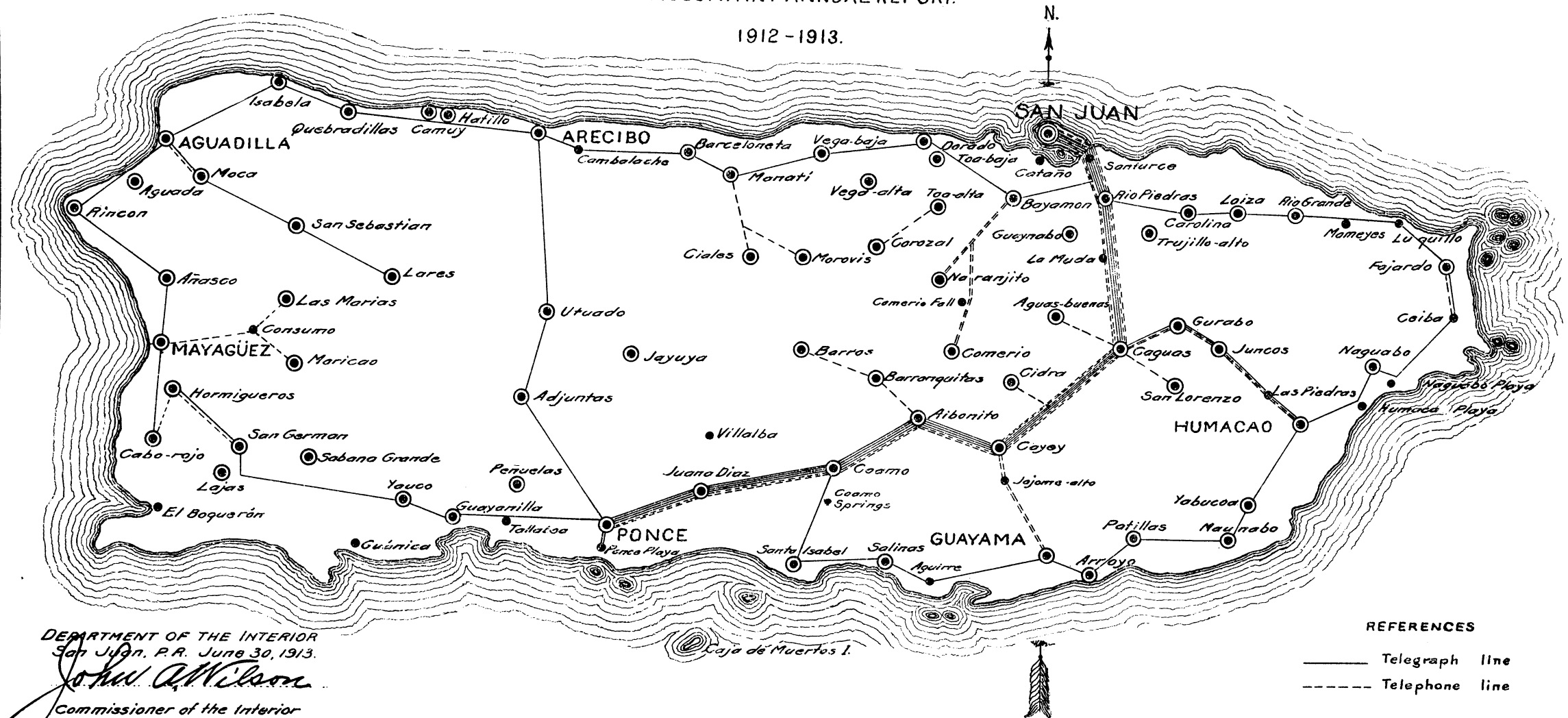
MAP

SHOWING TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN OPERATION

BY INSULAR GOVERNMENT

TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT.

1912-1913.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 San Juan, P.R. June 30, 1913.

John A. Wilson
 Commissioner of the Interior

repairs to this line as required by their franchise. This line is now being used for telegraph work, thus giving this bureau one more telegraph wire, and facilitating the transmission of business from towns on the south side of the island, which business had previously to be relayed via Ponce and Coamo offices.

Juncos office has been equipped with a 20-line telephone switchboard having 22 subscribers connected to it, two of which are connected thereto by a party line. At present the capacity of this switchboard is being increased to 25 subscribers.

The San Juan office has been equipped with a new central-energy, modern switchboard connecting all the Government departments and offices. There are also five trunk lines connecting with the switchboard of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co., which affords greater facilities for communication between the Government offices and subscribers of the company.

The insulation in the following sections has been greatly improved and the lines strengthened by removing unserviceable poles, in the numbers given below:

	Poles used.
San Juan-Ponce.....	517
Aguadilla-Lares.....	200
Bayamon-Comerio.....	136
Jajome-Cayey.....	79
Mayaguez-Ponce.....	108
Ponce-Arecibo-Utuado.....	67
Ciales-Morovis.....	7
Total.....	1,114
	Iron poles used.
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	14
Aibonito-Barros.....	30
Total.....	44

The Cayey office is now being equipped with a telephone switchboard, having a capacity for 60 lines, and in order to facilitate the connections of our subscribers with other towns on the north side of the island, another metallic telephone line is under construction between Caguas and Cayey.

The total cash income during the fiscal year for telegraph and telephone service amounted to \$65,702.80. The expenditures were \$71,230.05, leaving a net loss to the Government of \$5,527.15. This statement does not take into consideration the amount of free business which the insular Government transacted over the system. Taking credit for the value of tolls on certain kinds of Government messages transmitted free, equal to \$26,340.67, the value of reduction of tolls on other classes of Government messages transmitted at one-half of the commercial rate, equal to \$2,951.80, or a total of \$29,291.87, and adding it to the total of cash receipts, we get \$94,994.67, which is \$23,764.62 greater than the total expenditures. The total number of messages handled by the bureau was 225,240.

Of the 68 offices operated during the fiscal year, 19 were at a profit on cash receipts only. Of the latter, 4 are operated by the South Porto Rico and Porto Rico General Telephone Cos. on a percentage basis. Forty-nine offices were operated at a loss, counting cash receipts alone, but taking credit for free and half-rate messages, only 21 offices were operated at a loss. This year's operation shows a decrease of business over last year's in cash receipts of \$5,925.33 and an increase on total business transacted, taking credit for free and half-rate business, of \$4,571.74.

During the past year, a wireless station was installed on the island of Vieques, but the same did not give good results due to the fact that the apparatus furnished by the contracting company was not of sufficient power to work with the San Juan naval wireless station. Notwithstanding this, the installation of two small wireless stations at Fajardo and Vieques, is contemplated, and arrangements are being made with a firm in New York with a view to putting this idea into practical use in the near future, since the present system of communication by heliograph is found to be of little practical use as the weather condition must be favorable to insure results.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

This division has charge of designing, erecting, and maintaining all public buildings, including school buildings. When the cost of any building is estimated to exceed \$100,000 the law provides that "the plans and specifications be obtained by public competition."

The division also, upon requests from municipal councils or municipal school boards, reports on plans and specifications made outside this office, prepares plans and specifications and inspects construction work of municipal buildings such as city halls, markets, slaughterhouses, school buildings, etc.

Out of the \$20,000 available from the budgetary appropriation and \$16,000 additionally made available during the fiscal year, for maintenance and repair of public buildings, the amounts as indicated below were spent on the following buildings:

Aibonito Hospital.....	\$53. 09	Navy yard.....	\$921. 08
College of Agriculture, Mayaguez.....	300. 50	Pabellon de San Juan.....	419. 63
Allen Street, No. 2.....	1, 879. 50	Penitentiary.....	283. 80
Allen Street, No. 3.....	1, 254. 81	Ponce captain of the port building.....	83. 66
Allen Street, No. 5.....	1, 047. 30	Ponce district court.....	84. 91
Arecibo district court.....	10. 25	Ponce district jail.....	636. 70
Audiencia building.....	94. 56	Polvorin storehouse.....	13. 49
Boys' charity school.....	2, 135. 62	Ponce blind asylum.....	23. 25
Caguas public building.....	204. 87	San Geronimo fort.....	390. 75
Cayey-Guayama roadhouse.....	299. 18	San Juan captain of the port building.....	6. 06
Convalecencia Park, Rio Piedras.....	9. 32	San Francisco barracks.....	1, 072. 73
Culebra public building.....	88. 45	Police barracks, Seboruco.....	354. 68
Diputation building.....	4, 229. 29	San Juan signal station.....	95. 28
Girls' charity school.....	1, 189. 14	Secretary of Porto Rico, office.....	319. 26
Hato-Rey roadhouse.....	15. 95	Hornos militares.....	33. 25
Humacao public building.....	25. 00	Stock in storeroom, on hand.....	1, 060. 97
Intendencia building.....	3, 512. 55	Tinglado shed.....	423. 05
Insane asylum.....	686. 01	Various buildings.....	9, 545. 42
Mayaguez military barracks.....	1, 074. 49	Vieques jail.....	607. 05
Mayaguez public building.....	770. 52		
Reform school, Mayaguez.....	37. 16	Total.....	35, 292. 58

The following is a list of the work begun during the last fiscal year and completed during the present fiscal year, payable from various appropriations:

By contract (work done 1912-13):

4-room frame school building at Trujillo Alto.....	\$1, 246. 94
4-room reenforced concrete school at Miramar, San Juan.....	7, 471. 82
2-room reenforced concrete school at Las Piedras, Humacao.....	3, 500. 00

For the Department of Sanitation:

Quarantine Hospital, San Juan.....	}	26, 067. 80
Office building, Arecibo.....		
Office building, Ponce.....		
Stable building, Arecibo.....		
Stable building, Guayama.....		
Stable building, Mayaguez.....		
Laundry building, San Juan, and extra work.....		

By administration:

Reenforced concrete College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	20, 000. 00
Reenforced concrete dormitory building for reform school at Mayaguez, including extras.....	21, 983. 25
Reenforced concrete residence for agent in charge, Porto Rico Experiment Station at Mayaguez.....	5, 215. 27
Roadway from main highway to College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	1, 504. 57
New concrete patio and repairs to reform school roof, Mayaguez.....	1, 681. 39
Extra work on new frame school building at Trujillo Alto.....	700. 00
Work done for the department of sanitation, rat proofing private buildings.....	8, 575. 50
Work done in connection with the control and suppression of epidemics for the department of sanitation.....	572. 99

Total..... 99, 519. 53

The following tables show the work begun and finished during the present fiscal year:

By contract:

Concrete and iron fence, Luchetti School, Condado, Santurce.....	\$1, 598. 00
Concrete office addition, diputation building, San Juan.....	4, 500. 00
Concrete and iron fence, San Juan School No. 1, San Juan.....	3, 350. 00
Reenforced concrete additions to school house at Santa Isabel.....	8, 360. 00
Reenforced concrete addition to Luchetti School, Condado, Santurce.....	8, 614. 63
Reenforced concrete Municipal Hospital, Bayamon.....	8, 646. 00
Concrete memorial hall wing, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	11, 663. 79
2-room frame addition, Arroyo School building.....	1, 830. 00
1-room concrete school building at Barrio Guayabal, Juana Diaz.....	1, 450. 00
Plumbing, quarantine hospital, San Juan.....	270. 00
Electrical installation, stables and wagon shed, Marina, San Juan.....	232. 00
Reenforced concrete addition to penitentiary, San Juan.....	4, 498. 00
Total.....	55, 012. 42

By administration:

Stables and wagon shed for the department of sanitation, San Juan..	9, 620. 45
Laundry and bath building, Boys' Charity School, Santurce.....	2, 724. 90
Work done for the Third Insular Fair, San Juan.....	4, 480. 75
Work done for the bureau of labor, Allen Street, No. 3.....	238. 46
Work done for the Anti-Tuberculosis League, Santurce.....	13. 27
Work done for the school board of San Juan at stop 4, Barracones....	1, 271. 32
Work done for the customhouse at San Juan.....	2, 479. 07
Work done for the house of delegates, diputation building.....	42. 76
Work done for the insular library, diputation building.....	6. 54
Work done for the insular telegraph, diputation building.....	9. 36
Work done in connection with the office addition, diputation building.....	664. 95
Work done for the bureau of municipal work, diputation building...	25. 56
Work done for the executive mansion during the fiscal year.....	8, 648. 03
Work done at the high school, Santurce.....	61. 61
Repairs to the customhouse at Humacao.....	1, 416. 61
Fair work, department of the interior.....	58. 06
Work done for division of property and accounts, intendencia building.....	3. 96
Work done for the treasury department, intendencia building.....	35. 52
Leper colony.....	11. 52
Work done at the navy yard for the board of commissioners of agriculture.....	238. 72
Work done at naval hospital.....	3. 15
Work done for the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, navy yard.....	735. 90
Work done for the department of sanitation at the navy yard.....	6, 487. 41
Work done on buildings C and B at the navy yard.....	96. 20
Work done for the department of education, repairing Polvorin storehouse.....	379. 08
Repairs to practice school, Rio Piedras, University of Porto Rico....	1, 746. 66
Repairs to quartermaster's dock, for customhouse, San Juan.....	41. 11
Repairs to San Juan School No. 1 for school board of San Juan.....	534. 88
Repairs to Luchetti School, Condado, Santurce.....	27. 78
Repairs to office of secretary of Porto Rico, San Juan.....	69. 40
Total.....	42, 172. 99

The following table shows the work commenced during the present fiscal year and still unfinished:

	Available.	Expended.
By contract:		
Reinforced concrete municipal hospital, Vieques	\$19,452.00	\$18,206.80
16-classroom reinforced-concrete school building at Puerta de Tierra.....	68,942.00	43,474.00
6-room reinforced-concrete school building at San Lorenzo.....	9,716.00	7,129.96
6-room reinforced-concrete schoolhouse at Salinas	11,300.00	3,346.50
6-room concrete school building at Comerio.....	9,920.00	1,026.00
Reinforced-concrete district jail building at Humacao.....	23,173.49	
Electrical installation, Intendencia building.....	840.00	
Electrical installation, executive mansion.....	80.00	
Total.....	143,423.49	73,783.26
By administration:		
Concrete slaughterhouse for Coamo	2,000.00	1,600.00
Repairs to the customhouse at Ponce.....	3,000.00	2,200.00
Repairs and alterations to San Juan School No. 1, San Juan.....	6,896.00	500.00
Total.....	11,896.00	4,300.00

The following table shows the projects advertised during the fiscal year but not let, either on account of unsatisfactory, or of no bids at all, being received:

Alteration and repair of Brumbaugh School at Aibonito.....	\$8,000.00
Concrete rural school at barrio "Juan Martin," Fajardo.....	2,500.00
Concrete market building at Fajardo.....	10,383.97
6-room rubble masonry school building at Comerio.....	10,000.00
Alterations and additions, Columbus Graded School, Fajardo.....	8,000.00
Total.....	38,883.97

The following table shows work recently advertised and bids received, but contracts not yet awarded:

12-room reenforced-concrete school for Ponce.....	\$37,900.00
12-room reenforced-concrete school at Ponce.....	33,735.00
12-room reenforced-concrete school at Aguadilla.....	21,641.37
Total.....	93,276.37

The following table shows plans and specifications prepared during the fiscal year but through lack of funds, land, etc., not advertised for construction:

Slaughterhouse:	
Salinas.....	\$1,200.00
Guayanilla.....	1,200.00
Añasco.....	1,200.00
Juana Diaz.....	1,200.00
Jayuya.....	1,200.00
Public market, Juana Diaz.....	8,500.00
6-room concrete school at Gurabo.....	10,000.00
Public building, Mayaguez.....	5,000.00
Utua municipal jail.....	6,000.00
Ciales town hall.....	12,000.00
Total.....	47,500.00

The following table shows the projects for which the office was preparing working drawings at the close of the year and amounts available:

14-room concrete school building for Mayaguez.....	\$30,000.00
Municipal hospital building for San Lorenzo.....	4,500.00
6-room school addition to Columbus School, Fajardo.....	14,000.00
6-room reenforced-concrete school for Barros.....	10,000.00
Reenforced-concrete "Science building," University of Porto Rico, for the college at Mayaguez.....	25,000.00
Farm barn No. 1 for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez.....	6,000.00
Vehicle shelter for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez.....	500.00

Stock tenement houses.....	{ \$500.00
Stock one-room rural school buildings.....	1,000.00
Addition to manual training shops, Río Piedras.....	2,000.00
	2,000.00
Total.....	95,500.00

The following table shows the work requested, all of which is of a more or less urgent nature and on some of which preliminary steps have been taken for the preparation of the working drawings and specifications:

8-room school, Barros.....	\$18,000.00
School addition, Río Grande.....	4,000.00
10-room school, Naguabo.....	18,000.00
20-room school addition, Humacao.....	40,000.00
Repair and addition to a schoolhouse at Guayama.....	16,000.00
6-room school, Juana Díaz.....	12,000.00
3-room school, Hormigueros.....	2,500.00
Municipal hospital, Ciales.....	1,800.00
Municipal hospital, Vega Alta.....	3,000.00
Market building, Vega Alta.....	2,500.00
Hospital, Maricao.....	3,500.00
Slaughterhouse, Patillas.....	1,500.00
Market building, Patillas.....	1,700.00
Town hall, Quebradillas.....	2,000.00
Slaughterhouse, Peñuelas.....	300.00
Town hall, Cayey.....	20,000.00
Market, Yabucoa.....	2,000.00
Town hall, Vega Alta.....	11,000.00
Town hall, Peñuelas.....	2,000.00
Market, Caguas.....	3,000.00
Slaughterhouse, market, and hospital for Naguabo.....	20,000.00
Slaughterhouse, Barros.....	1,000.00
12-room school, Ponce.....	29,000.00
School addition, Ponce Playa.....	7,000.00
School addition, Cantera, Ponce.....	3,000.00
Town hall, Sabana Grande.....	3,000.00
Cemetery, Sabana Grande.....	500.00
Slaughterhouse, Fajardo.....	1,700.00
Market building, Morovis.....	2,000.00
Market building, Fajardo.....	12,000.00
Butcher shop, Fajardo.....	900.00
Residence, superintendent of boys' charity school, at Santurce.....	5,000.00
High schools:	
Arecibo.....	50,000.00
Mayaguez.....	50,000.00
Ponce.....	90,000.00
San Juan.....	90,000.00
Humacao.....	50,000.00
Recitation and laboratory building, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	25,000.00
6-room school, Barranquitas.....	10,000.00
6-room school, Toa Alta.....	12,000.00
6-room school, Morovis.....	10,000.00
Seven district hospitals, one in each electoral district of the island.....	120,000.00
Total.....	756,900.00

WORK BEING ADVERTISED.

Reenforced concrete extension to memorial hall, University of Porto Rico, Río Piedras.....	\$35,000.00
Cost of water for public buildings.....	604.28
Cost of light for public buildings.....	2,463.26

The above makes a total of \$480,593.38 in work done, contracted for, or under way at the close of the fiscal year against a total of \$229,236.89 for the last fiscal year, making an increase of over 100 per cent during the year as compared with that of last year.

In addition the division has been requested to prepare plans for work the cost of which, it is estimated, will approximate \$1,000,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Early legislation should be enacted providing funds for the reconstruction of the majority of the roofs on the older Government buildings in the island. Many of these roofs, which were constructed many years ago, are in such a condition to-day as to invite failure, and are a constant menace to life and property. These roofs are of the exposed beam type, set in masonry, and those few which have been reconstructed show that that portion of the beam which was embedded in the wall has in most every case either rotted away or has been eaten away by insects, the most common of which is the "comején." Early in the present year attention was particularly called to the bad state of roofs by the failure of a portion of the roof on the governor's palace, which luckily failed at a time when the room below was not occupied.

The funds appropriated for the "Maintenance, repair, and reconstruction of public buildings" is not sufficient to take care of any new work, and I believe that an annual appropriation should be made to be expended at the discretion of the commissioner of the interior on reconstruction and making safe the public buildings of the island.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

This division makes surveys of all public lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, investigates all questions of titles to such lands, and furnishes reports to other departments regarding these questions, etc., and it carried out the following work during the fiscal year:

It made preliminary surveys and planned and located on the insular fair grounds the race track and buildings of the Insular Fair at Puerta de Tierra.

In Puerta de Tierra it established the boundary line between certain private properties and lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico.

Survey was made of two parcels of land the sale of which was authorized to "The Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico," by law approved March 13, 1913.

Survey was made of a plot of land on which is located the "Luchetti School," in Santurce, San Juan, P. R.

In Mayaguez the survey of a farm comprising 95 cuerdas of land was made; also there was surveyed another farm having an area of 30 cuerdas of land, both farms being the property of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

In Limonward, within the municipality of Mayaguez, a farm having an area of 100 cuerdas of land and belonging to The People of Porto Rico was surveyed.

In Rio Piedras, on lands belonging to the University of Porto Rico, there was surveyed a parcel of land that was segregated from the main farm, for the purpose of leasing same.

In Humacao survey was made of a plot of land belonging to The People of Porto Rico, to be used as site for the district jail.

In Guayama the greater part of the boundary line of the land that was leased to Mr. Juan R. Baiz, was established and staked out.

In Arecibo there was also located on the ground the greater part of the boundary line of the lands leased to Mr. Wenceslao Borda, which lands are known as Caño de Tiburones.

At the present time this division is surveying the lands known as The Luquillo National Forest Reserve, which lands comprise an area of about 100 square miles. The expenses of this work are reimbursed by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for which purpose an appropriation annually of \$3,000 has been made.

Survey is being made of all the swamp lands surrounding the bay of San Juan, from Palo Seco to San Juan.

During the present fiscal year this division has attended 1,023 separate cases regarding public lands, among which are to be found many relating to titles of possession or dominion which were brought before the courts by private parties and were referred to this division for investigation and report.

The division has leased 17 farms belonging to The People of Porto Rico at an annual rental of \$348.52, and making a total rental for all the lands which have been leased up to and including June 30, 1913, of \$9,976.52.

Eighteen copies of public documents of its archives have been issued by the division on which fees amounting to \$23.43 have been collected.

There have been recorded in the registry of property of San Juan 10 farms belonging to The People of Porto Rico and one in the registry of property of Aguadilla.

The total expenditures for this division were for: Field labor, \$420.60; traveling, \$672.58; salaries, \$8,675; expenses, office supplies, \$196.50; miscellaneous, \$531.76; total, \$10,296.44.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

This division has charge of all the property of the department, accounts for all expenditures and receipts, acts as special disbursing office for the payment of all laborers, makes all requisitions for material and supplies, and issues motor vehicle and chauffeur licenses.

During the present fiscal year 8,748 accounts have been prepared, recorded, and transmitted to the auditor's office for settlement aggregating the sum of \$1,615,285.25.

The sum of \$189,277.14 in cash has been paid by the special disbursing officer, representing 43,477 individual payments, on 3,761 pay rolls.

One hundred and thirty-one main accounts with 194 subsidiary or subaccounts have been handled, with a total credit of \$3,589,362.73.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-four requisitions were placed with the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and 31 department orders for direct purchases issued.

There were made, in accordance with the civil service, 197 permanent and 141 temporary appointments, 280 separations, 8 transfers, 32 reinstatements, 129 promotions, and 32 reductions in salaries.

During the present fiscal year 468 automobile and 90 motor-cycle licenses were registered, 527 automobile and 41 motor-cycle licenses renewed, 445 automobile and 75 motor-cycle licenses transferred, 390 automobile and 50 motor-cycle licenses canceled, and 20 automobile licenses authorized to be changed from private use to public carrier.

On June 30, 1913, there were in force 960 automobile, 67 motor-truck, 132 motor-cycle, and 2,464 chauffeur's licenses, of which 902 were issued during the fiscal year 1912-13.

The sum of \$8,828.61 was received and deposited to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, on account of miscellaneous receipts and repayments.

DIVISION OF HARBORS AND DOCKS.

This division has charge of all the shipping of the island, collection of harbor fees, pilotage, and has general supervision of all of the harbors and water fronts; it designates berths for all vessels while in harbors, looks after the general shipping interests of the public, and does general police duty on the water front.

The very unfortunate discovery, early in the fiscal year, of the presence of bubonic plague in San Juan had a disastrous effect on shipping business and importations in general into the island, and caused a noticeable decrease in harbor receipts for the entire island. This decrease can not, however, be entirely credited to the presence of bubonic plague, as there were several other important factors, which all had a tendency to depreciate business. Most important of these was the discussion in Congress of a possible reduction in the tariff on sugar, and also the fact that the sugar centrals of the island did not plan this year any very extensive improvements and were holding down their expenditures to the purchase of necessary equipment only.

The American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico, which was granted a franchise for the construction of a pier in the port of San Juan by the executive council on October 28, 1901, have successfully completed the pier and the same will be turned over by the contractor for commercial business on or about the first of August. This new pier will be of great benefit to shipping interests, providing adequate storage, at the peak of the season, for crops, the most important of which is sugar.

The new municipal pier, under construction by contract for the municipality of Ponce, is progressing rapidly and it is safe to say that by the end of the present calendar year the same will be completed and will provide commodious and efficient docking facilities for the port for all time. It is also safe to predict that this will materially increase business of the port of Ponce and will necessitate the rebuilding of the passenger dock in that port, which dock is at the present time in a bad state of deterioration, many of the piles of which have recently been carried away. As will be seen from the tabulations showing the collection of ports, the commerce of Mayaguez has gradually grown until it is contesting second place in the matter of collections for ports of the island.

At the ports of Fajardo and Arroyo the captains of the ports have been provided with adequate office quarters in the customs buildings, which quarters have been temporarily and gratuitously turned over to this department by the collector of customs.

In the port of San Juan the ferry service between San Juan and Cataño operated, under the Valdes franchise, has been greatly improved but is still far from being a satisfactory service. At present they have two small ferryboats in commission and are attempting to handle all freight and passenger traffic with safety and dispatch. For the purpose of safety to the public and of benefit to the ferry service it is recommended that a franchise be granted for the construction of a ferry slip on the San Juan side.

Table No. 9 shows the collections of the several ports and Table No. 10 the number of vessels and tonnage thereof entering the ports during the fiscal year.

The New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co. refuses to pay harbor dues on vessels of said company discharging or loading at San Antonio docks. This matter has been referred to the Attorney General for advice.

The method of collecting harbor dues through the respective pilots of smaller ports and paying for such services on a percentage basis has proven entirely satisfactory, and beginning with the new fiscal year this service will be extended to the ports of Aguirre, Guanica, and Arecibo, by which extension all the ports of the island will have been covered.

THE SAN JUAN HARBOR BOARD.

The board was created by an act of the legislative assembly approved March 7, 1912, which act also provides for the issuance of \$500,000 of 4 per cent 25-year bonds for bulkhead construction and other improvements to the water front of San Juan.

The San Juan harbor board is a permanent board of management created for the purpose of directing improvements and operations along the water front of the port of San Juan. The board is at present composed of the following members: The commissioner of the interior as chairman and the alcalde of San Juan ex officio; Waldemar Lee, M. R. Calderon, and Sosthenes Behn. The last three members were appointed May 4, 1912, for one, two, and three years, respectively, and Mr. Lee has been reappointed for three years. The board organized, appointed a chief engineer, and authorized the employment of necessary assistants on June 3, 1912.

SURVEYS AND GENERAL PLAN.

Preliminary studies based upon data on file in the bureau of public works had been made before the formation of the board, and complete surveys for the final plans for future development and the design of immediate improvements were begun at once. These surveys covered the south shore of San Juan Island from the present customhouse to the San Antonio Bridge and furnished data for the designs and estimates of the bulkhead and other water-front improvements and the estimates of the fill required to reclaim the swamp land along the shore.

A general plan for the present and future development of the San Juan water front has been prepared in conformity with the bulkhead lines fixed by the War Department and has been approved by the board. A copy of this plan is submitted herewith.

BULKHEAD WALL.

Comparative designs and estimates were made for several different types of bulkhead and the most economical, permanent type was selected and approved by the board. Final drawings and specifications were prepared and submitted to the War Department for approval. The work contemplated in these specifications was the construction of 2,750 linear feet of reinforced concrete bulkhead, 64,700 cubic yards of filling, and 12,000 square yards of asphalt block paving. One-third of this bulkhead will permit of dredging to 4 fathoms along its face, and the balance will allow dredging to a depth of 3 fathoms. The estimated cost of the work was \$371,000.

CONSTRUCTION WORK.

The contract was advertised January 15, 1913, and bids were opened March 18, 1913. Of the six bids received that of the P. J. Carlin Construction Co., of New York City, for \$345,841.10, was the lowest, and the contract was awarded to them. The contractors were notified of the acceptance of their bid on April 2 and signed the contract on April 24, 1913. The time set for the completion of the work is July 2, 1915.

The contractors started to assemble their materials and plant May 9 and began construction May 15 by driving test piles. Up to June 30, 1913, they had driven

6 test piles and 18 shed piles and had dredged about 200 linear feet along the line of the proposed bulkhead.

It is proposed to begin the bulkhead construction at the eastern end of the work and complete the work up to the new American railroad pier before beginning work along the present water front. In this manner the work can be executed without reducing the berthing space available for shipping.

BULKHEAD SHEDS.

As soon as the first section of the bulkhead is completed the marginal street will be paved and steps taken to build the bulkhead sheds and install modern cargo handling equipment thereon. Preliminary designs have been made for these improvements, and it is expected that with the cargo-handling equipment planned these sheds will be able to handle cargo 40 per cent cheaper than the present cost in San Juan.

STREET EXTENSIONS.

In addition to the improvements provided for by the \$500,000 appropriation, some paving and street extensions are urgently needed to develop the new water front, and should be built as soon as possible. The more important of these are: Widening Ezquiaga Street, building a 5-meter roadway along the water front to San Antonio docks, cutting a new street between Paseo de Covadonga and the eastern end of the new water front, and laying additional railway track along the new marginal street. While these improvements are greatly needed, unless an additional appropriation can be obtained, it will be several years before the harbor board will be able to finance them out of its present income. In order to raise the funds necessary to do this work, it is recommended that the legislature be asked to make a five-year loan to the harbor board, payable from the proceeds of the sale of adjacent public land now under control of this board.

RAILROAD FREIGHT YARD.

In close relation to the proposed new streets and of equal and perhaps greater importance to the welfare of the port of San Juan is the project of the American Railroad Co., to build and equip a modern freight yard at San Juan. In laying out the street system for the new water front, provision was made for this improvement, and it only remains to fix the terms under which the additional land required by the railroad company shall be transferred to them. Several conferences have been held, but as yet no definite agreement has been reached.

WATER FRONT RAILWAYS.

In addition to the railway freight terminal to be constructed by the American Railroad Co., the harbor board proposes to extend its marginal street trackage as the water front is developed and, by the extension of this trackage and the construction of a return line along one of the inshore streets, to develop a complete water front terminal railway system from the present water front to San Antonio Bridge. This system, when completed, will be operated for the benefit of the general public, and all common carriers will be accorded equal privileges in its use.

RECLAMATION OF LANDS.

The workmen's districts, known as "Hoyo Frio" and "Sal Si Puedes," are insanitary, owing to overcrowding, and the system of ground rents imposes a heavy burden upon a people who at best have a struggle to "make both ends meet."

In addition, the new water front, which will become available upon the completion of the contemplated improvements, is required for the present commerce and will not be extensive enough to admit of leasing any portion to coal, lumber, and other merchants or manufacturers for their exclusive use, as is done in almost all the ports in the United States. Some means of supplying this demand should be provided for the commercial welfare of San Juan and in order that she may receive her share of the benefits accruing from the Panama Canal. The reclamation of the swamp lands along the south shore of San Juan Island offers the only solution of these problems, and the question of ownership between the Federal and insular authorities is the only bar to their rapid reclamation and development.

FINANCES.

The funds of the San Juan harbor board are derived from the \$500,000 bond issue and from the harbor dues collected at the port of San Juan as authorized by the act of March 7, 1912. The trust fund for the amortization of bonds now amounts to \$42,752.71, from which \$4,341.50 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$38,411.21 for the payment of the members of the board and the fixed charges on the bond issue. An issue of \$100,000 of 4 per cent bonds in denominations of \$5,000 to bear interest from July 1, 1912, were sold through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, D. C., at an average price of 102.743 per cent plus accrued interest. The proceeds of this sale aggregated \$103,587.44, of which \$100,000 was made available for the contemplated work. From this amount \$10,401.92 has been expended in the purchase of office furniture, surveying instruments, and in preliminary expenses, leaving a balance of \$89,598.08 July 1, 1913.

An additional issue of \$100,000 of bonds should be sold before December 1, 1913.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The commission was organized on April 22, 1913, for the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed upon it by law, and a detailed report of the work done is as follows:

The law provides that three of the five members of this commission shall be elected by the property owners of the temporary irrigation district which, for the purpose, was fixed by the irrigation service and the other two members to be appointed by the governor of Porto Rico.

By direction of the executive council the aforesaid elections were held on February 4, 1913, and a canvass of the vote, as made by the said executive council, showed that the following-named gentlemen were elected: Manuel Leon Parra, Manuel Texidor Alcala del Olmo, and R. S. Prescott, and they were notified of their election on February 10, 1913.

The other two appointive members were appointed by the governor on April 8, 1913, the same being Carlos H. Blondet and Carlos Toro Labarthe.

The five members hereinabove mentioned, composing the irrigation commission, met for the first time in the city of Guayama for the purpose of organizing and commencing their work; and pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid irrigation law they elected their president, vice president, and secretary from among themselves, and the commission was organized as follows: Carlos H. Blondet, president; Manuel Texidor y Alcala del Olmo, vice president; Manuel Leon Parra, secretary; Carlos Toro Labarthe, R. S. Prescott.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to prepare by-laws, rules, and regulations for its conduct and procedure, and to select a place in Guayama wherein to establish the office of the commission.

From the beginning it was the opinion of the commission that its offices should be located in the same building where the irrigation service is located in Guayama, thereby effecting a saving in the payment of rent and, furthermore, it would be more in touch with the chiefs of the said service, but this was impossible as there was no available room. A suitable location was found at No. 10 Derkes Street, and it was rented. The offices were established there and opened on May 14, 1913, from which day it may be said that the commission began to work, as subsequently, to April 22, 1913, when the commission was organized, only two meetings have been held, namely, on April 30 and May 1 of the current year, for the purpose of considering and approving the rules and regulations hereinabove mentioned.

One of the first matters that was taken up by the commission was the water concessions of the Guamani River of Guayama, which were critically examined, and for that purpose all such data as were deemed to be necessary were asked for from the irrigation service.

Of the seven water concessions of the Guamani River four have been relinquished to The People of Porto Rico and three are still owned by their respective owners or their attorneys, but as this commission is in hopes and has reason to believe that these rights will also be relinquished to The People of Porto Rico at a no distant date, the commission thought it advisable to consider them all.

This commission made an examination of each of the canals used under the aforesaid water rights, the course of the Guamani River, the history from the very beginning of each of the aforesaid water rights or concessions, and having all this data and also the records of the measurements taken on each of the aforesaid canals for the last four years, which was furnished to the commission by the irrigation service, the amount was determined that constitutes a just credit for each of the aforesaid conces-

sions. The commission took final action as to five of them, but the other two are still pending in order to straighten out certain details that were not very clear.

While engaged in this work the commission was informed that the dam known as the Guayabal Dam and the canals thereunto appertaining would be finished before any other feature of the irrigation system; and desiring to avoid a delay in the delivery of the water therein contained by not having determined what lands in that part of the irrigation district may be irrigated with profit to their owners, the commission decided to proceed immediately with the study of the concessions of that part of the district.

But as it was indispensable that this commission should know first the amount of water that would be available in the dam of that part of the irrigation district, after making proper deductions for just credit to be given for each of the concessions actually existing on the rivers, the waters of which will be taken for the said dams, and then determine the extent of the lands that may be reached by irrigation, the commission was forced to make a study of each of the aforesaid concessions, beginning with the concessions of the Jacaguas River.

There are 29 concessions of the Jacaguas River of which only one (the concession of the hacienda "Potala") has been relinquished to The People of Porto Rico. After making an examination of the canals used under the aforesaid concessions, the titles thereto, the amount of water that they have been using, a very close estimate of which can be made by the record of the measurements taken by the irrigation service of the water in the canals for the last four years, the commission was able to determine closely the amount of water that constitutes a just credit for each of the said concessions. The commission took final action on 27 of them, and 2 were left for future determination, as certain data was lacking without which it was impossible to determine their legality with any degree of certainty.

Having finished this work, and the commission having learned the approximate number of acre-feet of water remaining in the western portion of the irrigation district, the commission will then be able to determine the irrigable lands that may be irrigated with profit to their owners, and that should be included within the irrigation district.

The expenses incurred by this commission during the fiscal year may be seen in the annual report submitted by the irrigation service, and said expenses have been charged against the "irrigation trust fund."

The following is a condensed table of the work done by the irrigation commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

Concessions of the Guamani River:	
Considered and decided.....	5
Still pending.....	2
Inspection of the Guamani River.....	1
	<hr/>
Concessions of the Jacaguas River:	
Considered and decided.....	27
Still pending.....	2
	<hr/>
Total concessions on this river.....	29
Inspections of the Jacaguas River.....	2
	<hr/>
Recapitulation:	
Total number of concessions decided.....	32
Still pending on decision.....	4
	<hr/>
Total number of concessions on the two rivers.....	36
	<hr/>
Concessions relinquished and transferred to The People of Porto Rico:	
On the Guamani River, decided.....	3
On the Jacaguas River, decided.....	1
On the Guamani River, undecided.....	1
	<hr/>
Total number of concessions so relinquished.....	5

PORTO RICO IRRIGATION SERVICE.

The most important work under the direction of this department at present is the irrigation project, and on account of its magnitude the report, covering operations and expenditures for the past fiscal year, is given somewhat in detail.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

The various changes on account of new appointments, separations, and reduction of the force in the organization of the main office at Guayama, where the executive and clerical forces are located, and of the seven divisions, are noted below:

Divisions.	Number of employees July 1, 1912.	Changes.		Number of employees June 30, 1913.	Days leave granted during year.		
		New employees.	Separations.		With pay.	Without pay.	Total leave.
Patillas Dam.....	33	34	33	34	358	223	581
Patillas and Guamani Canals.....	15	1	11	5	223	18	241
Carite Dam.....	9	5	5	9	23		23
Carite Water Power.....	6	3	5	4	40		40
Guayabal Dam.....	22	4	7	19	212	32	244
General Administration.....	35	14	18	31	502	93	595
Juana Diaz Canal.....	15	3	7	11	264	34	298
Hydrographic Division.....	10	10	8	12	213	74	287
Total.....	145	74	94	125	1,835	474	2,309

The following schedule shows the number of employees engaged administratively at the close of the year on the various divisions. It does not include the employees located outside of the irrigation district whose salaries are charged against the irrigation service.

Titles.	Guayama. ¹	Patillas Dam.	Patillas Canal.	Patillas laterals and outlets.	Carite Dam.	Carite water power and tunnel.	Guayabal Dam.	Juana Diaz Canal.	Toro Negro Division.	Total.
Chief engineer.....	1									1
Supervising engineers.....			1				1			2
Chiefs of division.....	4	1			1	1	1	1		9
Electrical engineer.....										1
Assistant engineers.....	2	1	1			1	2	2	1	10
Superintendents.....		1								2
Assistant superintendents.....								1		1
Assistant hydrographer.....	1									1
Master mechanics.....					1		1			2
Instrumentmen.....	2				1					3
Draftsmen.....	2									2
Rodmen.....	1	1			1	1	2		1	7
Clerks.....	22	5			4	1	4	5		41
Practicantes.....					1		1			2
Telephone operator.....	1									1
Office boys.....	1						1		1	3
Shovel enginemen.....		4								4
Shovel cranesmen.....		4								4
Cableway engineman.....							1			1
Stationary enginemen.....		2					1			3
Firemen.....		18					3			21
Mechanics.....	1	14		2	6	1	8			32
Dinky enginemen.....		10					1			11
Blacksmith.....						1				1
Drill runners.....		1			9		2			12
Foremen.....		16	2	1		4	14	2	2	41
Capataces.....		15			17					32
Corral boss.....	1									1
Carpenters.....		10			2	10	39		4	65
Teamsters.....		2			1	2	1	6		12
Cooks and waiters.....		3			2	1	3	1		10
Laborers.....	6	505	118	22	257	65	144	119	25	1,261
Chauffeur.....	2									2
Gauge observers.....	86									86
Watchmen.....		3								3
Rigger.....						1				1
Masons.....					6					6
Total.....	133	616	122	25	309	90	231	137	34	1,697

¹ General office in Guayama includes auditing, disbursing, legal and hydrographic divisions and the 86 gauge observers stationed in various parts of the district.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The western portion of the district, including the Toro Negro diversion, Guayabal Dam, and Juana Diaz Canal, and all appurtenant structures, will be practically completed and all structures tested during September and October. The service will be ready to deliver water to laterals for the irrigable lands under this portion of the system in November, 1913, unless unanticipated accidents occur. This area of irrigable land aggregates 20,000 acres, while the available water, including existing concessions and the storage of Coamo floods, can successfully irrigate not more than 15,000 acres. It is therefore estimated that about one-fourth of the irrigable lands west of the Jueyes River can not be placed under the system.

Carite Dam should be completed and the waters of the La Plata River diverted through the Carite Tunnel into the headwaters of the Guamani River about November 1. The diversion works, canals, and all appurtenant structures will be completed prior to that date, and water can be delivered into the west Guamani Canal and into the Patillas Canal west of Melania during December. The irrigable area under this portion of the system is about 11,000 acres and slightly exceeds the water available from the sources mentioned above. In general, the irrigable area east of the Salinas River and the available water, including existing concessions, are well balanced, and upon completion of the Patillas Dam, about March 1, 1914, all of the 20,000 acres under this portion of the system can be successfully irrigated.

The revised estimate of January 1, 1913, shows that \$350,000 additional to available funds will be required to complete all proposed structures, including the construction of the Coamo and Melania Dams, durable fences, complete telephone lines, permanent houses for the ditch riders, a second unit for the power plant, and minor extensions. This estimate did not include expenditures after July 1, 1913, for interest, operation, and maintenance, or principal due on bonds issued. These expenses were also specifically excluded in the original estimates examined and approved by the engineers of the United States Reclamation Service as authorized by section 4 of the public irrigation law.

Pending appropriations for funds to complete the entire system, the service has been authorized during the last half of the fiscal year to continue construction for the purpose of furnishing water to as much of the irrigable lands as is practicable with available funds and to delay construction of other features until the legislature has provided funds for such purpose. This restriction to the work has necessarily caused some delay and, if continued, will cause an increased expenditure to complete the proposed construction. Appropriations necessary for the project and definite instructions to continue aggressively all features will be of material advantage to all concerned.

All work done during the past year, with the exception of the Carite and Toro Negro Tunnels, which were completed by the contractors, has been performed administratively by day labor.

The supply of laborers has been more plentiful than during the preceding year. The climatic conditions were favorable except at Carite Dam and Carite Power Plant, where frequent rains have delayed the work. The heavy storm of October 7 and 8 was general throughout the district and the resultant floods damaged the railroad tracks and bridges at Patillas and Guayabal to the extent of about \$20,000 and caused minor damages on all divisions.

The continued attention given to camp sanitation, to the boiling and filtering of water, and to general health conditions has resulted in a material decrease in sickness in all camps.

A number of accidents have occurred, of which four were fatal, due mainly to carelessness or to the inexperience of local laborers in working about machinery and moving trains. The following is a list of the principal accidents to employees during the fiscal year:

Name.	Date.	Occupation.	Nature of injury.
Patillas Dam:			
Ramon Feliciano...	July 26, 1912	Laborer.....	External injuries to chest and back; recovered.
D. E. Martin.....	July 29, 1912	Foreman.....	Body cut and bruised; recovered.
Carlos Sola.....	Aug. 5, 1912	Mechanics' helper.	Crushed arm; necessitating amputation.
Brigido Gonzalez...	.....do.....	Laborer.....	Head injured; recovered.
Juan Diaz.....	Nov. 13, 1912	Fireman.....	Fatally scalded.
Pedro Lin.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Seriously burned; recovered.
Angel Perez.....	Nov. 19, 1912	Laborer.....	Head and arm bruised; recovered.
Ramon Ramos.....	Jan. 29, 1913	.....do.....	Leg broken and head bruised; recovered.
Juan Cartagena.....	Feb. 28, 1913	.....do.....	Right arm broken.

Name.	Date.	Occupation.	Nature of injury.
Patillas Dam—Contd.			
Marcos Ruiz.....	Mar. 24, 1913	Switch boy.....	Arm cut off.
Geronimo Velazquez.....	Mar. 25, 1913	.....do.....	Do.
C. T. Saunders.....	May 3, 1913	Foreman.....	Foot injured; recovered.
Bernardino Rivera.....	May 21, 1913	Laborer.....	Fatally injured by slide of earth and rocks.
Patillas Canal:			
Pedro Romero.....	July 21, 1912	.....do.....	Foot crushed.
Cornelio Arana.....	Nov. 12, 1912	Foreman.....	Finger smashed.
Carite Dam:			
Blas Rivera.....	July 23, 1912	Water boy.....	Fatally injured by falling from trestle.
Lorenzo Marciano.....	Nov. 9, 1912	Laborer.....	Fingers crushed.
Santiago Cruz.....	Jan. 31, 1913	.....do.....	Hand injured.
Ramon Merced.....	Feb. 7, 1913	.....do.....	Fingers broken.
Francisco Hernandez.....	May 6, 1913	.....do.....	Leg broken, necessitating amputation.
Carite water power:			
Salvador Franco.....	Aug. 13, 1912	Holder-on.....	Lost an eye.
Charles Taylor.....	Dec. 12, 1912	Pipe riveter.....	Hand crushed.
Nicanor Torres.....	Apr. 8, 1913	Carpenter.....	Hand cut.
Guayabal Dam:			
Eladio Ortiz.....	July 12, 1912	Laborer.....	Fatally injured by falling from buttress.
Gregorio Cintron.....	July 23, 1912	.....do.....	Leg broken.
Isabel Torres.....	Aug. 30, 1912	.....do.....	Ankle broken.
Felix Arrufat.....	Nov. 21, 1912	Mechanic.....	Chest bruised; recovered.
Zacarías Leon.....	Nov. 11, 1912	Laborer.....	Fell 43 feet into river; recovered.
Inosencio Gonzalez.....	Jan. 4, 1913	.....do.....	Fingers broken.
Emilio Roche.....	Feb. 27, 1913	Carpenter.....	Leg broken.
Pedro Cintron.....	May 24, 1913	Laborer.....	End of finger cut off.
Guayama headquarters:			
James R. Shea.....	July 19, 1912	Chauffeur.....	Collar bone broken; recovered.

CONSTRUCTION WORK.

A general description of the irrigation project and its principal features is published on pages 137-139 of the Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1911.

Toro Negro Tunnel, T. L. Huston, contractor.—This tunnel was completed September 30, 1912. The completed tunnel measures 2,770.4 feet in length, of which 308.4 feet were driven during the fiscal year. The entire tunnel is through a rock formation, and the only concrete work required was at the portals.

Carite Tunnel, T. L. Huston, contractor.—The excavation of Carite Tunnel by contract was completed in March, 531 linear feet having been excavated this year. The total length of the tunnel is 3,045.8 feet and the total excavation amounted to 2,094.73 cubic meters, principally hard rock. The portion excavated through loose rock and toska required lining, and this is being done by administration.

CONSTRUCTION BY ADMINISTRATION.

No construction by contract was in force at the close of the year, all work being done administratively by day labor. The itemized quantities of work done on the various divisions is hereinafter shown in the tabulation of principal items of work done, descriptive details of which follow for each division.

Patillas Dam.—Good progress was made on this work, except during the second quarter. On September 6 an accident to the core-wall, which had been completed to its full height across the river bed, followed by excessive floods in the river, delayed progress about three and one-half months.

The gravity water supply was insufficient to operate satisfactorily more than one monitor in the upper half of the dam. As this was not able to wash down the material as fast as it could be delivered to the dam, a 6-inch centrifugal pump, operated by a 60-horsepower gasoline engine, was installed on a barge floated in the pool in the center of the dam. This pump has a capacity of 1,100 gallons per minute against a head of 115 feet, and discharges through a monitor mounted upon one end of the barge. This pump has doubled the capacity of the sluicing plant and its use will be of increasing importance on the upper part of the dam. In addition to this method of hydraulicking a considerable quantity of clay excavated from the spillway has been sluiced into the dam through a wooden flume laid along the old railway grade which was partially graded from the dam to the spillway. When the top of the dam reached the elevation at which this flume discharged, a track was built from the spillway around the hill on a 1 per cent grade, reaching the dam at an elevation of 232, or at the proposed crest line. Clay from the spillway will be dumped on a platform at this point and washed into the dam through a 16-inch pipe.

During the past year 348,677 cubic meters of rock and clay were placed in the dam, amounting to 47.5 per cent of the total quantity of dam embankment. Of this amount 266,678 cubic meters were placed during the last six months. The maximum output in a 9-hour shift for the No. 50 Marion steam shovel was 1,984 cubic yards. The shovel moved ahead 14 times in 56 minutes and was delayed 33 minutes for repairs, the actual time spent in loading the 62 trains, or 248 cars, was 7 hours and 31 minutes. This record volume has been equalled but not exceeded by the No. 76 shovel which is working in a heavy boulder field and a small bank.

The excavation of the training channel below the spillway was begun September 10 and the material used to form the upper spillway dike. This dike was completed in December and the plant, consisting of the No. 35 steam shovel, small dinkies, and 4-yard cars, was moved to the spillway where excavation was begun in January. At the end of the year 63 per cent of the spillway excavation was completed. About one-half the material in the spillway is a hard tosca, the remainder being soft tosca and clay.

Patillas Canal and laterals.—The construction work on the Patillas Canal was completed with the exception of the superstructures of the steel flumes. The creosoted lumber and curved steel sheets for this work are now being delivered and construction will commence early in July.

The headings of Ancones tunnel met March 17. The total length driven was 1,983 feet, of which 1,925 were done by administration, 1,043 being driven this year. A portion of the open cut at the north portal was arched over, so that the completed tunnel from portal to portal measures 2,172 feet. It has a concrete floor and side walls throughout and a concrete arched roof for 1,555 feet; concreting was finished during June.

Other items of work accomplished during the year were the construction of the Adela siphon, the completion of the Rio Seco siphon and spillway, and the building of four concrete bridges and of a culvert under the Ponce & Guayama Railway. Since the completion of the excavation a considerable amount of sand and mud has been washed into the canal. Preparatory to receiving water from Carite reservoir and the Guamaní River, that portion from Pozo Hondo west to Station 950, a distance of about 4½ miles, has been cleaned out, requiring in some places an excavation of from 1 to 1.5 feet in depth. Fifty lateral outlets were built and gates placed, completing this work from Melania to the end of the canal near Salinas. Three laterals have been built to deliver water to lands not reached by the main canal, and six bridges, one culvert, and three rating flumes were built on the laterals.

Preliminary surveys for the lateral system were completed and the construction of the ditches will be pushed as rapidly as conditions permit. It will be impracticable to build long laterals to reach the smaller tracts of land before the irrigation commission has decided which of these lands are to be included in the irrigation district.

Carite Dam.—Considering the unfavorable weather conditions common in the mountains, the progress of work on this division was satisfactory. The laborers' mess, operated by the service, made it possible to keep a good supply of workmen, and the ration served has materially increased their efficiency.

The work consisted of excavating the spillway, building dam embankment, paving the slopes with rock, and miscellaneous work. The outer portions of the dam are built of rock and heavy material, while the center is of clay. The whole is built up in thin layers and compacted by a steam traction engine used as a roller. The dam embankment is completed to a height of 74 feet at the upstream face and 68 feet at the downstream one. Fuel for the steam roller and for boilers operating the hoisting engines and steam drills was obtained by cutting timber from the lower portions of the reservoir site.

Carite Tunnel.—All concrete work on this division has been done by administration. It consists of a covered conduit connecting the open cut approach with the tunnel, a tower for the operation of the gates at the tunnel entrance, and concrete lining in the tunnel where the nature of the material is such as to require it. This work has been completed with the exception of tunnel lining; 111 cubic meters of lining having been placed, leaving a remainder of 180 cubic meters to complete this project. The conduit at the entrance to tunnel is 400 feet long, of the same section as the finished tunnel section, and contains 117 cubic meters of concrete. The gate tower is 64.2 feet high, or 17.5 feet higher than the spillway level of the reservoir and is connected with the high-water shore line by a footbridge. Two rectangular sluice gates 30 by 60 inches are operated by crank stands placed on top of the tower. Ninety-four cubic meters of concrete were used in building this structure. The work on this tunnel was in charge of the Carite Dam division until April 1, since which time it has been carried on by forces from Carite water power.

Carite water power.—The 30-inch steel penstock has been completed, except testing, and the concrete canal conduit and forebay is about 90 per cent complete. Owing to

the power-house site being the only space available for storage of material, the work on the power house was not started until the pipe line was nearly completed. The power-house walls are nearly finished, and the machine foundations are complete with the bedplates in place. It is estimated that the plant will be finished and ready to operate about January 1.

The transmission line to Guayama and Salinas was located. The poles for this line are being unloaded in Arroyo; construction will be commenced in July. Work on the substations will start at about the same time, and will be completed by the time the plant is ready for operation.

Guamani Canal and laterals.—The West Guamani Canal excavation was finished; also the concrete bridges and culverts, the diversion dam, headgates and spillway, and concrete substructures for steel flumes. Owing to the fact that this canal destroyed a part of the ditch used to irrigate the Hacienda Tuna, it was necessary to put about 3,000 feet of the canal in service as soon as it was completed, and this was done without interrupting irrigation on the plantation. A small amount of excavation was done to provide a channel from the end of the Guamani flood canal, at Conuco Tunnel, to Melania reservoir site and Patillas Canal. A concrete structure was built to admit the water to the latter canal. Concrete was also placed for six lateral outlets from the flood canal to irrigate lands adjacent to same.

Surveys were made for laterals from the West Guamani Canal, and for the East Guamani Canal. No construction work has been done on either of these features.

Toro Negro diversion.—This project as a whole is 94 per cent completed. The tunnel and the Dona Juana Canal, with the exception of the siphons, were completed by the contractors. The six siphons, consisting of 12-inch riveted steel pipe resting on concrete piers, with concrete intakes and outlets, were built by administration. As the contractor for the dam had been relieved of his contract, this work was taken over by administration. It was found that by going up stream about 400 feet and building a reinforced concrete conduit and a small concrete diversion weir, instead of the proposed earth diversion dam, a considerable saving could be made in the cost of the project, and this was accordingly authorized. The conduit and headworks are practically completed, the foundation for the diversion weir is completed and ready for concrete. A little work remains to be done to divert the water from the Navaja Quebrada to the Dona Juana Canal.

Guayabal Dam.—The work of this division is now 91 per cent complete. The main bulkhead dam is finished and 56 per cent of the concrete placed in the spillway. A small amount of embankment remains to be built at the east end of the dam. The last closure in the deck at the river section was made on June 20, since which time the entire river flow has been diverted through the sluice valves. It is estimated that practically all work connected with the dam will be finished in August and that the storage of flood waters can begin about the middle of that month.

The flood in the Jacaguas River on October 7 and 8, 1912, washed out a portion of the railway line, including timber bridges, and transportation by rail to Luciana was not resumed until December 10. In January the line had been rebuilt to within a mile of Guayabal Dam, from which point freight was handled to the dam with oxcarts. During the time the railroad was out of service work was delayed considerably, as it was impossible to haul cement fast enough to keep the plant working to its capacity. During the past year the service railway has handled 9,625 tons of freight for Guayabal Dam. After a study of the October floods it was deemed advisable to lengthen the proposed spillway section 72 feet. This makes the present length of the spillway 756 feet.

It is proposed to use automatic flashboards 3 feet high on the spillway crest, increasing the storage capacity of the dam about 11 per cent.

Surveys have been made for the new Coanillas road, which is to replace the road which lies within the reservoir site, but its construction has not been commenced.

Juana Diaz Canal.—The work of this division is 80 per cent completed. During the past year the driving and lining of the Lomas Tunnel was completed. All concrete work on headworks, bridges, flumes, culverts, spillways, drainage intakes, reinforced concrete flumes, and special structures between the Guayabal Dam and the Descalabrado River was completed and the main head gates installed. The October floods washed out the upper section of the canal just below the Guayabal Dam. This was replaced by a covered reinforced concrete conduit 1,450 feet long. The concrete work for the Descalabrado siphon was finished and the assembling of the 54-inch steel pipe line begun. A compressed air plant and cableway were installed for this work and the pipe should be riveted and in place before the rainy season begins.

The siphon across the Coamo River is of reinforced concrete, 42 inches inside diameter and 445 feet long. This is more than half completed and should be finished in August.

Ninety-nine per cent of the excavation is completed. As was the case with the Patillas Canal, considerable cleaning out is necessary before the canal can be put in operation. This work and the erection of steel flumes are now in progress. Surveys have been made for laterals, and material distributed for the construction of outlets, but no excavation has been done on the laterals. The principal work remaining to be done in addition to the construction of lateral ditches, outlets, and weirs consists of the completion of the two siphons now under construction, the building of ditch-riders' houses, fences, and telephone lines.

The following tabulation shows the principal items of construction work accomplished under contract and by administration.

Principal items of all construction work accomplished during fiscal year 1913 and to date.

Items of work.	Engineer's revised estimate.	Work accomplished:			Per cent completed.
		Prior to July 1, 1912.	During fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	To July 1, 1913.	
Patillas Dam—72 per cent complete:					
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	32.00	9.50	6.75	16.25	50.8
Excavation outlet works, all classes, cubic meters.....	37,353.00	37,329.00	.....	37,329.00	99.9
Tunnel and shaft excavation, cubic meters.....	7,200.00	7,154.00	.....	7,154.00	99.4
Excavation cut-off trench, all classes, cubic meters.....	24,359.00	17,024.00	5,628.00	22,652.00	93.0
Excavation spillway, all classes, cubic meters.....	50,200.00	.....	31,707.00	31,707.00	63.1
Excavation training channel, all classes, cubic meters.....	20,302.00	.....	10,896.00	10,896.00	53.7
Embankment, upper dike, cubic meters..	15,000.00	.....	10,072.00	10,072.00	67.1
Dam embankment.....do.....	734,328.00	103,192.00	348,677.00	451,869.00	61.5
Concrete, all classes.....do.....	5,889.00	3,206.00	1,538.00	4,744.00	45.6
Patillas Canal—98 per cent complete:					
Canal excavation, all classes.....do.....	251,958.00	248,931.00	2,492.00	251,423.00	99.8
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	3,675.00	2,448.00	1,227.00	3,675.00	100.0
Tunnel timbering.....feet b. m.....	30,011.00	23,550.00	6,461.00	30,011.00	100.0
Tunnel concreting.....cubic meters.....	1,055.00	731.00	314.00	1,045.00	99.0
Concrete for canal structures.....do.....	3,193.00	2,722.00	346.00	3,068.00	96.1
Steel flumes.....linear feet.....	2,417.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concrete pipe.....do.....	2,887.00	2,887.00	.....	2,887.00	100.0
Fencing.....miles.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditch riders' houses.....number.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleaning out canal, excavation, cubic meters.....	20,105.00	.....	5,105.00	5,105.00	25.3
Patillas laterals and outlets—13 per cent complete:					
Excavation, all classes.....cubic meters..	30,365.00	.....	1,365.00	1,365.00	4.4
Concrete, all classes.....do.....	1,003.00	.....	303.00	303.00	30.3
Flumes.....linear feet.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carite Dam—78 per cent complete:					
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	15.00	8.50	1.00	9.50	63.0
Open cut excavation, all classes, cubic meters.....	33,582.00	11,151.00	19,456.00	30,607.00	91.1
Concreting.....cubic meters.....	1,400.00	610.00	4.00	614.00	44.0
Spillway excavation, all classes.....do.....	139,770.00	31,388.00	80,149.00	111,537.00	80.0
Carite Tunnel—94 per cent complete:					
Excavation open cut.....do.....	8,160.00	7,858.00	302.00	8,160.00	100.0
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	2,094.73	1,684.00	410.73	2,094.73	100.0
Tunnel timbering.....feet b. m.....	4,830.00	3,600.00	1,230.00	4,830.00	100.0
Tunnel concrete.....cubic meters.....	291.00	.....	111.2	111.2	38.0
Concrete culvert and gate tower.....do.....	211.00	.....	211.00	211.00	100.0
Carite water power—67 per cent complete:					
Excavation and backfill, all classes.....do.....	7,692.00	2,559.00	3,972.00	6,471.00	84.1
Concrete for canal and pipe line, cubic meters.....	364.00	30.00	296.00	326.00	89.5
Concrete for power house.....do.....	267.00	.....	207.6	207.6	77.8
Laying penstock.....linear feet.....	2,337.00	646.00	1,691.00	2,337.00	100.0
Guamani Canal—West—94 per cent complete:					
Canal excavation.....cubic meters.....	29,361.00	16,119.00	13,512.00	29,631.00	100.0
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	657.00	657.00	.....	657.00	100.0
Tunnel concrete.....do.....	224.00	224.00	.....	224.00	100.0
Concrete for canal structures.....do.....	986.00	377.00	609.00	986.00	100.0
Steel flumes.....linear feet.....	2,490.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleaning out canal excavation, cubic meters.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditch riders' houses.....number.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fencing.....miles.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Principal items of all construction work accomplished during fiscal year 1913 and to date—
Continued.

Items of work.	Engineer's revised estimate.	Work accomplished:			Per cent completed.
		Prior to July 1, 1912.	During fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	To July 1, 1913.	
Guamani laterals and outlets—12 per cent complete:					
Excavation.....cubic meters..	915.00		65.00	65.00	7.1
Concrete.....do.....	129.00		29.00	29.00	22.5
Toro Negro diversion, 94 per cent complete:					
Open cut and canal excavation, all classes.....cubic meters..	16,960.00	14,290.00	2,088.00	16,378.00	96.5
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	3,315.60	2,937.00	378.60	3,315.60	100.0
Tunnel concrete.....do.....	36.00	36.00		36.00	100.0
Concrete in canal and other structures, cubic meters.....	1,130.00	385.00	407.70	792.70	70.0
Siphons.....linear feet.....	1,550.00		1,453.00	1,453.00	93.6
Guayabal Dam—91 per cent complete:					
Clearing and grubbing.....acres.....	0.95	0.95		0.95	100.0
Excavation for foundations, spillway, and embankment.....cubic meters..	55,425.00	25,703.00	23,629.00	49,332.00	89.0
Leveling and rolling embankment, do.....	15,000.00	4,290.00	7,112.00	11,402.00	76.0
Concrete in dam, spillway, and core-wall.....cubic meters..	33,731.00	10,620.00	21,334.00	31,954.00	94.8
Road excavation.....do.....	29,925.00	29,851.00	75.00	29,925.00	100.0
Road concrete.....do.....	265.00	265.00		265.00	100.0
Juana Diaz Canal—80 per cent complete:					
Excavation, open cut, all classes.....do.....	186,487.00	125,164.00	59,996.00	185,070.00	99.2
Excavation for tunnels.....do.....	1,604.00	1,489.00	115.00	1,604.00	100.0
Timbering tunnels.....do.....	29.40	29.20	0.20	29.40	100.0
Concrete tunnels.....do.....	904.00	746.00	158.00	904.00	100.0
Concrete for canal structure.....do.....	4,786.00	633.00	3,507.00	4,140.00	86.5
54 inches combination steel pipe and concrete siphon.....linear feet.....	440.00			163.00	37.0
Steel flumes.....do.....	2,820.00				
Canal lining.....do.....	1,900.00				
Cleaning canal.....do.....	114,600.00			18,144.00	15.8
Juana Diaz laterals and outlets, complete:					
Excavation.....cubic meters..	75,000.00				
Concrete.....do.....	700.00				
Fencing.....miles.....	41.00				
Ditch riders' houses.....number.....	5.00				
Recapitulation of principal items:					
Excavation, all classes.....cubic meters..	1,752,227.00	703,398.00	576,124.00	1,279,522.00	73.0
Tunnel excavation.....do.....	18,546.50	16,455.00	2,091.50	18,546.50	100.0
Concrete, all classes.....do.....	56,574.00	20,865.00	29,096.00	49,961.00	88.4

HYDROGRAPHIC DIVISION.

The hydrographic division has continued investigations relative to the water supply, land lots, and concessions for water rights. Water supply investigations include the measurement of precipitation, floods, flow of water in streams and canals, elevation of ground water, and the cost of pumping water from wells and rivers with various kinds of pumps and fuel, as now practiced in the irrigation district. From surveys and other sources data have been compiled relative to all land lots and subdivisions of lots in the irrigation district. These data include the area, obtained from deeds, surveys, or by planimeter, from topographic maps; whether irrigable or nonirrigable; irrigated or nonirrigated; if irrigated, duty of water; class of soil; kind of crop and yield per acre. This information has been shown on topographical sheets and tabulated. A special study has been made of all water-right concessions, of the plans and dimensions of their structures, and of the actual conditions under which the water has been used in the fields.

Maps, hydrographs, and tabulations showing the results of these investigations have been prepared for the irrigation commission.

Maximum and minimum momentary discharge during the year 1912.

River.	Month.	Maximum in second- feet.	Month.	Minimum in second- feet.
Patillas.....	October...	13,958	April.....	19.50
La Plata.....	do.....	5,325	May.....	12.00
Guamani ¹	do.....	2,800	do.....	2.00
Coamo.....	do.....	18,285	August.....	4.40
Jacaguas ¹	do.....	60,000	June.....	6.00
Toro Negro ¹	do.....	10,752	July.....	5.50

¹ Maximum recorded. The previous maximum flood in the Jacaguas River, 45,000 second-feet, occurred November 12, 1909.

The following table shows the locations of irrigable area in irrigation district as defined for the election of irrigation commissioners.

	Acres.
(a) East of Patillas River (by Patillas Canal).....	304
(b) West of Patillas River (by Patillas Canal).....	16,231
(c) By the East Guamani Canal (above Patillas Canal).....	918
(d) By the West Guamani Canal (above Patillas Canal).....	3,185
(e) By the Juana Diaz Canal (between the Jacaguas and Jueyes Rivers)....	19,741
(f) West of the Jacaguas River.....	1,566
(g) Between Salinas and Jueyes Rivers (no provision made for water supply) ..	1,322
Total.....	43,267

The total area of the district defined for the purpose of election of irrigation commissioners is 60,052 acres, of which 16,785 are nonirrigable. Of the irrigable area, 14,472 acres are not under cultivation, and 7,105 planted in cane are not irrigated.

Summary of reports on the operation of various kinds of pumping plants.

	33 steam.			16 gasoline.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Actual discharge in gallons per minute.....	266	2,925	963	180	1,390	728
Actual discharge in second-feet.....	0.59	6.50	2.14	0.40	3.09	1.62
Useful water horsepower.....	1.57	41.39	11.46	0.48	10.87	5.53
Fixed charges per year.....	\$340	\$5,559	\$2,087.38	\$160	\$3,100	\$1,194.06
Fixed charges per hour.....	\$0.039	\$0.635	\$0.238	\$0.018	\$0.354	\$0.136
Fuel per year.....	\$313.85	\$6,661.44	\$2,307.26	\$73.32	\$4,308.70	\$1,691.66
Fuel per hour.....	\$0.338	\$1.675	\$0.762	\$0.089	\$0.890	\$0.458
Labor per year.....	\$69.60	\$1,105.87	\$470.35	\$43.18	\$759.49	\$288.70
Labor per hour.....	\$0.090	\$0.260	\$0.156	\$0.052	\$0.149	\$0.089
Total cost of operation per year.....	\$977.43	\$13,464.51	\$4,978.64	\$283.79	\$7,993.75	\$3,250.14
Total cost of operation per hour.....	\$0.567	\$2.622	\$1.199	\$0.167	\$1.365	\$0.707
Total cost per useful water horse-power hour.....	\$0.059	\$0.563	\$0.157	\$0.081	\$0.348	\$0.147
Cost per foot lift of 1 acre-foot of water.....	\$0.080	\$0.770	\$0.215	\$0.110	\$0.479	\$0.202
Cost per acre-foot of water pumped.....	\$2.845	\$21.774	\$8.631	\$2.677	\$10.076	\$5.412
Cost per million gallons pumped.....	\$8.732	\$66.827	\$26.489	\$8.216	\$30.924	\$16.611
Cost of pumping per acre irrigated.....	\$13.28	\$121.58	\$39.57	\$18.66	\$48.59	\$32.55

Summary of reports on the operation of various kinds of pumping plants—Continued.

	7 kerosene.			3 air lift.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Actual discharge in gallons per minute.....	184	1,310	648	392	1,094	834
Actual discharge in second-feet.....	0.41	2.91	1.44	0.87	2.43	1.85
Useful water horsepower.....	0.74	5.19	3.02	4.14	17.62	10.67
Fixed charges per year.....	\$360	\$2,060	\$1,137.14	\$2,550	\$3,400	\$2,890
Fixed charges per hour.....	\$0.041	\$0.235	\$0.130	\$0.291	\$0.388	\$0.330
Fuel per year.....	\$54.45	\$1,084.08	\$851.40	\$519.20	\$2,929.93	\$1,556.91
Fuel per hour.....	\$0.109	\$0.310	\$0.241	\$1.046	\$2.449	\$1.642
Labor per year.....	\$31.13	\$811.50	\$344.50	\$62.12	\$468	\$251.86
Labor per hour.....	\$0.063	\$0.135	\$0.093	\$0.174	\$0.293	\$0.244
Total cost of operation per year.....	\$465.58	\$4,655.58	\$2,398.25	\$3,231.32	\$6,317.93	\$4,898.77
Total cost of operation per hour.....	\$0.253	\$0.635	\$0.489	\$1.602	\$3.505	\$2.513
Total cost per useful water horsepower hour.....	\$0.095	\$0.341	\$0.168	\$0.138	\$0.846	\$0.380
Cost per foot lift of 1 acre-foot of water.....	\$0.128	\$0.467	\$0.230	\$0.189	\$1.161	\$0.521
Cost per acre-foot of water pumped.....	\$2.008	\$13.108	\$5.801	\$8.577	\$48.748	\$29.147
Cost per million gallons pumped.....	\$6.163	\$40.230	\$17.803	\$26.324	\$149.612	\$71.039
Cost of pumping per acre irrigated.....	\$20.78	\$102.52	\$43.12	\$40.24	\$109.51	\$71.66

Summary of the number of discharge measurements made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and the total number since stations were established in 1907.

Location.	Total discharge measurements made—		
	To June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	To June 30, 1913.
Eastern division:			
11 river stations.....	879	323	1,202
25 canal stations.....	1,315	785	2,100
30 pumps.....	416	566	982
Miscellaneous measurements.....	290	170	460
Western division:			
14 river stations.....	1,386	579	1,965
25 canal stations.....	1,871	724	2,595
57 pumps.....	789	915	1,704
Miscellaneous measurements.....	264	20	284
Discontinued stations.....	216		216
Ponce division:			
7 river stations.....	568		568
34 canal stations.....	774		774
Miscellaneous measurements.....	4		4
Cabo Rojo-Lajas division:			
2 river stations.....	100		100
Miscellaneous measurements.....	67		67
Discontinued stations.....	105		105
Total.....	9,044	4,082	13,126

RIGHT-OF-WAY DIVISION.

This division has charge of right-of-way matters, including the securing of easements for telephone and transmission lines, the purchase of lands for canals and reservoir sites, the charge of condemnation proceedings where required, the settlement of crop damages and claims on account of accidents, as well as miscellaneous legal matters connected with the various divisions.

Of the total area of land required for right of way, 2,080 acres, 14 per cent has been placed under condemnation, and 47.5 per cent remains to be purchased, of which it is estimated that 15 per cent will require condemnation proceedings.

The table following shows the status of right-of-way agreements and purchases to date.

Project.	Accident settlements.		Condemnation proceedings.		Tentative agreements.			Crop and special damages.			Conveyances.				Percent- age of land pur- chased.		
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Area.	Num- ber.	Area.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Area.	Drawn.		Executed.					
										Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.				
Patillas Dam.				<i>Acres.</i> 2 9.89	40	487.78	\$66,857.04	14	158.83	\$9,915.97	22	577.40	\$53,430.71	23	\$53,890.23	99.4	
Patillas Canal.					47	153.67	16,341.82	13	61.05	1,638.70	11	51.57	5,087.86	11	5,087.86	30.6	
Carite Dam.	1	\$150.00			22	1,716.95	20,053.50	6	8.94	422.60	15	330.48	5,693.92	15	5,704.41	83.0	
Carite Tunnel.					4	199.00	1,393.00	4	2.27	95.00	4	5.87	114.86	3	5,108.33	99.0	
Carite water power.	1	6.30			6	124.63	915.75	3	6.50	331.00	3	6.10	341.48				
Guamaní canals.					10	44.82	3,485.25				1	13.09	2,618.00	1	2,618.00	25.0	
Toro Negro diversion.					7	105.80	3,765.00	6	2.00	451.00							
Guayabal Dam.	1	60.00	5	48.44	68	373.53	48,252.36	33	5.53	1,450.75	15	141.22	8,217.57	13	86.40	27.4	
Guayama headquarters					1	2.00	120.00										
Juana Diaz Canal and																	
Coamo Dam.			6	216.85	54	383.64	56,290.78	8	.84	343.00	8	11.48	1,232.63	5	5.67	591.77	1.5
Melania Reservoir					1	17.00	850.00										
Telephone line:																	
Guayama-Carite.					5	55.00	2,739.00	1	1.00	5.00							
Juana Diaz-Toro																	
Negro.					24	Gratis.											
Carite water power																	
transmission line.					22	Gratis.											
Total.	3	216.30	14	288.27	311	3,663.82	221,063.50	88	246.96	14,653.02	79	1,137.21	76,737.03	71	1,070.60	72,961.81	52.5
Total to June 30, 1910.					77	1,931.99	56,870.02	20	57.02	1,817.41	6	79.73	9,546.90	6	79.93	9,546.90	4.0
During fiscal year end- ing—																	
June 30, 1911.					106	1,067.80	45,586.42	31	157.19	9,868.69	35	872.92	52,769.96	20	725.51	44,362.49	35.6
June 30, 1912.			9	231.20	89	545.12	104,357.40	15	13.23	579.35	7	19.14	1,670.16	18	151.28	8,682.55	7.4
June 30, 1913.	3	216.30	5	57.07	39	118.91	14,249.66	23	19.52	2,405.57	31	165.42	12,750.01	27	113.88	10,369.87	5.5

1 Settled and purchased.

MAIN OFFICE.

No changes have been made in the general organization of the main office, which includes technical supervision, designing, records, pay-roll disbursements, financial and property accounts.

The division of property and accounts handled during the fiscal year amounted to:

2,126 debit vouchers.....	\$1, 269, 720. 19
484 credit vouchers.....	25, 053. 07
1,673 journal vouchers.....	3, 842, 715. 06
469 requisitions.....	117, 121. 02
2,216 purchase orders.....	56, 106. 53
114 service orders.....	885. 92

There were 44,821 barrels of cement and 7,307 tons of coal furnished on contracts, to the value of \$56,895.34 and \$41,727.97, respectively. On July 1, 1912, this division had a total of 33 employees, including regular and temporary. This force numbered 23 on June 30, 1913, and will be further reduced to 18 about September 30, 1913. When construction equipment is disposed of it can be further reduced to a strictly operation and maintenance force, for which the clerical work can be handled by a force of about 7 clerks.

The paymaster disbursed on labor pay rolls, labor contracts, and minor disbursements \$110,971.91 during the past quarter, and \$464,895.50 during the fiscal year.

Heavy construction work will be materially reduced within a few months and completed during the present fiscal year. The operation and maintenance forces, rules and regulations for which are in preparation, will be organized, and it will doubtless be advantageous to place such permanent employees under civil service. If it is desired to modify present methods of purchasing and auditing, it will be advantageous and economical to provide for local purchases and minor disbursements by authorized employees located at Guayama.

The irrigation commission held its first meeting in April and has made numerous investigations and accomplished a large amount of valuable work. It has been furnished considerable information, especially by the hydrographic division, on the various lots comprising the irrigation district and on the flow of streams and canals. The principal duties of the commission are to ascertain what lands can be successfully irrigated, to fix the boundaries of the irrigation district, and to determine what amount shall constitute a just credit for relinquished water rights and concessions. While the work of the irrigation commission is in no sense under the direction of the chief engineer, its results will determine in a large measure the success of the completed project.

The attached financial statement shows a total expenditure of \$3,602,468.67 to June 30, 1913, and an expenditure during the year of \$1,211,208.70. The average monthly construction expenditure for the first half was \$108,603.41, and for the second half \$93,264.70, inclusive of interest on bonds.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Commissioner.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

Statement of net charges to features during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

	To June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	To June 30, 1913.
Patillas Dam.....	\$600, 609. 67	\$331, 497. 79	\$932, 107. 46
Patillas Canals.....	285, 360. 03	53, 718. 35	339, 078. 38
Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	1, 180. 93	4, 938. 84	6, 119. 77
Carite Dam.....	127, 607. 23	103, 377. 07	231, 184. 30
Carite Tunnel.....	34, 910. 10	23, 016. 36	58, 526. 76
Carite water power.....	60, 217. 20	60, 821. 56	121, 038. 76
Guamani Canals.....	33, 826. 41	24, 820. 75	58, 647. 16
Toro Negro diversion.....	95, 857. 24	27, 545. 71	123, 402. 95
Guayabal Dam.....	341, 046. 95	262, 886. 80	603, 933. 75
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	501. 50	1, 162. 21	1, 663. 71
General administration.....	190, 556. 81	53, 163. 79	243, 720. 60
Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	173, 494. 36	113, 336. 99	286, 831. 35
Melania Reservoir.....	882. 34	102. 45	984. 79
Hydrographic division.....	25, 209. 20	26, 499. 87	51, 709. 07
	1, 971, 259. 97	1, 087, 688. 54	3, 058, 948. 51
Interest on bonds.....	420, 000. 00	122, 333. 33	542, 333. 33
Undistributed.....		1, 186. 83	1, 186. 83
Total.....	2, 391, 259. 97	1, 211, 208. 70	3, 602, 468. 67

Summary of accounts to June 30, 1913.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

		Debits.	Credits.
A	Patillas Dam.....	\$1,015,883.82	\$83,776.36
B	Patillas Canal.....	341,230.62	2,152.24
C	Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	6,119.77	
D	Carite Dam.....	238,299.39	7,115.09
E	Carite Tunnel.....	58,530.60	4.14
F	Carite water power.....	123,967.75	2,928.99
G	Guamani Canals.....	58,665.76	18.60
H	Toro Negro diversion.....	123,406.45	3.50
I	Guayabal Dam.....	656,384.18	52,450.43
K	Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	1,663.71	
L	General administration.....	249,828.57	6,107.97
M	Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	291,706.07	4,874.72
O	Melania Reservoir.....	984.79	
P	Hydrographic division.....	51,709.07	
X-1	Bond issue.....		4,000,000.00
X-2	Premium on bonds.....		8,559.50
X-3	Interest on bonds.....	542,333.33	
X-4	Interest on bank balances.....		204,512.61
X-5	Treasurer, San Juan.....	666,069.73	
X-7	Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	20,000.00	
X-8	Unpaid labor.....		562.13
X-9	Vouchers payable.....		63,696.93
X-10	Treasurer, accounts collectible.....	1,577.04	
X-11	Accrued expense.....		11,597.44
	Total.....	4,448,360.65	4,448,360.65

Expenditures to June 30, 1913.

PATILLAS DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$42,416.21	
2	Labor.....	3,460.52	
3	Travel.....	5,191.39	
4	Test pits and borings.....	3,527.88	
5	Right of way and damages.....	59,888.49	
6	Legal expenses.....	3,310.71	
7	Equipment.....	148,279.04	
8	Supplies.....	33,354.27	
9	Cement.....	195.10	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	4,039.17	
11	Labor.....	83,156.72	
12	Extra work.....	11,238.73	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	328,475.70	
14	Material.....	266,975.16	
18	Commissary.....	749.75	
19	Mess house.....	1,921.83	
20	Hospital.....	4,953.10	
23	Corral.....		\$122.32
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	1,445.45	
29	Suspense.....		312.77
30	Commissary profit and loss.....	2,101.60	
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	5,696.58	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		83,341.27
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	5,419.03	
39	Garden.....	87.39	
	Total of all accounts.....	1,015,883.82	83,776.36
	Less credit items.....	83,776.36	
	Net expenditures.....	932,107.45	

Expenditures to June 30, 1913—Continued.

PATILLAS CANAL.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$38,991.47	
2	Labor.....	6,471.48	
3	Travel.....	3,504.24	
4	Test pits and borings.....	785.76	
5	Right of way and damages.....	9,107.82	
6	Legal expenses.....	1,014.51	
7	Equipment.....	5,625.57	
8	Supplies.....	13,489.36	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	5,828.73	
11	Labor.....	120,133.80	
12	Extra work.....	3,708.14	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	110,230.97	
14	Material.....	21,978.83	
20	Hospital.....	150.45	
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	175.87	
29	Suspense.....		\$500.00
34	Buildings, general.....	21.00	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		1,652.24
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	12.62	
	Total of all accounts.....	341,230.62	2,152.24
	Less credit items.....	2,152.24	
	Net expenditures.....	339,078.38	

PATILLAS LATERAL CANALS AND OUTLETS.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$1,703.91	
2	Labor.....	456.71	
3	Travel.....	372.02	
8	Supplies.....	38.91	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	2,730.73	
14	Material.....	811.67	
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	5.82	
	Net expenditures.....	6,119.77	

CARITE DAM.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$19,691.01	
2	Labor.....	2,012.89	
3	Travel.....	1,258.02	
4	Test pits and borings.....	538.46	
5	Right of way and damages.....	6,632.88	
6	Legal expenses.....	942.19	
7	Equipment.....	20,509.10	
8	Supplies.....	12,271.42	
9	Cement.....	3,329.92	
10	Contract construction material.....	435.17	
12	Extra work.....	626.39	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	130,839.16	
14	Material.....	31,324.88	
19	Mess house.....	95.11	
20	Hospital.....	2,645.10	
21	Real estate other than right of way.....	425.00	
23	Corral.....	58.69	
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	379.44	
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	4,284.56	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		\$7,115.09
	Total of all accounts.....	231,299.39	7,115.09
	Less credit items.....	7,115.09	
	Net expenditures.....	231,184.30	

Expenditures to June 30, 1913—Continued.

CARITE TUNNEL.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$6,570.54	
2	Labor.....	1,372.32	
3	Travel.....	259.61	
4	Test pits and borings.....	158.97	
5	Right of way and damages.....	208.96	
6	Legal expenses.....	51.24	
7	Equipment.....	879.63	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	27.61	
11	Labor.....	36,534.83	
12	Extra work.....	24.86	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	6,717.80	
14	Material.....	5,495.81	
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	218.29	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		\$4.14
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	10.13	
	Total of all accounts.....	58,530.60	4.14
	Less credit items.....	4.14	
	Net expenditures.....	58,526.46	

CARITE WATER POWER.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$14,770.94	
2	Labor.....	617.96	
3	Travel.....	1,651.36	
4	Test pits and borings.....	4.10	
5	Right of way and damages.....	1,342.24	
6	Legal expenses.....	4.40	
7	Equipment.....	5,594.80	
8	Supplies.....	45,975.62	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	25,187.15	
14	Material.....	17,796.06	
20	Hospital.....	67.57	
23	Corral.....	28.95	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	288.18	
34	Buildings, general.....	10,279.97	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		\$2,928.99
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	358.45	
	Total of all accounts.....	123,967.75	2,928.99
	Less credit items.....	2,928.99	
	Net expenditures.....	121,038.76	

GUAMANI CANALS.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$6,980.60	
2	Labor.....	1,286.09	
3	Travel.....	593.96	
5	Right of way and damages.....	4,181.33	
7	Equipment.....	652.27	
8	Supplies.....	1,571.18	
12	Extra work.....		\$18.60
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	37,177.09	
14	Material.....	6,013.46	
20	Hospital.....	60.40	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	76.11	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	73.27	
	Total of all accounts.....	58,665.76	18.60
	Less credit items.....	18.60	
	Net expenditures.....	58,647.16	

Expenditures to June 30, 1913—Continued.

TORO NEGRO DIVERSION.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$13,442.43	
2	Labor.....	4,556.62	
3	Travel.....	2,428.57	
4	Test pits and borings.....	86.81	
5	Right of way and damages.....	509.63	
6	Legal expenses.....	484.36	
7	Equipment.....	1,315.07	
8	Supplies.....	1,149.52	
9	Cement.....	14.14	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	1,342.44	
11	Labor.....	85,071.90	
12	Extra work.....	1,705.66	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	4,200.58	
14	Material.....	5,570.93	
23	Corral.....		\$3.50
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	612.87	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	474.92	
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	440.00	
	Total of all accounts.....	123,406.45	3.50
	Less credit items.....	3.50	
	Net expenditures.....	123,402.95	

GUAYABAL DAM.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$37,560.74	
2	Labor.....	2,204.56	
3	Travel.....	3,112.26	
4	Test pits and borings.....	399.74	
5	Right of way and damages.....	12,325.93	
6	Legal expenses.....	1,763.57	
7	Equipment.....	66,461.99	
8	Supplies.....	10,805.69	
11	Contract construction labor.....	16,333.33	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	195,406.57	
14	Material.....	294,800.46	
19	Mess house.....	154.06	
20	Hospital.....	1,636.58	
23	Corral.....		\$67.10
24	Automobile expenses.....	7.67	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	1,844.59	
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	3,937.52	
34	Buildings, general.....	347.00	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		52,383.33
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	7,281.92	
	Total of all accounts.....	656,384.18	52,450.43
	Less credit items.....	52,450.43	
	Net expenditures.....	603,933.75	

JUANA DIAZ LATERAL CANALS AND OUTLETS.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$1,091.50	
2	Labor.....	152.00	
3	Travel.....	266.27	
8	Supplies.....	10.00	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	92.50	
14	Material.....	51.44	
	Net expenditures.....	1,663.71	

Expenditures to June 30, 1913—Continued.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

		Debits.	Credits.
7	Equipment.....	\$20,032.47	.....
8	Supplies.....	13,331.86	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		\$2,932.62
	Executive:		
100	Salaries.....	39,037.13	.....
101	Travel and other expenses.....	10,088.99	.....
102	Supplies.....	211.94	.....
	Designing and general engineering:		
110	Salaries.....	9,280.65	.....
111	Expenses.....	725.18	.....
112	Supplies.....	104.55	.....
113	Labor.....	43.15	.....
	General surveys:		
115	Salaries.....	17,375.41	.....
116	Expenses.....	9,519.61	.....
117	Labor.....	5,501.74	.....
118	Supplies.....	1,328.39	.....
	Accounting:		
120	Salaries.....	24,999.38	.....
121	Expenses.....	789.42	.....
122	Supplies.....	691.24	.....
	Paymaster:		
125	Salaries.....	5,898.82	.....
126	Expenses.....	3,889.68	.....
127	Supplies.....	119.87	.....
	Property:		
130	Salaries.....	10,418.52	.....
131	Expenses.....	280.38	.....
132	Supplies.....	286.26	.....
133	Labor.....	916.61	.....
134	Rent of buildings.....	2,940.00	.....
135	Temporary buildings.....	176.61	.....
	Purchasing:		
140	Salaries.....	9,545.81	.....
141	Expenses.....	723.36	.....
142	Supplies.....	255.63	.....
	Legal Department:		
150	Salaries.....	5,258.27	.....
151	Expenses.....	1,499.96	.....
152	Supplies.....	144.15	.....
	Automobile expenses:		
160a	General.....		208.27
160	Salaries.....		15.30
170a	Corral, general.....		39.46
175	Suspense.....	94.69	.....
180	Office buildings and grounds, construction.....	9,033.32	.....
181	Maintenance, office buildings and grounds.....	2,377.16	.....
182	Dwellings, construction.....	9,621.49	.....
183	Maintenance of dwellings.....	304.76	.....
184	Rent from dwellings.....		2,899.41
185	Miscellaneous receipts.....		12.91
190	Janitor service.....	1,802.74	.....
191	Lights, water, and ice.....	725.71	.....
192	Telegrams, telephone, and postage.....	1,596.92	.....
193	General office supplies.....	1,670.55	.....
194	Other general office expenses.....	20,377.06	.....
195	Construction of telephone lines.....	4,727.08	.....
196	Maintenance of telephone lines.....	35.53	.....
	Irrigation commission:		
200	Per diem.....	1,488.00	.....
201	Transportation expenses.....	182.85	.....
202	Salaries of clerks, draftsman, etc.....	242.00	.....
203	Office supplies, etc.....	45.83	.....
204	Other office expenses.....	87.84	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	249,828.57	6,107.97
	Less credit items.....	6,107.97	.....
	Net expenditures.....	243,720.60	.....

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Expenditures to June 30, 1913—Continued.

JUANA DIAZ CANAL AND COAMO DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$27,433.83	
2	Labor.....	2,840.18	
3	Travel.....	3,938.17	
4	Test pits and borings.....	1,292.09	
5	Right of way and damages.....	17,098.15	
6	Legal expenses.....	263.68	
7	Equipment.....	27,736.01	
8	Supplies.....	19,150.83	
	Contract construction:		
10	Material.....	171.96	
11	Labor.....	1,833.33	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	137,370.20	
14	Material.....	48,575.21	
20	Hospital.....	256.68	
23	Corral.....	863.07	
24	Automobile expenses.....	985.01	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	1,176.22	
29	Suspense.....	6.00	
34	Buildings, general.....	143.45	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		\$4,874.72
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	572.00	
	Total of all accounts.....	291,706.07	4,874.72
	Less credit items.....	4,874.72	
	Net expenditures.....	286,831.35	

MELANIA RESERVOIR.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$97.00	
2	Labor.....	36.46	
3	Travel.....	17.27	
4	Test pits and borings.....	507.56	
5	Right of way and damages.....	1.00	
8	Supplies.....	1.96	
	Administration construction:		
13	Labor.....	254.88	
14	Material.....	51.94	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	16.72	
	Net expenditures.....	984.79	

HYDROGRAPHIC DIVISION.

	Engineering:		
1	Salaries.....	\$34,896.68	
2	Labor.....	7,277.03	
3	Travel.....	6,581.31	
7	Equipment.....	1,984.89	
13	Administration construction, labor.....	18.65	
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	810.94	
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	139.57	
	Net expenditures.....	51,709.07	

TABLE No. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Road No.	Road sections.	Total lengths.	Lengths maintained.	Broken stone and gravel for macadam.								
				Stone delivered July 1, 1912-June 30, 1913.		Stone placed.			Balance, June 30, 1913.			
				On hand from last year.	C. M.	Cubic meters.	Cost.	Average cost per cubic meter.		Cubic meters.	Cost.	Average cost per cubic meter.
		Km.	Km.		C. M.							C. M.
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.	134.0	128.5	6,492.39	15,301.75	\$33,404.89	\$2.18	17,340.60	\$13,059.86	\$0.75	4,453.54	
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Mayaguez).	231.3	231.3	4,991.81	10,274.53	8,030.02	.78	12,840.63	9,184.96	.71	2,425.71	
3	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Fajardo)	201.6	193.3	3,310.19	9,796.15	9,686.36	.98	12,094.39	6,960.18	.57	1,563.00	
4	Cayo-Guayama	27.0	26.2	1,179.53	6,378.95	10,028.77	1.57	4,986.03	2,832.15	.57	2,572.45	
5	Barranquitas-Humacao	55.9	53.8	907.61	2,774.80	2,195.19	.79	3,359.99	2,868.57	.55	322.42	
6	Ponce-Arecibo	82.0	80.9	3,967.29	4,864.16	3,867.93	1.79	4,989.26	3,796.70	.76	3,842.19	
7	Caguas-Las Piedras	16.4	16.4		661.00	707.13	1.06	570.00	351.98	.61	91.00	
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas	51.0	49.0	279.86	20,133.06	36,593.03	1.81	18,425.47	18,377.59	.99	1,987.45	
9	Bayamon-Corinto	27.3	26.5	141.75	4,835.00	8,798.33	1.81	4,334.75	3,907.34	1.30	642.00	
10	Toa Alta-Barros (via Corozal)	20.2	19.4	112.00	10.00	6.05	.60	650.00	1,011.02	1.30	72.40	
11	Manati-Tuana Diaz (via Ciales)	27.2	27.1	310.18	565.33	721.03	1.27	640.21	872.56	1.36	235.30	
12	Mayaguez-Arecibo (via Las Marias)	39.6	39.6	506.00	2,144.50	2,691.49	1.21	1,488.00	754.96	.50	1,162.50	
13	Consumo-Maricao	11.6	11.6	88.00	389.50	567.35	1.45	253.50	114.42	.45	224.00	
14	Adjuntas-Albionito (via Barros)	48.5	48.3	74.50	4,775.00	2,762.28	.57	2,332.50	1,220.32	.52	2,517.00	
15	Yabuco-Lares	16.0	6.0									
16	Mayaguez-Las Vegas	16.3	16.3	100.00	1,259.75	832.26	.66	687.25	285.89	.41	672.50	
17	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo	5.7	5.7	273.00	45.00	45.00	1.00	318.00	322.63	1.01		
18	Cabo Rojo-San German	6.2	6.2		100.00	184.00	1.84	100.00	56.48	.56		
19	Morovis Branch	12.0	11.6	110.28	754.50	827.10	1.09	838.39	625.35	.74	26.39	
20	Cosmo-Santa Isabel	5.0	5.0	43.50				3.50	1.00	.28	40.00	
21	Las Cruces-Cidra	8.2	8.2		515.50	382.86	.74	276.00	231.05	.83	239.50	
22	Trujillo Alto Branch	6.1	6.0	551.25	118.96	234.44	1.97	105.00	174.99	.60	13.96	
23	Naguabo-Juncos	12.0	12.0		373.50	221.42	.59	373.50	257.99	.69		
	Canovanas-Loiza	7.0	7.0		18.00	9.00	.50	18.00	9.10	.50		
	Vega Baja-Morovis	10.0	10.0									
	Vieques Road	5.0	5.0									
	Naranjito Road	6.1	6.1									
	Añasco-San Sebastian	3.0	3.0		15.00	22.50		15.00	10.68	.71		
	Total.	1,092.2	1,060.0	24,039.14	86,103.94	122,728.43	1.42	87,040.17	69,307.77	.78	23,102.91	

TABLE NO. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913—Continued.

Road No.	Road sections.	Spread of tarvia	Tools: Purchase repairs.	Landslides: Cleaning, etc.		Bridges and culverts: Repairs.	Overseer and foremen.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
				Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.					
1	San Juan—Ponce Playa	\$13,095.39	\$1,290.90	\$4,448.96	\$34.92	\$3,150.51	\$5,857.50	\$4,216.85	\$78,524.86	\$611.08
2	Rio Piedras—Ponce (via Mayaguez)		1,650.06	6,686.10	29.69	6,655.90	3,475.50	2,690.47	38,373.01	165.90
3	Rio Piedras—Ponce (via Fajardo)		1,068.22	3,911.33	20.22	5,288.51	4,133.17	5,601.07	31,548.84	183.21
4	Cayey—Guayama		900.50	1,702.97	64.96	336.98	2,496.00	642.43	18,959.80	723.66
5	Barranquitas—Humacao		420.05	2,179.94	40.51	714.06	785.50	69.79	9,233.10	187.68
6	Ponce—Arecibo		788.00	3,916.11	48.41	1,452.17	1,366.00	15.61	15,183.32	187.68
7	Caguas—Las Piedras			3,445.49	27.16	8.75	235.00		1,748.25	106.61
8	Aguadilla—Adjuntas		725.00	882.76	18.01	304.34	2,099.50	403.25	59,385.47	1,211.94
9	Bayamon—Comerio		332.00	1,756.65	66.29	1,465.12	936.00	278.98	19,474.42	734.88
10	Toa Alta—Barros (via Corozal)			655.50	33.78	91.16	290.00	4.59	2,028.32	104.55
11	Manati—Juana Diaz (via Chiles)			525.39	19.38	35.00	472.50	3.00	2,629.48	97.03
12	Mayaguez—Arecibo (via Las Marias)		210.00	615.32	17.04	56	415.00	6.25	4,903.58	116.25
13	Consuelo—Maricao		56.00	126.15	10.87		26.40		8,802.32	76.75
14	Adjuntas—Albionito (via Barros)		329.00	2,183.76	45.21	1,162.11	757.00	167.92	8,372.93	175.62
15	Yauco—Lares			286.70	47.78	86.23			3,093.29	189.77
16	Mayaguez—Las Vegas		316.00	314.64	19.30	624.82	615.00	104.68	788.66	138.30
17	Mayaguez—Cabo Rojo		50.00	137.19	24.06	16.34	217.50		324.03	52.26
18	Cabo Rojo—San German			17.92	2.89	43.13	22.50		71.08	14.21
19	Morovis Branch		115.00	288.68	24.88	5.44	77.50	27.75	1,966.82	169.55
20	Coarua—Santa Isabel			41.46	8.29	28.62			1,243.26	151.61
21	Las Cruces—Cidra		68.00	182.72	22.28	378.63			476.67	79.44
22	Trujillo Alto Branch			23.82	3.97	19.42	165.50	24.00	793.11	66.09
23	Naguabo—Juncos			25.46	2.12	114.24	46.00	1.87	168.33	24.04
	Vega Baja—Morovis			4.00	.40				4.00	4.00
	Canovanas—Loiza			70.00	14.00				70.00	14.00
	Vieques Road			890.20	176.04				945.71	155.03
	Naranjito Road			58.48	19.49				159.59	53.19
	Afiasco—San Sebastian									
	Total	13,095.39	8,298.73	32,368.50	30.90	22,173.84	24,503.07	9,167.01	301,642.74	
Appropriation 34.										
Appropriation 176.				\$334,003.95	Machinery purchase					
				23,570.74	Machinery repairs					
					Inspection					
				357,574.69	Office force					
				18,406.03	Live stock (mules, carts), etc					
Repayments.					Total general.					
Total.				375,980.72						
					375,980.72					
					\$354.69					

TABLE No. 2.—Comparative cost of maintenance.

Character of work.	Averages.					
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cubic meters broken stone delivered, per kilometer.....	76.81	99.05	70.07	85.67	64.87	81.23
Cost, per cubic meter.....	\$1.75	\$1.51	\$1.20	\$1.55	\$1.68	\$1.42
Cubic meters broken stone placed, per kilometer.....	83.47	94.62	71.44	67.84	68.21	82.11
Cost of placing, per cubic meter.....	\$0.80	\$0.76	\$0.75	\$0.85	\$0.89	\$0.78
Cost of inspection and overseeing, per kilometer.....	\$48.96	\$50.77	\$51.64	\$38.93	\$34.42	\$40.57
Cost of machinery and tools, per kilometer.....	\$9.92	\$6.50	\$3.17	\$3.65	\$25.69	\$27.81
Cost of spreading tarvie, per kilometer.....	\$9.92	\$6.50	\$3.17	\$3.65	\$877.88	\$523.81
Cost of cleaning, per kilometer.....	\$30.36	\$35.75	\$63.28	\$40.09	\$37.36	\$30.53
Cost of repair of bridges, per kilometer.....	\$8.17	\$12.71	\$24.18	\$26.51	\$11.25	\$20.91
Cost of miscellaneous, per kilometer.....	\$4.00	\$4.66	\$4.79	\$4.54	\$8.28	\$8.64
Cost of live stock, carts, harness, etc., per kilometer.....	\$4.00	\$4.66	\$4.79	\$4.54	\$8.28	\$27.23

Character of work.	Percentage of total cost.					
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cubic meters broken stone delivered, per kilometer.....	44.40	45.14	29.90	43.70	36.16	32.65
Cubic meters broken stone placed, per kilometer.....	22.10	21.59	18.67	18.99	20.17	18.44
Cost of inspection and overseeing, per kilometer.....	\$16.20	\$15.30	\$18.09	\$12.76	\$11.39	\$11.45
Cost of machinery and tools, per kilometer.....	\$3.30	\$1.96	\$1.11	\$1.23	\$8.49	\$7.85
Cost of spreading tarvie, per kilometer.....	\$3.30	\$1.96	\$1.11	\$1.23	\$4.98	\$3.48
Cost of cleaning, per kilometer.....	\$10.00	\$10.77	\$22.11	\$13.15	\$12.36	\$8.60
Cost of repair of bridges, per kilometer.....	\$2.70	\$3.84	\$8.45	\$8.68	\$3.72	\$5.90
Cost of miscellaneous, per kilometer.....	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.67	\$1.49	\$2.73	\$3.96
Cost of live stock, carts, harness, etc., per kilometer.....	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.67	\$1.49	\$2.73	\$7.67
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fiscal year.	Kilometers main- tained.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.
1907-1908	813.0	\$246,367	\$303.00
1908-1909	900.6	298,852	331.84
1909-1910	971.6	278,152	286.49
1910-1911	974.0	296,943	304.86
1911-1912	991.5	301,870	304.42
1912-1913	1,060.0	332,055	313.26

TABLE No. 3.—*Road construction in Porto Rico.*

Road No.	Designation.	Kilometers.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.	
				Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.	Cost.
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	\$1,358,294.33		\$85,121.00		\$25,284.43
			Inabon Bridge.....						
			Cerrillos Bridge.....						
			Portugues Bridge.....						
			Catano-Reyes Catolicos.....	18.5	168,452.97				
			Change in the road No. 2 for the new location of Reyes Catolicos Bridge.....						
			Reyes Catolicos-Vega Alta.....	2.5	12,000.00				
			Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....						
			Vega Baja-Manati.....						
			Manati-Crecibo.....						
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce.....	263.1	Crecibo-Caguay.....						
			Caguay Bridge.....						
			Caguay-Armutilla.....	9	10,181.00				
			Armutilla-Aguada.....						
			Aguada-Afasco.....						
			Mayaguez-Afasco.....						
			Afasco wooden bridge.....	9.0	No records.				
			Mayaguez-San German.....						
			San German-Sabana Grande.....	13.5	No records.				
			Sabana Grande-Yauco.....						
			Ponce-Yauco.....						
			Cataño-Rio Piedras.....						
			Marín Peña-Bayamon.....						
			Reyes Catolicos Bridge.....						
			Ponce-Guayama.....						
			Guayama-Arroyo.....						
			Arroyo-Puente Blanco.....	7.0	25,216.70				
			Maunabo-Patillas.....	4.0	8,212.27				
			Yabucoa-Maunabo.....						
			Humacao-Yabucoa.....	9.0	43,000.00				
			Naguabo-Naguabo Playa.....	13.0	27,505.23				
			Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa.....	2.0	4,000.00				
			Playa.....						
			5 wooden bridges on pile foundations.....						

TABLE NO. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilometers.	Sections.	Completed by the civil government.					Total.			
				Convict labor.	Voluntary payments.	Kilometers.	Cost.	Kilometers.		Cost.		
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce.....	263.1	Camuy Bridge. Aguadilla-Aguada. Aguada-Añasco. Mayaguez-Añasco. Añasco wooden bridge. Mayaguez-San German. San German-Sabana Grande. Sabana Grande-Yauco. Ponce-Yauco. Cataño-Rio Piedras. Martín Peña-Bayamon. Reyes Católicos Bridge. Ponce-Guayama. Guayama-Arroyo. Arroyo-Puente Blanco. Maunabo-Patillas. Yabucoa-Maunabo. Humacao-Yabucoa. Naguabo-Naguabo Playa. Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa. 5 wooden bridges on pile foundations.									
3	Ponce-Rio Piedras.....	206.0	Fajardo-Naguabo Playa.									

4	Cayey-Guayama.....	26.0				5.8 2.6	12 205.12 4,500.00		17.8 2.6 32.2	48,205.12 4,500.00 70,920.73 11,200.00 5,957.50 176,798.54 22,940.85 18,167.65 8,411.74 1,207.15 416.05 507,870.33 4,000.00 272,364.46 138,518.09 142,668.01 13,200.00 17,496.00 585,427.95 90,000.00 79,000.00 85,000.00 17,407.00 42,726.00 127.00 26,111.84 30,230.91 84,364.53 144,705.55 140,223.24 39,369.23 357,353.53 134,000.00 19,000.00 15,038.74 15,000.00 76,327.16 29,886.62 606.18 140,500.55 128,893.47 122,835.36
	Maneyes-Fajardo.....									
	Loiza-Canovanas.....									
	Rio Piedras-Mameyes.....									
	Pile bridges over Grande and									
	Espiritu Santo Rivers.....						9 11,200.00			
	Maneyes Bridge.....						4 2,800.00 4 3,157.59			
	Carolina Bridge.....						11 500.00			
	Espiritu Santo Bridge.....						11 22,940.85			
	Rio Grande Bridge.....						11 18,167.65			
	Fajardo Bridge.....						8,411.74			
	Construction of culverts.....						1,207.15			
	Sabana de Luquillo Bridge.....							416.05		
	Cayey-Guayama.....									
	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....						12 3,000.00			
	Caguas-Humacao Playa.....					5	2,805.26			
	Comerio-Barranquitas.....					9	138,518.09			
	Caguas Bridge.....					16.5	42,656.41			
	Barranquitas Bridge.....					12.60	5,200.00			
	Rio Honda Bridge.....						7,496.00			
	Paseo, kilometer 15, Caguani- tas.....									
	Defendini, kilometer 15.....									
	Adjuntas-Utuado.....									
	Tallones.....									
	Retaining wall, Caniaco.....									
	Arecibo-Baconey.....									
	Adjuntas cut-off.....						14 127.00			
	Utuado Bridge.....						26 111.84			
	Caguas-San Lorenzo.....					2.3	20,735.44			
	San Lorenzo-Las Piedras.....					6.1	38,364.41			
	Aguadilla-San Sebastian.....									
	San Sebastian-Lares.....									
	Lares-Adjuntas.....									
	Bayamon-Comerio.....					10.8	77,499.25			
	La Plata Bridge.....					8.3	122 184.10			
	Mulas Bridge.....						34 900.00			
	Convento Bridge.....						9,000.00			
	Higuero Bridge.....						3,198.14			
	Reyes Catolicos-Corozal.....						5,000.00			
	Corozal-Barros.....					6.1	29,886.62			
	Barros-Coamo.....									
	Manati-Ciales.....						17 486.86			
	Manati River Bridge.....									
	Ciales-Juana Diaz.....					14.2	122 710.88			

13 Caguaitas Bridge.

14 Survey.

15 Approach of Arecibo side with a culvert.

16 And grading in 3 kilometers.

17 Ciales Bridge.

18 And grading in 3.5 kilometers and substantial repairs

in 10 kilometers of road Juana-Diaz to Yllaboa.

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		159,648.44		159,648.44		159,648.44		159,648.44	
Auxiliary technical force, general traveling expenses, etc.									
penses, and machinery.									
Mayaguez-Maricao.....	25.3							523.11	
Las Vegas-Maricao.....									1,646.58
Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....									43,000.00
Naguabo-Juncos.....	27.0								38,326.38
Anasco-San Sebastian.....	23.0								6,050.00
Cabo Rojo-San German.....	12.0								13,386.11
Vega Baja-Morovis.....	14.0								43,042.90
Vieques Road.....	18.0								15,226.36
Comerio-Road No. 1.....	18.0								21,002.02
Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.....	26.0								1,939.03
La Muda-Pueblo Viejo.....	8.9								857.57
Road No. 2-Florida adentro.....	10.0								12.42
Reform School-Mayaguez.....	5.3								126.90
Old Road Guayanillo-Ponce.....									1,167.22
Total.....	1,552.4								7,231,644.90

¹ And survey.² Grading in 3.5 kilometers survey and 24 meters span reinforce concrete bridge.³ Completed.⁴ And grading in 9.5 kilometers and landslides.⁵ New steel bridge.⁶ Reconstruction.⁷ And grading in 0.5 kilometer.⁸ And grading in 3.5 kilometers, 3 culverts and 10 pipes.⁹ Survey.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

TABLE No. 3a.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Spanish Government:		Kilometers.	
October 18, 1898.....			275.0
American Government:		Kilometers.	
June 30, 1900.....		69.2	
June 30, 1901.....		67.0	
June 30, 1902.....		72.2	
June 30, 1903.....		81.0	
June 30, 1904.....		69.0	
June 30, 1905.....		82.9	
June 30, 1906.....		38.0	
June 30, 1907.....		30.7	
June 30, 1908.....		103.7	
June 30, 1909.....		92.3	
June 30, 1910.....		4.9	
June 30, 1911.....		16.1	
June 30, 1912.....		67.4	
June 30, 1913.....		7.7	
Total.....			802.1
			1,077.1

TABLE No. 4.—Water privileges granted by the Executive Council and reported upon by the commissioner of the interior.

Applicant.	Date of approval.	Hacienda.	Municipality.	River from which taken.	
Quintin Ramirez.....	Apr. 25, 1912	Santa Ana.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Estero.	
Municipality of Fajardo.....	July 18, 1912		Fajardo.....	Fajardo.	
Pavenstedt Land Co.....	do.....		Arecibo.....	Tanama.	
Porto Rico Railway Light and Power Co.....	Oct. 10, 1912		Bayamon.....	Bayamon.	
Fsco. Antongiorgi.....	Dec. 12, 1912		Yauco.....	Brook Cristales.	
W. F. Lippitt.....	June 5, 1913		Trujillo Alto.....	Brook.	
Municipality of Juncos.....	June 26, 1913		Juncos.....	Brook Collores.	
Soller Sugar Co.....	do.....		Camuy.....	Cibao.	
Santos Franceschi.....	do.....		Coamo.....	Cnyon.	

Applicant.	Area.	Liters per second.	Use to be made of.	Remarks.	File.
Quintin Ramirez.....	145	41.3	Irrigation.....		275
Municipality of Fajardo.....		30	Waterworks.....	Water supply for town.....	277
Pavenstedt Land Co.....	1,000	288	Irrigation.....		278
Porto Rico Railway Light and Power Co.....		1	Industrial.....	Water to be returned to river.	284
Fsco. Antongiorgi.....	20	1.5	Irrigation.....		287
W. F. Lippitt.....		1.6	Domestic.....		290
Municipality of Juncos.....		Total volume of brook.	Waterworks.....	Water supply for town.....	293
Soller Sugar Co.....		50	Industrial.....	Water to be returned to river.	294
Santos Franceschi.....		.5	Domestic.....		295

TABLE NO. 5.—Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the Executive Council for the leasing, selling, or granting of lands and other property of the people of Porto Rico.

Date.	Lessee, buyer or grantee.	Description of plot.	Municipality.	Barrio or street.	Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1912.					Years.				
July 29	Ponce & Guayama R. R. Co.	Right of way.	Guayama.	Allen Street.	15	\$600.00	\$10.00	6.00	Canceled.
Aug. 22	Department of agriculture.	2 rooms.	San Juan.	Isote Cueva Ayala.	5	570.00	45.00	7.89	
Oct.	Julio Cordoba.	24.6 cuerdas.	Lajas.	Isote Maques.	5	200.00	15.00	7.00	
3	Antonio Trado.	26 cuerdas.	do.	Isote Berberia.	5	500.00	75.00	15.00	
3	Acisclo Gonzalez.	30 cuerdas.	Santa Isabel.	Pumilla Ward.	5	33.00	1.98	6.00	
3	Luis Fernandez Muniz.	68 square meters.	Mayaguez.	Pedregal Ward.	5	50.00	10.00	20.00	
3	Ceterino Yambó.	10 cuerdas.	Adjuntas.	Isote Abarudas.	5	200.00	30.00	15.00	
3	Guillermo Mulrain.	22 cuerdas.	Santa Isabel.	Isote Cuesan.	5	200.00	30.00	15.00	
3	do.	do.	Lajas.	Isote Mata de Medio.	5	410.00	37.00	9.00	
3	Antonio Trado.	100 raudas.	Ponce.	Marqueño Ward.	5	100.00	13.33	13.33	Rejected.
3	Julio Medina.	8 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	150.00	18.00	12.00	Do.
3	Juan Mari.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	150.00	20.00	13.33	Do.
3	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	125.00	16.67	13.33	Do.
3	do.	22 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	30.00	2.10	7.00	
3	Juan Cosmo.	6 cuerdas.	Naranjito.	Cedro Abajo Ward.	5	30.00	5.00	10.00	
3	Alejandro Diaz Busquets.	10 cuerdas.	do.	Anones Ward.	5	20.00	1.20	6.00	
3	Juan Jose Berrios.	4 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Abajo Ward.	5	30.00	9.00	30.00	Do.
3	Isaac Rios.	6 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Arriba Ward.	5	50.00	3.00	6.00	
3	Petro Rosario.	10 cuerdas.	do.	Anones Ward.	5	25.00	2.00	8.00	
3	Alejandro Diaz Busquets.	4 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	50.00	4.00	8.00	Canceled.
22	Cidra Sugar Co.	10 cuerdas.	Cidra.	do.	5				Do.
22	do.	23 cuerdas.	do.	do.					Do.
22	do.	204 cuerdas.	do.	do.					Do.
22	do.	46 cuerdas.	do.	Aurora Street.					
22	Hortensia Tusel.	240 square meters.	Ponce.	Isote Dos Puercos.	5	160.00	25.00	15.625	
24	Guillermo Gonzalez.	16 cuerdas.	Santa Isabel.	Cedro Arriba Ward.	5	30.00	2.10	7.00	
24	Encarnacion Pérez.	5 cuerdas.	Naranjito.	Marqueño Ward.		100.00	13.33	13.33	Transferred.
24	Balduino Torres.	8 cuerdas.	Ponce.	do.	5	150.00	18.00	12.00	Do.
24	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	20.00	13.33	13.33	Do.
24	do.	22 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	125.00	16.67	13.33	Do.
24	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5				
1913.									
Feb.	Isaac Rios.	6 cuerdas.	Naranjito.	Cedro Arriba Ward.	5	30.00	1.80	6.00	
20	Mrs. Modesta Gambaro.	448.55 square meters.	San Juan.	Puerta de Tierra.	5	896.00	53.76	6.00	
20	Florencio Cintron.	121 cuerdas.	Juana Diaz.	Guayabal Ward.	5	1,210.00	73.00	6.00	
20	Ceterino Hernandez.	204 cuerdas.	Cidra.	Montellano Ward.	5	123.00	12.30	16.00	Pending.
20	Antonio Rodriguez.	100 cuerdas.	Ciales.	Hato Viejo Ward.	5	500.00	30.00	6.00	
20	F. M. Gordia Acosta.	Small plot.	Ponce.	Intendente Ramirez Street.	5	112.00	7.00	6.25	
Apr. 17	Catholic Church.	1,043 square meters.	San Juan.	Boys Charity School.	5	No.	8.00		Canceled by transfer.
June 5	E. Moringlane.	do.	Ponce.	Isote Las Gatas.	5	No.	5.00		Pending.
26	F. Rodriguez & Co.	Lot.	San Juan.	Lot 67, Puerta de Tierra.		2,206.00	222.00	10.00	
26	Luis Liabres Cintron.	do.	do.	do.		2,206.00	222.00	10.00	

TABLE No. 5a.—*Statement showing matters of public utility, power and light, ferries, express, telegraphs, telephones, and piers referred by the Committee on Franchises and Public Service Corporations to the Commissioner of the Interior, and action taken by the Executive Council during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Applicant.	Nature of application.	Subject.	Action taken.	Date.
Fajardo Development Co.	Railroad.....	Extension line near Mameyes	Granted...	Aug. 16, 1912
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.	Declaration of public utility.	37 acres, 18 km. Caguas line.	Denied....	Do.
Do.....	San Antonio Bridge...	Widening of bridge, etc.....	Granted...	Do.
Do.....	Extension.....	Branch line to Bayamon.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1912
Do.....	Declaration of public utility.	7 parcels land, dam site, Comerio.	do.....	Oct. 31, 1912
Rubert Hnos.....	Railroad track along public road.	Municipality of Vega Baja..	Denied....	Nov. 14, 1912
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.	Switch connections 0.962 km.	Industrial switch, Puerta de Tierra.	Granted...	Dec. 12, 1912
Mona Island Phosphate Co. (Ltd.).	Pier.....	Mayaguez Harbor.....	do.....	Apr. 17, 1912

TABLE No. 5b.—*Statement showing miscellaneous matters reported upon by the Commissioner of the Interior on behalf of the Committee on Franchises and Public Service Corporations and action taken by the Executive Council with regard thereto during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Name.	Subject.	Action.
Fajardo Development Co.	Return of bond.....	Authorized Aug. 16, 1912.
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.	Cooking and heating electric rates.	Approved Aug. 22, 1912.
Fajardo Development Co.	Passenger train timetable...	Do.
Providencia Central.....	Return of bond.....	Treasurer authorized to return bond Oct. 3, 1912.
Ramón Valdés.....	Noncarrying of freight on certain passenger trains.	Amending resolution adopted Oct. 31, 1912.
Santa Isabel Sugar Co.....	Return of bond.....	Treasurer authorized to return bond Dec. 4, 1912.
J. J. Cartagena.....	Regulations for electric plant, San German.	Approved Dec. 27, 1912.
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.	Complaint regarding grade at Paseo de Covadonga.	Adjusted Jan. 3, 1913.
C. & J. Fantauzzi.....	Return of bond.....	Treasurer authorized to return bond Feb. 20, 1913.
American Railroad Co.....	Rat proofing quartermaster's dock.	Authorized Feb. 20, 1913.
Porto Rico General Telephone Co.	Apportionment of free telephones accruing to Government.	Approved June 12, 1913.
Porto Rico Gas Co.....	Plans for plant and street piping.	Approved May 10, 1913.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Plans eliminating curves....	Approved May 27, 1913.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Total cash receipts and expenditures, Bureau of Insular Telegraph.*

TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
1912.					
July.....	16,799	\$5,062.87	\$4,116.52	\$946.35	.....
August.....	14,005	4,246.85	5,521.69	.....	\$1,274.84
September.....	14,701	4,409.40	5,127.33	.....	717.93
October.....	15,542	4,959.25	6,246.83	.....	1,287.58
November.....	15,233	5,203.73	5,420.65	.....	216.92
December.....	14,294	4,412.77	5,306.24	.....	893.47
1913.					
January.....	14,132	4,453.08	6,628.17	.....	2,175.09
February.....	13,978	4,543.25	5,077.77	.....	534.52
March.....	14,370	4,664.65	5,041.70	.....	377.05
April.....	13,093	4,131.74	5,327.24	.....	1,195.50
May.....	12,025	3,846.37	5,270.93	.....	1,424.56
June.....	12,331	3,877.95	5,021.98	.....	1,144.03
Total.....	170,503	53,811.91	64,107.05	946.35	11,241.49

TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rental.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
1912.							
July.....	1,976	\$550.80	\$260.50	\$811.30	\$457.39	\$353.91	.....
August.....	1,954	530.53	259.50	790.03	613.52	176.51	.....
September.....	2,161	594.14	257.00	851.14	569.70	281.44	.....
October.....	2,735	706.79	252.50	959.29	694.09	265.20	.....
November.....	1,920	612.97	247.00	859.97	602.30	257.67	.....
December.....	1,696	509.47	246.50	755.97	589.58	166.39	.....
1913.							
January.....	2,361	606.83	258.10	864.93	736.47	128.46	.....
February.....	2,069	587.99	261.00	848.99	564.19	284.80	.....
March.....	2,830	907.59	270.50	1,178.09	560.19	617.90	.....
April.....	1,679	719.25	301.54	1,020.79	591.92	428.87	.....
May.....	3,068	1,223.66	334.00	1,557.66	585.65	972.01	.....
June.....	3,349	1,057.73	335.00	1,392.73	558.00	834.73	.....
Total.....	27,798	8,607.75	3,283.14	11,890.89	7,123.00	4,767.89	.....

TOTAL.

Month.	Number of free messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.	Deficit and surplus.
1912.							
July.....	3,333	22,108	\$5,874.17	\$4,573.91	\$1,300.26	.....	\$1,300.26
August.....	1,415	17,374	5,036.88	6,135.21	176.51	\$1,274.84	1,098.33
September.....	1,508	18,370	5,260.54	5,697.03	281.44	717.93	436.49
October.....	3,095	21,372	5,918.54	6,940.92	265.20	1,287.58	1,022.38
November.....	3,773	20,926	6,063.70	6,022.95	257.67	216.92	40.75
December.....	2,466	18,456	5,168.74	5,895.82	166.39	893.47	727.08
1913.							
January.....	2,510	19,003	5,318.01	7,364.64	128.46	2,175.09	2,046.63
February.....	1,975	18,022	5,392.24	5,641.96	284.80	534.52	249.72
March.....	2,150	19,350	5,842.74	5,601.89	617.90	377.05	240.85
April.....	1,906	16,678	5,152.53	5,919.16	428.87	1,195.50	766.63
May.....	1,523	16,616	5,404.03	5,856.58	972.01	1,424.56	452.55
June.....	1,285	16,965	5,270.68	5,579.98	834.73	1,144.03	309.30
Total.....	26,939	225,240	65,702.80	71,230.05	5,714.24	11,241.49	5,527.25

TABLE No. 7.—Bureau of insular telegraph, distribution of vouchers.

Month.	Repairs and maintenance of lines.									
	Poles.		Line wire.		Insulation.	Instru- ments.	Linemen salaries and labor.	Transportation.		Miscel- laneous.
	Iron.	Wood.	Iron.	Copper.				Material.	Labor, etc.	
Fiscal year 1912-13.										
1912.										
July.....							\$30.66	\$321.36	\$3.00	\$30.00
August.....							720.55			52.26
September.....							128.05			6.00
October.....							253.28		4.90	26.55
November.....							113.53			77.73
December.....							25.71	6.41		11.42
1913.										
January.....							22.90	5.00		7.65
February.....							28.70	5.75		4.00
March.....							18.60	11.15		4.00
April.....							12.37	1.50		8.00
May.....		\$3.00					33.91	13.78		
June.....							176.55	29.40		14.00
Total.....		3.00					1,564.81	575.42	7.90	241.61
No fiscal year.										
1912.										
July.....						\$412.03		3.38		
August.....								7.60		
September.....							10.20			
October.....		26.10					332.96	212.50	3.60	50.00
November.....							392.50	29.20		
December.....							257.58	14.40		
1913.										
January.....							152.36	234.73		16.74
February.....							109.74	11.10	7.65	2.07
March.....							1.12	47.95		1.50
April.....							3.40	4.90		
May.....							4.50	23.75		
June.....								1.75	1.00	
Total.....		26.10				412.03	1,264.36	591.26	12.25	90.31
Fiscal year 1912-13.										
No fiscal year.										
July.....		3.00					1,564.81	575.42	7.90	241.61
August.....		26.10					1,264.36	591.26	12.25	90.31
Total.....		29.10				412.03	2,829.17	1,166.68	20.15	331.92

Month.	Operation of system.										General offices and stores.			Total.	Apportionment of charges.	
	Salaries.	Light.	Rent.	Printing and stationery.	Material.	Employees.	Telephone rentals.	Miscellaneous.	Salaries.	Transportation.	Miscellaneous.	Telegraph.	Telephone.			
Fiscal year 1912-13.																
1912.																
July.....	\$3,889.32				\$109.22	\$25.64		\$0.75	\$488.32			\$4,116.52	\$457.39			
August.....	3,858.01	\$79.25	\$140.50	\$26.51	65.42	12.00	\$23.50	68.03	307.50	\$27.54		5,147.82	571.98			
September.....	4,104.12	57.80	230.40	116.93	40.97	40.97	20.00	333.65	440.34	75.88		5,084.22	564.91			
October.....	4,592.07	52.51	168.50	151.31	43.45	79.31	28.00	782.90		13.37		6,271.00	627.10			
November.....	4,803.00	46.42	156.65	1.03	8.18	41.87	6.00	275.37		9.62		5,049.20	556.59			
December.....	4,732.86	73.46	136.50		19.87			267.73		76.94		5,362.90	536.29			
1913.																
January.....	4,733.63	74.80	172.50	512.34	46.54	65.12	87.95	928.37		28.37		6,016.65	668.52			
February.....	4,741.67	55.71	143.50	24.60	26.94	49.30	29.65	383.72				4,926.17	547.35			
March.....	4,700.51	49.39	189.50	77.04	19.47	64.44	28.20	272.60		9.40		5,534.30	553.43			
April.....	4,903.96	47.62	151.25	155.68	26.21	15.97	27.13	533.11		7.37	10.00	5,312.85	590.32			
May.....	4,823.89	41.38	167.00	91.02	5.66	26.17	24.33	513.29		2.22	20.00	5,186.39	576.26			
June.....	4,719.03	49.21	206.50	3.94	41.40	17.46		279.56		8.74		4,991.21	554.58			
Total.....	54,692.07	627.55	1,862.80	1,160.40	429.24	444.25	274.76	4,619.08	1,236.16	232.91	75.28	61,242.52	6,804.72			
No fiscal year.																
1912.																
July.....													41.54			
August.....						4.00						373.87	41.54			
September.....						70.86						669.92	66.99			
October.....						33.37				2.00		457.07	45.71			
November.....								260.94				532.92	53.29			
December.....																
1913.																
January.....						3.75	1.50	270.39				679.47	67.95			
February.....						20.88				16.98		168.42	16.84			
March.....						14.40		1.50		1.12		67.59	6.76			
April.....						6.94						14.39	1.60			
May.....					2.80			53.01		1.62		93.93	9.39			
June.....						11.44						34.19	3.42			
Total.....					2.80	173.89	1.50	586.59		21.72		3,182.81	318.28			
Fiscal year 1912-13.																
No fiscal year.	54,692.07	627.55	1,862.80	1,160.40	429.24	444.25	274.76	4,619.08	1,236.16	232.91	75.28	61,242.52	6,804.72			
Total.....	54,692.07	627.55	1,862.80	1,160.40	432.04	618.14	276.26	5,205.67	1,236.16	254.63	75.28	64,107.05	7,123.00			

Month.	Reconstruction.							Total.	Apportionment of charges.		
	Line wire.		Insulation.	Instru- ments.	Linemen, salaries, and labor.	Transportation.			Miscella- neous.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	Iron.	Copper.				Material.	Labor, etc.				
<i>Fiscal year 1912-13.</i>											
July.....					\$378.30	\$1.50			\$379.80	\$311.82	\$37.98
August.....					463.25				463.25	463.25	46.33
September.....					206.40	1.56			242.33	218.10	24.23
February.....											
March.....								\$21.78	606.51	545.86	60.65
April.....					10.00			63.44	482.70	434.51	48.28
May.....	\$410.27						\$4.00	99.37	895.91	806.32	89.59
Total.....	410.27				1,057.95	3.06	4.00	184.59	3,894.86	3,505.37	389.49
<i>No fiscal year.</i>											
July.....					27.80			18.85	554.49	499.04	55.45
August.....					53.50				242.82	218.54	24.28
September.....					242.25				1,101.94	991.75	110.19
October.....									8.98	8.08	.90
December.....									2.50	2.25	.25
January.....											
February.....						98.75	5.50	16.13	421.03	378.93	42.10
March.....						32.07	18.37	10.75	1,174.12	1,056.71	117.41
April.....					24.05		29.00	173.77	307.56	276.80	30.76
May.....					3.00			77.71	677.23	609.51	67.72
June.....							14.87	35.09	799.14	719.23	79.91
Total.....					350.60	130.82	67.74	334.30	5,339.77	4,805.80	533.97
July.....					1,057.95	3.06	4.00	184.59	3,894.86	3,505.37	389.49
August.....	410.27				350.60	130.82	67.74	334.30	5,339.77	4,805.80	533.97
No fiscal year.....											
Total.....	410.27				1,408.55	133.88	71.74	518.89	9,234.63	8,311.17	923.46

TABLE NO. 8.—Statement, by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses, Bureau of Insular Telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1913.

Stations.	Line receipts.			Expenditures.				Gains.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, traveling expenses, postage, etc.	Total.
General office, storeroom.									
Adjuntas.	\$204.11	\$2.62	\$82.98	\$299.71	\$420.00		\$4.00	\$397.50	\$397.50
Aguada.	53.38	4.42	51.98	109.78				42.07	466.07
Aguadilla.	1,402.75	41.24	236.59	1,680.58	1,680.00	\$110.00	5.50	61.31	61.31
Agua Buenas.	147.59	2.29	131.26	281.14	240.00		3.00	146.93	1,942.43
Albionito.	930.28	16.56	234.49	1,181.33	1,140.00	78.00	4.00	24.78	268.78
Añasco.	338.36	7.55	336.12	682.03	400.00		4.00	58.75	1,281.75
Arecibo.	1,640.47	56.61	342.16	2,039.24	1,440.00	132.00	17.60	137.19	308.08
Arroyo.	619.55	6.06	173.16	798.77	540.00	66.00	4.00	17.49	1,746.79
Barceloneta.	129.84	6.62	173.61	310.07				673.94	122.83
Barranquitas.	213.98	6.88	83.79	304.65	180.00		4.00	157.63	157.63
Barros.	415.61	9.75	127.06	552.42	191.34		4.00	23.47	200.62
Bayamon.	428.68	26.50	292.65	747.83	510.00		7.83	23.47	218.81
Cabo Rojo.	220.57	4.53	146.14	371.24	420.00		4.00	59.56	377.39
Caguas.	1,089.48	43.44	207.06	1,339.98	1,380.00		11.93	33.80	157.80
Camuy.	148.06	7.28	100.38	255.72	540.00		4.00	49.51	383.81
Carolina.	191.25	22.32	51.64	265.21	540.00		4.00	40.32	1,384.32
Cayey.	1,611.87	14.94	611.13	2,237.94	1,380.00	88.00	6.00	103.81	1,373.81
Ceiba.	63.97	1.13	2.53	66.63	660.00		4.00	52.80	894.80
Ciales.	356.42	5.20	136.31	497.93	240.00	88.00	4.00	13.21	239.21
Cidra.	246.43	3.76	122.18	372.37	240.00		4.00	32.35	232.35
Coamo.	329.24	20.95	160.95	511.14	1,020.00	55.00	4.00	36.18	1,153.18
Comerio.	377.14	19.06	115.05	511.25	190.00	3.00	4.00	94.18	208.01
Corozal.	89.98	69.70	69.70	168.79				40.32	40.32
Cataño.	60.22	1.91	62.13	124.26				47.73	47.73
Dorado.	31.42	2.41	33.45	67.28				47.73	47.73
Fajardo.	1,037.55	10.05	339.38	1,386.98	980.00	66.00	4.00	50.80	1,500.55
Guayama.	1,182.35	77.96	472.72	1,732.03	660.00	88.00	4.00	129.02	875.02
Guatabo.	394.65	3.68	74.65	472.98	540.00			150.13	150.13
Hatillo.	82.99	7.95	181.89	271.93				12.63	132.50
Hormigueros.	3.23			3.23				12.63	12.63
Humacao.	1,499.50	69.75	279.81	1,849.06	1,340.00		10.80	113.46	1,464.26
Isabela.	157.75	8.57	266.70	433.02	470.00		4.00	49.05	523.05
Juana Diaz.	275.73	8.82	268.70	553.25	318.69			35.15	353.84
Juncos.	1,301.31	21.42	123.62	1,436.35	880.00	72.00	7.35	66.39	1,025.74
Lares.	826.06	22.78	133.08	1,001.92	430.00	30.00	4.00	52.69	506.69
Las Marias.	115.64	10.51	75.59	201.74	180.00		4.00	22.25	206.25
Loiza.	53.34	.26	76.80	130.40				72.41	72.41
Luquillo.	7.31			7.31				14.39	14.39

TABLE NO. 9.—*Collections by the Division of Harbors and Docks at the several ports of the island during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Arroyo.	Humacao.	Fajardo.	Agua-dilla.	Total.
1912.								
July.....	\$2,280.07	\$654.29	\$591.84	\$190.51	\$110.76	\$219.25	\$231.05	\$4,277.77
August.....	2,275.71	654.78	190.62	74.19	62.47	67.94	154.96	3,480.67
September.....	2,221.52	182.53	214.02	78.52	261.36	47.43	39.65	3,045.03
October.....	1,653.65	381.44	276.05	125.59	66.46	91.63	113.05	2,707.87
November.....	1,526.81	459.92	236.31	171.45	111.79	58.59	160.63	2,725.50
December.....	2,828.38	523.39	472.32	182.85	53.81	46.43	99.51	4,206.69
1913.								
January.....	2,665.70	617.36	556.27	304.02	157.32	266.19	273.11	4,839.97
February.....	2,128.26	518.36	308.34	116.05	140.19	47.66	155.81	3,414.67
March.....	2,676.64	410.63	442.37	283.62	213.54	234.45	159.23	4,420.48
April.....	2,594.76	445.59	452.00	217.77	114.32	136.33	125.54	4,086.31
May.....	2,801.61	311.34	281.60	175.67	336.24	140.10	213.14	4,259.70
June.....	1,998.15	330.59	409.52	206.23	203.40	92.24	119.01	3,359.14
Total.....	27,651.26	5,490.22	4,431.26	2,126.47	1,831.66	1,448.24	1,844.69	44,823.80

TABLE NO. 10.—*Number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of Porto Rico during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.*

	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Arroyo.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.
American steamers.....	288	999,265	176	555,434	230	703,362	91	255,511
American sailing.....	80	64,107	38	34,866	33	16,729	12	10,552
Foreign steamers.....	101	353,868	85	255,575	44	113,714	1	8,345
Foreign sailing.....	27	3,432	31	5,184	6	922		
Total.....	496	420,672	330	851,059	313	834,727	104	274,408
	Humacao.		Fajardo.		Aguadilla.		Total American and foreign steam and sailing vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Total.	Tonnage.
American steamers.....	81	240,376	47	146,829	115	349,618	1,028	2,513,572
American sailing.....	12	6,390	8	6,611	6	1,781	189	126,254
Foreign steamers.....					22	52,842	254	731,502
Foreign sailing.....					1	72	65	9,610
Total.....	93	246,766	55	153,440	144	404,313	1,536	3,380,938

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., August 8, 1913.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: In accordance with section 25 of the organic act providing for civil government for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the thirteenth annual report of the department of education covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD M. BAINTER,
Commissioner of Education.

Summary of statistics for the school year 1912-13.

Number of different pupils actually enrolled in all schools, including special schools:	
White—	
Males.....	72, 982
Females.....	50, 298
Total.....	123, 280
Colored—	
Males.....	22, 063
Females.....	16, 442
Total.....	38, 505
White and colored—	
Males.....	95, 045
Females.....	66, 740
Total.....	161, 785
Number of different pupils enrolled during the year:	
(a) In secondary schools (University of Porto Rico, high and continuation schools).....	2, 116
(b) In common schools.....	145, 427
(c) In special schools (night, charitable, and correctional).....	14, 242
Total.....	161, 785
Average daily attendance for the school year of 175 days (in night schools, 101 days).....	
	117, 360
Average daily enrollment for the school year of 175 days (in night schools, 101 days).....	
	128, 305
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year.....	
	1, 180
Estimated value of all insular school buildings.....	
	\$965, 602. 60
Rental value of other buildings.....	
	\$80, 528. 62
Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year:	
White—	
Males.....	666
Females.....	946
Total.....	1, 612
Colored—	
Males.....	116
Females.....	127
Total.....	243

Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year—Continued.

White and colored—	
Males.....	782
Females.....	1, 073
Total.....	1, 855
Number of different teachers employed in secondary schools at the end of the year ¹	111
Number of different teachers employed in special schools at the end of the year ²	290
Monthly salary of teachers as fixed by law:	
Rural teachers—	
First class.....	\$40. 00
Second class.....	35. 00
Third class.....	30. 00
Graded teachers—	
First class.....	55. 00
Second class.....	50. 00
Third class.....	45. 00
English graded teachers—	
First class.....	60. 00
Second class.....	55. 00
Third class.....	50. 00
Principal teachers—	
First class.....	80. 00
Second class.....	75. 00
Third class.....	70. 00
Teachers of English and special teachers.....	75. 00
Continuation-school teachers.....	83. 33
High-school principals, \$111.11 to.....	166. 66
High-school teachers, \$83.33 to.....	111. 11
To which amounts were added allowances for house rent as follows:	
Rural teachers, not less than \$3 nor more than.....	8. 00
Graded, English graded, and principal, not less than \$8 nor more than.....	20. 00
Total expenditures for school purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:	
By insular government.....	\$1, 043, 087. 64
By local government.....	579, 343. 95
Total.....	1, 622, 431. 59

INTRODUCTION.

RETROSPECTIVE AND COMPARATIVE.

Although considerable progress has been made in education during the past decade, yet the following considerations will show that only a beginning has been made in the work of educating the masses of Porto Rico. According to the Federal census of 1910, 34.9 per cent of the 1,118,012 inhabitants of the island, or more than 390,000 persons, are of school age, that is, between 5 and 18 years. During the school year just closed the total annual enrollment for all public schools was 161,785, or 14.5 per cent of the entire population and 41.4 per cent of the population of school age. The average daily attendance in all schools was 117,360, or 30 per cent of the school population. At the close of the Spanish régime in Porto Rico in 1898 there were 380 public schools for boys, 148 for girls, 1 for adults, and 26 private schools with a total enrollment of 144,861 pupils. The total amount expended that year for educational purposes, including the subvention granted to private schools, was 309,810.75 pesos, or \$185,-886.45. The average number of pupils per teacher was 81 and the average cost of education per pupil \$4.14. At the end of the first year of American control there were 525 public schools with 21,833 pupils enrolled. The total amount spent for education that year was \$203,373, thus giving an average of 41 pupils per teacher and an average expense of \$9.31 per pupil.

The above statements, together with the fact that during the past year an average number of 1,972 teachers were employed by the Department of Education, give an idea of the growth of our school system during the past fourteen years.

¹ 14 duplicates.

² 275 of these are night-school teachers and are duplicates.

At the time the American school system was established in Porto Rico under military government there was but one building in the whole island constructed especially for school purposes. At the present time the people of Porto Rico own 105 graded and 264 rural school buildings, all erected especially for school purposes. Many of the graded buildings are fine cement structures, containing from 4 to 22 rooms each, costing many thousands of dollars, and can be compared favorably with the better schoolhouses in the cities of the United States. Dotting the hillsides and valleys may be seen the Stars and Stripes floating proudly over the rural school buildings. Some of these are rather imposing one and two room cement structures, while the majority are one-room thatched houses of the most primitive type, but each glorified in the purpose to which it is devoted.

In 1899, 79.6 per cent of the inhabitants over 10 years of age were illiterate, and, according to the census of 1910, this percentage has been reduced to 66.5 per cent. However, the percentage of illiteracy among persons between 10 and 20 years of age was reduced during the same period from 80.3 per cent to 53.1 per cent. The percentage of females over 10 years of age who could not read or write in 1910 was greater than that for males, namely, 70.7 per cent as against 62.3 per cent. Of the 520,088 illiterates in Porto Rico in 1910, 68,737 lived in urban communities and 451,351 in rural communities. Of the urban population 39.7 per cent were illiterate; of the rural population 74.2 per cent. The census for 1899 gives a total of 201,071 males of voting age, that is, 21 years and over, of whom 145,976, or 72.6 per cent, were illiterate. In 1910, 168,477 of the 246,018 males of voting age, or 68.2 per cent, were not able to read or write. Therefore, the illiterate voters hold the balance of power in all elections. The task of reducing and eliminating this enormous army of illiterates is one worthy of most serious consideration on the part of all who are interested in the future welfare of the island and one that must be faced squarely by the educational system. To wait for a generation of illiterate men, women, and children to pass away without endeavoring to carry them over the dark line of illiteracy into the class of literates would be a crime.

From the early days of the American school system in Porto Rico night schools have been maintained in the urban centers, to which adults were admitted, and some three years ago the department authorized the establishment of night schools in the rural districts. During the past year 299 night schools were maintained, and of the 9,000 students enrolled in March more than 40 per cent were over 18 years of age. Our school system has grown as rapidly as the funds made available by our annual appropriation have permitted, but, as will be seen from the above statements, the available amount of money has been entirely inadequate to provide the facilities required to educate the population of school age. The compulsory age for attending school is from 8 to 14 years, and between these ages there were 197,132 children, according to the census of 1910, and yet with our appropriation of last year we were able to reach but 98,430 children between those ages. In other words, a little less than one-half of the population of compulsory school age was enrolled in the public schools on March 1, 1913. On this same date our school census showed an enrollment of 137,023 between 5 and 18 years of age, that is, a little over one-third of the school population of Porto Rico was enrolled in the public schools. The following table gives the total number of children at each age from 5 to 18, according to the Federal census of 1910, and the number of children of each age enrolled in the different kinds of schools at the time of the school census last March, as well as the percentage of each age enrolled:

Ages.	Total number children in Porto Rican Census 1910.	Enrolled in graded schools Mar. 1, 1913.	Enrolled in rural schools Mar. 1, 1913.	Enrolled in second-ary schools Mar. 1, 1913.	Enrolled in night schools Mar. 1, 1913.	Total enrolled Mar. 1, 1913.	Per cent enrolled Mar. 1, 1913.
5.....	32,722	1,252	2,160	.....	.....	3,412	10.4
6.....	31,163	2,734	6,408	.....	7	9,149	29.3
7.....	33,956	3,864	9,814	.....	9	13,687	40.3
8.....	31,909	4,624	11,496	.....	40	16,160	50.6
9.....	21,472	4,725	9,927	.....	68	14,720	68.5
10.....	33,294	5,733	12,017	.....	180	17,930	53.8
11.....	22,892	4,416	8,086	.....	162	12,644	55.3
12.....	36,545	5,414	9,762	.....	465	15,641	42.7
13.....	22,988	4,616	6,931	5	486	12,038	52.3
14.....	28,032	4,033	4,383	53	808	9,277	33.1
15.....	26,859	2,544	2,024	136	840	5,544	20.6
16.....	23,354	1,495	663	288	765	3,211	13.3
17.....	16,781	772	226	418	589	2,005	11.9
18.....	28,672	308	95	287	895	1,585	5.5
Total.....	390,640	46,530	83,992	1,187	5,314	137,023	35.07

EXPENDITURES.

The total amount of money expended for educational purposes in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1912-13 was \$1,622,431.59. Of this amount the insular Government furnished \$1,043,087.64 and the remainder, \$579,343.95, was expended by the school boards from the small fractional part which they received from the average property tax of 1.24 per cent. The first-mentioned amount was devoted to the payment of all current expenses of administration and practically all the operating expenses of the schools, whereas the latter amount went for construction, repair, and rental of buildings, payment of janitors' salaries, house rent for teachers, etc. The average amount expended for each pupil in daily attendance on the public schools of Porto Rico last year was \$13.82 as compared with \$27.85 in the United States. The per capita expenditure for public school purposes was \$1.45 in Porto Rico as against \$4.64 in the United States. These figures go to show that our public schools, as far as they go, are conducted at a far less expense in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled than those of the United States, and, it might be added, than those of any other country. As a result of the demand on the part of parents to have their children educated and a lack of funds to extend the system to meet the demands made upon it, our schools are greatly overcrowded and our teachers overburdened.

The average number of pupils per teacher in charge of a room in our graded and rural schools during the past year was 64.4, which is far in excess of the number a teacher should be called upon to handle and obtain satisfactory results. On the basis of 40 pupils per teacher, Porto Rico would need 9,766 teachers to take care of her school population and when we consider that the average number of teachers employed by the department during the past year was but 1,972, the enormity of the problem can be realized.

In light of the actual condition of affairs, the insular legislature at its regular session last spring gave the matter serious consideration and as a result the appropriation for educational purposes for the fiscal year 1913-14 is more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the appropriation for the year 1912-13.

CHILD LABOR.

A law was passed regulating the work of children, and protecting them against dangerous occupations. This law provides that no child under 14 years of age who has not received a certificate from the department of education to the effect that he has finished the work required of the third grade of the rural or the eighth grade of the graded schools, according to whether he lives in the country or in town, can be employed in any lucrative occupation during the hours public schools are in session. Exception is made, however, of those children who reside in a community in which there is no school within a reasonable distance wherein accommodation can be furnished and of any orphan child or one who for any other reason depends on his own efforts for support, as well as any child whose parents are invalids and depend exclusively on the work of the child for their maintenance. In these cases the child must obtain a certificate from the mayor of the town where he resides, authorizing him to secure employment. These children are, nevertheless, required to attend a night school provided one is maintained by the department of education within one kilometer of their homes. The certificate authorizing them to become employed is effective only during the time that their attendance at the night school is certified to monthly by the teacher of the school, unless there be a just cause for their non-attendance. Another provision of the law is that no boy under 12 years of age and no girl under 16 years of age can sell newspapers, candies, or other merchandise on any street or public place, or work as bootblacks in those places during the hours public schools are open. No father, employer, or other person who has in his care a child under 14 years of age can procure under any circumstances or consent to the child's being engaged in begging, receiving alms or any other form of mendicancy, in labor practices or exhibitions which are dangerous or injurious to health and morals or in the manufacture or sale of malt or alcoholic liquors.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS.

To provide school accommodations for as many as possible of the 295,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, who under the provisions of the above law should be in attendance upon the public schools, the following increase in the number of teachers of the different classes was granted by the legislature for the ensuing school year:

Class of teacher.	1912-13	1913-14	Increase.
Principal.....	10	10	.....
Graded.....	630	795	165
Rural.....	1,050	1,350	300
English.....	112	150	38
High (academic).....	27	50	23
Continuation.....	24	50	26
Agriculture.....	10	41	31
Industrial high.....	.....	20	20
Manual training for grades.....	.....	65	65
Household economy for grades.....	.....	65	65
Music.....	.....	25	25
Drawing.....	.....	25	25
Special.....	20	30	10
Total.....	1,883	2,676	793

With this increase of almost 800 in the teaching force it will be possible to furnish school accommodations for approximately 30,000 more children. Furthermore, the number of night schools to be allotted next year will greatly exceed the number authorized for the past year, thereby enabling many more adults to learn to read and write and perhaps a little more than has been possible in the past. A teaching corps of 2,676 means one teacher for every 415 inhabitants or one for every 145 children of school age.

During the past year the school boards of the island paid out \$113,037.95 in lieu of house rent for teachers. Due to the limited resources placed at the disposition of the local boards, many of them would not be able to make provision for any increase in the number of schools unless they were relieved of some of their financial obligations. Therefore, a law was enacted by the insular legislature whereby school boards are exempted in the future from the payment of house rent to teachers and the salaries of teachers who have received house rent from school boards in the past are increased sufficiently to more than compensate the loss. Henceforth the entire salary of our teachers in the public schools will be paid by the department of education. This amount of \$113,000 which was paid by the school boards to the teachers last year in lieu of house rent will enable the boards to build or rent and equip enough additional school houses to provide for the increased allotment of schools for the year 1913-14.

BONDS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

To assist the school boards in the construction of modern school buildings a law was passed last spring authorizing them to contract indebtedness, borrow money, and issue bonds to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of the property of the municipality in which the school board is located for any or all of the following purposes: To take up or make payments on its floating indebtedness and liabilities; to refund any existing bonded indebtedness; to build schoolhouses or make additions or necessary repairs to its property.

The aggregate tax valuation of Porto Rico for the past year was \$178,000,000, therefore, the maximum amount for which the school boards of the island can issue bonds is \$1,780,000. Many school boards of the island have already requested authorization from the executive council to issue bonds and in several municipalities new school buildings are already being constructed under the provisions of this law. At the present time but one school board of the island (Santa Isabel) owns all the buildings used for school purposes within the municipality, but present indications are that the day is not far distant when many of the boards will not have to house a single school in a rented building.

TITLES TO SCHOOL SITES.

One of the main hindrances to the construction of rural school buildings in the past has been the difficulty of securing sufficient titles to the land. The greater part of all rural property is held by possessory titles and the law required a dominion title to all land on which schoolhouses were to be erected. To convert a possessory title into a dominion title is a slow process and costs anywhere from \$60 to \$125. Therefore, if a school board wished to acquire an acre of land in the country valued at \$50 and the owner had only a possessory title he could not be expected to pay \$75 or \$100 to get a dominion title in order to sell \$50 worth of land. To obviate this difficulty the legislature passed a law authorizing and empowering school boards to secure

by purchase or otherwise lands held by possessory titles in the rural districts for the construction thereon of rural school buildings. The law makes it necessary, however, that all land so acquired be free from all encumbrances and recorded in the registry of property in the name of the vendor or grantor. Furthermore, the recording of these conveyances is to be made free of charge and exempt from the payment of all internal revenue taxes. This is perhaps one of the most important pieces of legislation secured, for the adequate housing of our school system.

In spite of the aforementioned increased facilities for the construction of school buildings it was found that there were four school boards in the island whose limited resources would not allow them to obtain sufficient funds from a bond issue to enable them to erect their graded school buildings, which are sadly needed from a hygienic as well as a pedagogical standpoint. In order that these four towns might have modern buildings for their urban schools the legislature appropriated the necessary funds, and plans are already being drawn for the structures, which will be ready for use before the close of the coming school year.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In view of the fact that not one of the four high schools is adequately housed and as students from all towns of the island are admitted to them without having to pay any tuition as nonresident students, the insular legislature appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the construction of four new high school buildings, on condition that the school boards of the cities where the high schools are located furnish the necessary sites and contribute a total of \$90,000 toward the construction and equipment of the buildings.

NEW LEGISLATION ENACTED.

What the legislative assembly of 1913 did in the way of providing additional funds with which to meet the demands of public education in Porto Rico may be summed up as follows:

The appropriation for salaries of teachers in the graded and rural schools was increased from \$800,600 to \$1,464,250; for salaries of teachers in the high schools, from \$27,390 to \$50,000; for salaries of general supervisors, from \$7,400 to \$15,200; for textbooks and supplies for common schools, from \$67,500 to \$135,000; for textbooks and equipment of high schools, from \$5,350 to \$10,350; an appropriation of \$75,000 for the construction of industrial high schools; one of \$50,000 for the equipment, maintenance, and other expenses of industrial high schools; one of \$50,000 for the extension and development of academic high schools, textbooks, equipment, and material for the same; one of \$150,000 for the construction of academic high school buildings and one of \$44,000 for the construction of graded school buildings. The total amount appropriated for educational purposes for the ensuing fiscal year, exclusive of the University of Porto Rico, is \$2,164,740, as compared with \$981,480 for the year 1912-13. The sum of \$161,500 was appropriated for the different departments of the University of Porto Rico, thus making a total of \$2,326,240, which was made available by the legislative assembly for educational work during the fiscal year 1913-14. In addition to this the school boards of the island will receive approximately \$850,000 from the property tax, which will be used for school purposes, making a grand total of \$3,176,240.

GROWTH OF SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The growth of our school system during the past few years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Amount appropriated for education.	Total enrollment in public schools.	Amount per pupil enrolled.
1900-1901.....	\$435,565.28	33,802	\$12.89
1901-2.....	597,688.36	61,863	9.66
1902-3.....	723,111.30	.....	.....
1903-4.....	778,474.90	63,566	12.22
1904-5.....	868,596.45	68,855	12.61
1905-6.....	913,808.38	68,828	13.28
1906-7.....	997,386.79	71,696	13.91
1907-8.....	1,257,018.51	79,752	15.76
1908-9.....	1,413,516.68	105,125	13.45
1909-10.....	1,387,576.03	121,453	11.42
1910-11.....	1,463,948.64	145,525	10.06
1911-12.....	1,681,237.66	160,657	10.46
1912-13.....	1,902,711.68	161,785	11.76
1913-14.....	3,014,740.00	.....	.....

RÉSUMÉ OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

The organic act for Porto Rico provides:

"That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him, and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor as may be required by the Commissioner of Education for the United States, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress."

Beginning with the legislative session of 1900, school laws have been passed and from time to time amended. The organization provided for at the present time is, briefly, as follows:

The commissioner of education, appointed for a term of four years, or at the pleasure of the President, is the head of the department of education, with full power of appointment over all the subordinates in the department, excepting certain classes of teachers as hereinafter set forth. He is empowered to determine the course of study, the length of the school year within limitations prescribed by law, and the length of the school day. He is in charge of the examination and certification of teachers, and no expenditures of public moneys for school purposes on the part either of the school boards or of any subordinates in the department can be made without his approval. He is a member of the Executive Council, which is the upper house of the legislature, and ex officio president of the University of Porto Rico and of the board of trustees of the insular library.

Aside from the teaching force, the personnel of the department consists of the following: Assistant commissioner of education, secretary of the department, chief of the division of property and accounts, chief of the division of school board accounts, 3 general superintendents of schools and 41 supervising principals, each in charge of a district of the island. In addition there are the private secretary of the commissioner and other clerical help to the number of 16. Legislation has been secured providing for one supervisor of manual training, one supervisor of household economy, one supervisor of physical culture and playgrounds, and one supervisor of Spanish for the ensuing year.

The assistant commissioner is the head of the division of supervision, and has all the powers of the commissioner during the absence of the latter from the island. The secretary is the chief of the division of records, and officially countersigns all teachers' certificates and other papers of record issued by the department. The chief of the division of property and accounts is custodian of all the property belonging to the department, and is charged with keeping the salary list thereof. The chief of the division of school board accounts forms the direct point of contact between the department and the school boards of the island.

The island of Porto Rico contains 70 units of political organization, known as municipalities. These municipalities are divided into barrios, or wards, and these wards are described as urban or rural. The urban ward, or wards, constitute, as a rule, the city or town from which the municipality takes its name. In most of the smaller towns there is a single barrio usually designated as "pueblo," which constitutes the town settlement. In other municipalities the town is composed of one or more wards of urban character. Within each of these municipalities is elected a school board, consisting of three members, which has jurisdiction over the schools in the rural as well as in the urban wards. Vacancies in these school boards caused by resignation, death, or incapacity are filled by the commissioner of education, the law requiring that appointments to vacancies be made from the same political party as that to which the previous member belonged. School boards have charge of all buildings occupied by the common schools, and employ the janitors. They have the power to hold title to property, and may, under certain legal restrictions, negotiate loans or issue bonds. They may, with the approval of the commissioner of education, as may also the supervising principals, dismiss pupils from the schools, and may suspend teachers pending the action of the commissioner. They must submit annually, three months before the beginning of the school year, to the commissioner of education for his approval, a list of teachers, properly qualified, whom they wish to have appointed to positions in their school systems, and upon approval such teachers are considered appointed. School boards submit to the commissioner of education, previous to the beginning of each fiscal year, a detailed statement of their desired expenditures for that year, and the approval of such a budget by the commissioner is the warrant for the expenditure of the school funds as thus set forth. Subsequent transfers of funds from one subhead to another within the budget necessitates separate approval.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

The teachers of the island are divided into rural, graded, principal, teachers of English, and special. Teachers, whether rural, graded, principal, or English, are divided into three classes for the purposes of payment. Upon entering the service of the department teachers are placed in the third salary class and may not be advanced to the second salary class until they have taught three years in their respective classes or higher classes of licenses in the public schools of Porto Rico, and can not be advanced to the first salary class from the second until they have taught in all five years in their respective classes, or higher classes of licenses and unless they are possessors of life certificates. However, all persons who hold a diploma or elementary certificate from the Insular Normal School or from any accredited normal school, college, or university in the United States, or a first-class State certificate by reason of the superior advantages which they have enjoyed, are admitted when given a license to teach by the department of education to the second salary class immediately upon beginning their work in the public schools.

Rural teachers are in charge of the ungraded schools, which for the most part are to be found in the rural districts, and receive salaries as follows: Rural teachers of the first class, \$40 per school month; of the second, \$35; and of the third, \$30. In addition they receive a monthly allowance from the school boards, varying from \$3 to \$8, in lieu of house rent. Through legislation enacted at the last session of the legislative assembly school boards are exempted from the payment of house rent to teachers, and the salaries of the rural teachers for the ensuing year will be: First class, \$50; second class, \$45; third class, \$40.

Graded teachers are in charge of the graded schools in the cities and smaller centers of population. They are divided into Spanish graded teachers and English graded teachers; the academic examinations for both of these classes being the same. Promotion to the English graded class is obtained by means of a special examination given by one of the general superintendents or a higher officer of the department to determine whether or not the candidate is capable of teaching successfully all the subjects of the common-school curriculum using the English language as a medium of instruction. The number of the Spanish graded teachers has been decreasing year by year, and for the school year 1913-14 no Spanish graded schools have been allotted. English graded teachers are given an additional compensation of \$5 per school month over and above the salaries paid to the Spanish graded teachers. In addition to the classification of graded teachers into English graded and Spanish graded they are classified for purposes of payment, as are the rural teachers, into graded teachers of the first, second, and third class. Graded teachers of the first class receive a monthly salary of \$55; those of the second, \$50, and those of the third, \$45; with the \$5 additional in each instance to those who are certified to teach in English. In addition to the compensation mentioned, the school boards pay an amount varying from \$8 to \$20 per school month in lieu of house rent. For next year these teachers will receive no compensation whatever from the school boards for house rent, but the monthly salaries will be as follows: Graded teachers of the first class, \$70; second class, \$65; third class, \$60. English graded teachers of the first class \$75; second class, \$70; third class, \$65.

Principal teachers are in charge of school buildings containing eight or more separate classrooms, and do not have charge of a special grade. They are responsible to the commissioner of education or his representatives for the organization, discipline, and distribution of work in their schools and to the school boards for the care of the buildings and public property. They are classified for purposes of payment, as are the rural and graded teachers, as follows: Principal teachers of the first class, \$80 per month; those of the second, \$75, and those of the third, \$70. In addition to this monthly salary, which is paid by the department, they receive compensation from the school boards in lieu of house rent, varying from \$8 to \$20. For next year principal teachers will not receive any compensation for house rent from the school boards, but their entire salary will be paid by the department, as follows: Principal teachers of the first class, \$90 per school month; of the second class, \$85; and of the third class, \$80.

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.

Teachers of English are appointed directly by the Commissioner without intervention by the school boards, and are nearly all Americans, the greater proportion being graduates of colleges or normal schools in the United States. In the early years of the American occupation they were, as the name of the class would imply, teachers of English assigned to the various graded school systems, going about from room to room giving instruction in the English language. By this plan the pupils received an hour or two of special instruction in English each day, but since all the other subjects

of the curriculum were being taught in Spanish, but slight progress seems to have been made in the acquisition of the English language. Consequently, the plan has been modified, and at present teachers of English serve as grade teachers in the higher grades of the school system giving instruction in all the subjects of the grade to which they are assigned, except in the Spanish language. The law makes it necessary that at least one teacher of English be assigned to each municipality of the island having a graded school system, and this, under present conditions, means every municipality in the island. In the larger cities a considerable number of teachers of English are in service, the total number being 112. This number has been increased, however, to 150 for the coming school year. The salary of teachers of this class has been \$75 per school month, without any allowance for house rent, but beginning with the school year 1913-14 they will be divided into three salary classes as determined above. Those of the first class will receive \$90 per school month; those of the second, \$85; and those of the third, \$80.

Special teachers comprise the following classes: Teachers of continuation schools, agriculture, high schools, music, drawing, and all other teachers not otherwise classified who at any time may be employed under the direction of the commissioner of education. All special teachers are appointed directly by the commissioner without any intervention on the part of the school boards.

The continuation schools of the island, as explained later in this report, are special manual training and household economy schools established in 12 municipalities of the island. To each of these schools at least two teachers are assigned, one a specialist in manual training for boys, the other a specialist in household economy, and each able to give instruction in the academic and scientific subjects of the first two years of the high-school course, so far as time is found for these subjects in addition to that required for manual training and household economy work. Up to the present time the salary of special teachers in continuation schools has been \$83.33 per school month and the number of such teachers limited to 24. For the ensuing school year the salaries for this class of teachers will be \$90 a month and the number increased from 24 to 50, which will enable continuation schools to be established in 25 of the larger centers of population.

Teachers of agriculture are assigned to various districts of the island. For the past year our budget provided for 10 of these teachers at a salary of \$60 per calendar month, they being the only teachers in the employ of and under pay by the government for the entire 12 months of the calendar year. Through legislation obtained at the last regular session of the insular legislature the number of special teachers of agriculture was increased from 10 to 41 and the salary increased from \$60 to \$75 per calendar month for the 12 months of the year. This will make it possible to have one special teacher of agriculture in charge of the practical and theoretical work in each one of the 41 school districts of the island.

Teachers in the high schools are assigned to one of the four regular high schools maintaining four-year courses on the island, the total number of such teachers for the past year being 22, and the salaries ranging from \$750 to \$1,000 per school year of nine months. For the coming year the number of high-school teachers has been increased from 22 to 44, and the salary schedule per school year of nine months will be as follows: \$810, \$900, \$990, \$1,125, \$1,170, \$1,215, \$1,350, \$1,395, and \$1,440. At the head of each one of these high schools is a principal, the salary ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per school year. For the school year 1913-14 a full four-year high school will be established in Humacao, making a total of five institutions of this class, and the salary of the principals will range from \$1,000 to \$1,800 for 10 calendar months.

Special teachers of music and drawing have been assigned to only a very few of the larger towns of the island, and the salary as fixed by law is \$75 per school month. Our budget for the coming school year provides for 25 special teachers of music and 25 special teachers of drawing. These teachers will give instruction in their respective branches to all pupils enrolled in grades 1 to 8 in the towns to which they may be assigned. The salary remains the same as up to the present time, i. e., \$75 per school month.

In addition to the above-mentioned classes of special teachers our budget for the coming year provides for approximately 65 special teachers for manual training for boys, who will take charge of the instruction in woodwork to be offered to all boys enrolled in grades 6, 7, and 8 of the graded schools maintained in the different towns of the island. Also, approximately 65 teachers of household economy who will give instruction in cooking and sewing to all girls enrolled in grades 6, 7, and 8 of the graded schools.

The island is at present divided for purposes of school administration into 41 districts, divided into three classes: First, municipalities having more than 100 schools; second, municipalities having between 50 and 99 schools; third, municipalities or groups of municipalities containing less than 50 schools. There are at present of the first class,

2; of the second, 3; and of the third, 36. The school law provides for an automatic increase in the number of districts, since no district of the third class may contain more than 50 schools. The immediate representative of the commissioner of education in each of the school districts is the supervising principal. In districts of the first class this officer receives a salary of \$1,600, with an allowance of \$240 for house and office rent, and in those of the second \$1,400, with the same allowance. In districts of the third class the salary is \$1,200, with the same allowance for rent and an extra allowance of \$200 for traveling expenses in districts of more than one municipality. Although with no vote in the school-board meetings, the supervising principal must, by law, be cited to all of them. In addition, he performs any duties assigned to him by the commissioner and is required by law to present an annual report covering the work of his district. He has an office adequately equipped with furniture and appliances in keeping with the dignity and importance of the position which he holds, and maintains definite office hours. The greater part of his time is, however, spent in visiting the schools of his district, and toward the teachers he maintains the position of helper and adviser rather than that of mere critic and spy. At the end of each school month he makes a report to the office of the commissioner on each of the visits made during the month.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The department has maintained four-year courses at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo during the past school year. At Humacao the first three years of high-school work has been given, and for the coming year the fourth year's work will be offered. In each of the first four-named places a fully equipped commercial department having a two-year course is to be found in addition to the regular four-year courses. Commercial work was also offered at Fajardo during the past year for the pupils enrolled in the ninth and tenth grades of the continuation school. The high schools of the island are affiliated by the certificate system with the best universities and colleges in the United States.

Among the institutions where graduates of our high schools are to be found pursuing courses may be mentioned: Cornell, Syracuse, Stevens Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Penn State, Wellesley, Woman's College of Baltimore, Swarthmore, Wesleyan, University of Louisiana, University of Michigan, etc.

The requirements for graduation from the high schools are uniform, as is the course of study. Sixteen units of credit are necessary to graduate from the four-year course, a unit being the credit for the completion of a year's work in a subject with five recitations per week. Two or three hours' work in the laboratory or the shop is considered as the equivalent of one recitation hour.

Of the 16 units required for graduation, 4 must be in the English language, 2 in mathematics, 2 in either Latin, Spanish, or French, 2 in history, and 1 in science. The remaining 5 units may be chosen under the direction of the principal from the various elective subjects offered. It will be seen from the course of study outlined below that a sufficiently broad range is offered for those students preparing for college as well as for those seeking a foundation for business life.

High school course of study.

Subject.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
English.....	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	English literature, composition, classics.	American literature, composition, classics.
Modern languages..	Spanish, rhetoric, composition, classics.	Spanish, rhetoric, composition, classics.	Spanish composition, classics, French grammar.	Spanish literature, composition, classics; French composition, classics.
Latin.....	Beginner's Latin Book Gradatim.	Cæsar and prose....	Cicero and prose.....	Virgil and prosody.
History.....	Ancient.....	Medieval.....	English.....	American and civics.
Mathematics.....	Algebra.....	Plane geometry....	Solid geometry, one-half; algebra, one-half.	Trigonometry, one-half; advanced algebra, one-half.
Science.....	Physiology or botany.	Botany or zoology.	Physics or chemistry.	Chemistry or physics.
Commercial.....		Bookkeeping.....	Stenography, type-writing, bookkeeping, commercial correspondence.	Stenography, type-writing, commercial law, and arithmetic.
Manual training....	Bench work, sewing, mechanical or free hand drawing.	Sewing and millinery, mechanical or freehand drawing.	Cooking.....	Home economics and sanitation.

The requirements for entrance to the commercial courses have been the same as for the others, but the time required for completion is but two years, a certificate being granted at the end of that time. The courses include all the subjects necessary to preparation for the work of a stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper. The required course for the commercial department is as follows:

First year.—English for ninth grade, Spanish for ninth grade. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting.

Second year.—English for tenth grade, Spanish for tenth grade. Commercial law and business arithmetic, bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

The table inserted below shows the enrollment and the number of graduates from the regular four-year courses and the two-year commercial course for each one of the high schools for the past four years.

It is interesting to note that the enrollment in the high schools has increased over 100 per cent during the period mentioned above and that the number of graduates from both courses has increased almost 300 per cent.

High school.	Enrollment.				Graduates.							
					Regular.				Commercial.			
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1910	1911	1912	1913	1910	1911	1912	1913
Central.....	161	229	344	376	7	8	16	25	14	11	30	63
Ponce.....	281	271	391	524	18	14	36	23	8	10	18	59
Mayaguez.....	77	101	175	166	.....	9	9	12	5	2	9	10
Arecibo.....	32	42	70	125	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total.....	551	643	980	1,191	25	31	66	66	27	23	57	138

The Central High School of San Juan is located in what was formerly known as Las Palmas Hotel in Santurce. The instructional force was composed of 10 teachers, and the annual enrollment for the past school year was 376. The domestic science department maintained in this institution has shown greater improvement than any other. Two years ago it was impossible to induce enough girls to take the course to keep the teacher busy half the time. The following year the courses were made so agreeable and profitable that half the girls took it voluntarily. This past year the course was made obligatory for all girls enrolled in the freshman class. One of the senior girls acted as assistant to the domestic science teacher, and to-day these courses are the strongest and the most popular offered in the school. The school ranks second in athletic activities, and more students than ever before took part in the various games. During the year interclass baseball games were held frequently, in which 60 boys took an active part. A basket-ball club has been formed for the girls and considerable enthusiasm awakened. A literary society is also maintained, and biweekly debates in English and Spanish are held.

The Ponce High School, with an enrollment of 524, is the largest in the island. At this institution normal courses have been offered for the past four years, and the completion of these courses entitles the graduates to the graded license to teach in the public schools of the island. In addition to the regular school work several activities of considerable educational value have been carried on, among which may be mentioned the publication of two school papers, a debating club, which has held several debates in Spanish with teams of other high schools, the founding of a club known as the Liga Progresista Escolar, the members of which take care of the school libraries and have as their aim the increasing of the general efficiency of the school, and the Sociedad Recreativa Escolar, which has held several lectures and debates during the year. In athletics the Ponce High School has won the majority of the baseball games played and also the championship for Porto Rico at the interscholastic athletic meet held at Ponce in April, 1913. A military company composed of 46 cadets drills three times a week. The company attended the encampment of public-school cadets held at Henry Barracks, Cayey, during the fall and also were on duty at the third insular fair which took place in February. The school is located in a building originally built for an industrial school, which is entirely too small for its present purposes and therefore has interfered to some extent with the efficiency of the work.

The Mayaguez High School, with a total enrollment of 174 students, is situated in the Roosevelt building, which was formerly a military hospital, and a large part of which is devoted to the use of the grammar grades. The necessary intermingling with the pupils of the lower grades has tended to make the high school lose its individuality, while the lack of an assembly hall has been a great check upon the school spirit. However, both of these disadvantages have been overcome to a large extent by the cooperation of teachers and pupils. An athletic field has been under construction and the pupils organized teams in baseball and track. Plans have already been perfected for a fine grandstand. Literary and debating societies are maintained.

The high school at Arecibo, with an enrollment of 126 students, is located in a building which was remodeled for high-school purposes and is the only one on the Island which is adequately housed. A great deal of interest in debating has been aroused in this school and two clubs have been formed—one composed of the pupils of the three upper grades, holds debates twice a month, one in English and one in Spanish; the other, composed of the pupils enrolled in the freshman class, holds frequent debates in Spanish. The school board has acquired a tract of land for athletic purposes, and it is expected that this will arouse greater interest in physical development than has been manifested in the past.

DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In light of the rapid development of our secondary schools and the fact that the physical equipment for the high schools is entirely inadequate, decisive action became imperative. At the session of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico held last spring provision was made for the construction of two or more high-school buildings, one in the city of Ponce and one or more in the city of San Juan, the sum of \$100,000 being appropriated. Of this sum \$50,000 is to be used in the construction of a high-school building in Ponce on condition that the local school board provide the necessary lot on which to locate the building and contribute the sum of \$30,000 toward the construction and equipment of the same. The remaining \$50,000 are to be used for the construction of one or more high-school buildings in the city of San Juan, on condition that the school board provide the lot or lots on which to construct the building or buildings and contribute \$30,000 toward the construction and equipment.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were also appropriated for the construction of a high-school building in Mayaguez, on condition that the school board of that city contribute the sum of \$15,000 and provide the lot and necessary equipment for the high school.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were also appropriated for the construction of a high-school building in the city of Arecibo, on condition that the school board of Arecibo provide the necessary lot and contribute \$15,000 for the construction of the same.

The cities of Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo have already acquired the necessary lots and obtained the amounts of money required by law, and the plans for the buildings are well under way. It is expected that these three buildings will be ready for occupancy early in January.

Although the legislature did not appropriate any money for the construction of a high-school building in Humacao, nevertheless the school board of that city has obtained a loan from the insular government for the purpose and has also acquired the land on which the building is to be erected. It is expected that this building will be ready before the close of the coming school year.

The sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the construction of five buildings for industrial and agricultural schools. This money will be divided among the five towns mentioned above, maintaining high schools with four-year courses, and the buildings to be constructed will be in the form of additions to the academic high-school buildings.

Funds were also provided for an increase of 100 per cent in the instructional force for the academic high schools of the island and also for a competent corps of teachers to take charge of the work to be offered in the industrial schools.

A considerable increase was obtained for the purchase of textbooks and supplies for secondary schools, and consequently the prospect for more efficient and more practical work in our high schools is exceedingly bright.

The new course of study to be put into effect at the beginning of the coming school year in the high schools of Porto Rico is given below. The commercial course, which has comprised but two years' work up to the present time, has been lengthened to four years, and courses in art and music will be introduced. The school year for high schools will be divided into two semesters instead of three terms as in the past.

The figures given in the following course of study refer to the first and second semesters:

High schools of Porto Rico.

COURSE OF STUDY BY SEMESTERS.

Subject.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
English.....	Rhetoric, composition, classics, 1-2.	Rhetoric, composition, classics, 1-2.	English literature, composition, classics, 1-2.	American literature, composition, classics, 1-2.
Spanish.....	Rhetoric, composition, classics, 1-2.	Rhetoric, composition, classics, 1-2.	Spanish literature, composition, classics, 1-2.	Spanish literature, composition, classics, 1-2.
Mathematics...	Algebra, 1-2, or common arithmetic, 1-2.	Plane geometry, 1-2.	Solid geometry, 1; algebra, 2.	Trigonometry, 1; higher algebra, 2.
Science.....	Industrial and common geography, 1-2.	Biology, 1-2.....	Physics, 1-2.....	Chemistry, 1-2.
History.....		General history, 1-2.	History of commerce, 1-2.	American and Porto Rican history, 1-2; civics and economics, 1-2.
Language.....	Beginning Latin, 1-2.	Caesar and composition, 1-2.	Cicero and composition, 1-2; French, 1-2.	Virgil, 1-2; French, 1-2.
Industrial.....	Manual training, 1-2; domestic science, 1-2; domestic art, 1-2.	Manual training, 1-2; domestic science, 1-2; domestic art, 1-2.	Domestic science, 1-2; domestic art, 1-2.	
Commercial....	Bookkeeping, 1-2...	Bookkeeping, 1-2; stenography, 1-2; typewriting, 1-2; business correspondence, 1-2.	Stenography, 1-2; typewriting, 1-2; salesmanship, 1-2.	Commercial law, 1; banking and business organization, 1-2; dictation, 2.
Art.....	Mechanical drawing, 1-2; freehand drawing, 1-2.	Mechanical drawing, 1-2; freehand drawing, 1-2.	Mechanical drawing, 1-2; freehand drawing, 1-2.	Mechanical drawing, 1-2; freehand drawing, 1-2.
Music.....	Chorus and theory, 1-2.	Chorus and theory, 1-2.	Chorus and theory, 1-2.	Chorus and theory, 1-2.

For a clearer comprehension of the course of study outlined above and the work of our high schools in the future the following notes are given:

1. A unit is a year's work in a subject, five recitations a week. A point is a semester's work in a subject; two points equal one unit. For graduation a student must present 32 points. Of these, 6 points must be in Spanish, 6 in English, 4 in mathematics, 2 in science, 2 in history, and 4 in industrial subjects, in all 24. The other 8 points are elective.

2. At least 6 points each year must be chosen from the subjects offered for the year in which the student is enrolled. The other points may be chosen at will, subject to the approval of the principal.

3. Subjects are designated by the year and semester, e. g. Spanish 3¹ means Spanish the first semester of the third year, Spanish 3² the second semester of the third year.

4. Classes beginning this year, 1913, will follow the requirements above stated. Students already enrolled or entering with credit from other schools will receive credit for work already done and will be required to follow this new course in so far as possible.

5. Students as a rule are expected to carry four subjects a year. They may take five studies per year, provided at least one is in industrial work, art, or music. The principal may reduce the number of studies a student is taking if in his judgment either health or scholarship is endangered.

6. A class will not be formed unless there is a sufficient number to warrant it.

7. The policy of the department is opposed to students dropping a subject uncompleted. When a pupil wishes to drop a subject he must present the written consent of his parents to the principal for approval.

8. Students preparing for college are urged to select the institution they wish to enter as early as possible in their high-school course and to confer with the principal about the necessary studies to meet the requirements of that institution.

9. Report cards will be issued each nine weeks. A student upon leaving school before graduation will receive a statement of the amount of work done.

10. A student having less than 6 points credit will be considered enrolled in the first year, with less than 14 in the second year, with less than 22 in the third year.

11. Admission to the high school is based upon the common-school diploma or a certificate from an accredited school. Entrance examination will be conducted before the opening of each school year for those who do not possess the common-school diploma or certificate.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Due to the increased number of pupils graduating from our eighth grades and to the fact that many of these wished to continue their studies but were unable to do so, since high schools were maintained in but three or four towns of the island, the department established continuation schools in some of the larger centers of population for the purpose of taking the pupils upon the completion of their common-school course and carrying them two years further in their educational career without the necessity of leaving home.

The work of the continuation schools is based principally upon manual training for boys and cooking and sewing for girls, but at the end of this two-year period the pupils are prepared to go out with a fair knowledge of the practical side of life, or if they so desire they may enter any of the high schools of the island, receiving full credit toward high-school graduation for all the work done during their two years in the continuation school.

For the school year 1910-11, which was the first year for which special provision was made in our budget for continuation schools, these schools had little more than become organized without having received the proper equipment for the maintenance of the manual subjects. For the school year 1911-12, each one of the 12 schools allotted was equipped with benches and full manual training outfit for from 12 to 24 boys, domestic science equipment for an equal number of girls as well as all the requisites for courses in sewing and other branches of household economy. For the school year 1912-13, continuation schools were maintained in 16 municipalities, but only 13 of these acquired the necessary equipment for the work along manual lines. For the coming school year our budget provides for 25 continuation schools, and these have been assigned to the following municipalities: Carolina, Rio Grande, Fajardo, Naguabo, Vieques, Arroyo, Juncos, Caguas, Guayama, Cayey, Aibonito, Coamo, Juana Diaz, Yauco, San German, Cabo Rojo, Añasco, Lares, Aguadilla, Utuado, Adjuntas, Manati, Ciales, Vega Baja, and Bayamon.

In but few of these towns have separate buildings been erected for the use of the continuation schools. In three or four municipalities the boys in the continuation schools, under the direction of the instructor in manual training, have built suitable houses for the installation of the equipment in manual training. Quite a number of school boards are planning to build new school houses or additions to present buildings in which ample provision will be made for the work in manual training for boys as well as for girls. The course of study for the first year for the continuation school comprises, for the boys, two daily periods in manual training, and, for the girls, a like number of periods in cooking and sewing. The work in English consists of a daily period in composition and rhetoric and the reading of English classics. One period a day is devoted to Spanish based on the "Gramática Castellana" of the Royal Academy of Spain, and in connection with this several masterpieces of Spanish literature are read. In mathematics, algebra is studied as far as quadratics. Ancient history is given one period a day. For the second year of the continuation school the same amount of time is given to the practical study of manual training and household economy. English and Spanish are continued. In mathematics, plane geometry is covered, and in some towns work in botany has been offered.

In connection with the continuation school maintained in Fajardo during the past year commercial courses were established. Two teachers were assigned to each continuation school, one, a specialist in manual training for boys, the other a specialist in household economy, and both competent to handle the academic subjects mentioned above.

In all the work given in manual training and household economy an attempt has been made to keep the utilitarian idea in mind all the time. Aside from the regular problems usually given in woodworking the boys in many instances were taught to build and repair fences about the school property, construct apparatus for the playgrounds, make bookcases for the schools, and to repair floors, blackboards, doors, etc., of the school buildings. The boys in the continuation school at Juncos received instruction in painting and masonry as well as in carpentry and joinery. These boys drew plans for a miniature house 14 by 13 by 13 feet, with balcony, parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, and toilet room, with the complete set of miniature furniture in proportion to the size of the house, and this house was actually built by the boys as a part of their exhibit at the third insular fair held last February. The boys laid the foundations for the house, installed the plumbing, and did all the wiring for the electric

lights. The girls made all the curtains, bedding, table covers, towels, etc., for the model house, and it is not an exaggeration to say that this exhibit of the continuation school of Juncos was one of the most interesting ones at the insular fair.

The total enrollment for the high and continuation schools for the school year 1912-13 was 1,744, as compared with 1,197 for the preceding year. The average daily enrollment in these schools was 1,492 for the past year and the average daily attendance 1,381. The 1,436 who were enrolled in secondary schools on March 1, 1913, as compared with the 1,135 enrolled on the same date the year previous were distributed, by age and sex, as follows:

Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled in high and continuation schools March 1.

Ages.	1912				1913			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18.....	125	81	206	18.1	146	103	249	17.3
18.....	126	108	234	20.6	156	131	287	20.0
17.....	139	133	272	24.0	198	220	418	29.1
16.....	111	130	241	21.2	117	171	288	20.03
15.....	58	59	117	10.3	60	76	136	9.5
14.....	28	16	44	3.9	29	24	53	3.7
13.....	8	3	11	1.0	2	3	5	.35
12.....	3	4	7	.6				
11.....	1	2	3	.3				
Total.....	599	536	1,135	100.0	708	728	1,436	100.0

The grades and sex of the secondary students are given in the following table:

Distribution, by grades and sex, of pupils enrolled in high and continuation schools March 1.

Years.	1912			1913		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Fourth year.....	49	19	68	47	21	68
Third year.....	54	33	87	67	54	121
Second year.....	134	110	244	222	201	423
First year.....	362	374	736	372	452	824
Total.....	599	536	1,135	708	728	1,436

The course of study for the continuation schools for the coming year will be as follows:

NINTH GRADE.

Subjects:	Number of recitations a week.
English.....	5
Spanish.....	5
Manual training (boys).....	5
Household economy (girls).....	5
Industrial and commercial geography.....	3
Agriculture (boys).....	2
Free-hand drawing (girls).....	2
Bookkeeping and arithmetic or algebra.....	5

TENTH GRADE.

English.....	5
Spanish.....	5
Manual training (boys).....	5
Household economy (girls).....	5
General history.....	5
Bookkeeping and arithmetic or geometry.....	3
Agriculture (boys).....	2

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The commissioner of education is empowered by law to provide night schools, at his discretion and in accordance with the funds placed at his disposal, for young persons who for some justifiable reason can not attend the day schools. He may grant one or more of these schools to each municipality whenever 20 or more young people solicit such a school, and the law further provides that a night school once open may be continued as long as the average attendance does not fall below 12 in any one school month.

The night schools are usually open two hours each night, five nights per week, during periods averaging from five to seven months. Until recently the instruction offered has been exclusively academic, covering the following common-school subjects: Reading, writing, arithmetic, language, history, geography, physiology, hygiene, and civics, all in Spanish, and special classes in the English language.

These night schools have been taught by the regular day-school teachers. For the past year teachers contracted as English graded and teachers of English received \$15 per school month and all other teachers in charge of night schools \$10 per school month in addition to their regular salaries. For the ensuing school year persons holding licenses as teachers of English, special teachers, principal or English graded teachers, and graded teachers employed in the night schools will receive a salary of \$15 for each month of actual service in addition to their regular salaries, and persons holding licenses as rural teachers employed in the night schools will receive an additional compensation of \$10 for each school month, and persons holding licenses as special teachers and employed in the industrial night schools will receive an additional salary of \$20 per month. This will enable us to secure more competent teachers to take charge of our work in the night schools than we have been able to obtain in the past due to the small compensation.

During the school year 1912-13 a total of 299 night schools were granted to the different municipalities, the distribution being made in accordance with the needs of each town. The schools were opened on November 11 and remained in session until April 25, a total of 21 school weeks. The average number of schools functioning during the period was 285. Of the teachers employed, about 90 received pay at the rate of \$15 per month. The schools were very evenly distributed between the urban and rural centers.

As far as conditions warrant and permit, the night-school pupils are graded, each night school consisting of two groups. Each group receives a 15-minute class each night in arithmetic, Spanish, English, and writing, and at the end of the first hour 5 minutes are taken for relaxation. During the last 10 minutes of the session the teacher gives a talk on tropical hygiene three nights each week, a talk on geography one night, and one on history and civics the remaining night.

In arithmetic special emphasis is given to the four fundamental processes, which are taught largely by means of oral drills. A Spanish reader is placed in the hands of the pupils from the beginning, and the word and syllabic methods are used in teaching reading. The latter method has given the better results. The lack of a book containing reading matter suited to the taste of young people and adults has proved a serious hindrance to the teachers and a source of discouragement to the pupils. The word method is employed also in the teaching of English, followed, as the pupils advance, by the sentence method. Translation from one language to the other is used freely. The purpose of the course is to give the pupils a stock of words and common phrases for daily use. In writing the pupils are furnished with a writing book from the start and allowed to take it home. Large writing is insisted upon, and the black-board is used for practice. The 10-minute talks are practical and within the reach of the pupils. The reason for each hygienic rule is fully explained. In geography the commercial and industrial aspects of the subject receive special emphasis. In history and civics sound ideas on democratic government are inculcated in a practical way. In some of the districts these are occasionally given by the supervising principal or by some prominent friend of the schools.

The 150 schools open within urban limits report an enrollment of 7,430 pupils and an average attendance of 4,183. The average age of those enrolled was 17.7 years. The 149 schools open in the rural districts report an enrollment of 5,157 and an average attendance of 3,093. The average age of the pupils was 19.4 years. Of the pupils enrolled in the urban night schools, 2,487 completed the equivalent of one year's work and 2,031 in the rural schools. In light of the fact that many men and women take advantage of the opportunity offered in our night schools, these schools play an important part in reducing the percentage of illiteracy in the island.

In those towns where conditions have permitted, separate schools have been opened for boys and girls. Wherever these schools were located in the same building, the school for girls began and closed 15 or 30 minutes earlier than the one for boys.

During the past year sewing was offered in one night school half an hour each night. With this exception and the San Juan Night Trade School, the work of the night schools was along strictly academic lines. The majority of the supervising principals recommend the introduction of sewing, commercial work, or any other form of vocational instruction in each night school. In view of this demand, and the needs of the island, it is hoped that night trade schools will be opened in those cities where the industrial high schools are to be located and that some form of vocational instruction will be offered in each of the districts which maintain continuation schools. In addition to this, the majority of the municipalities should find it feasible to offer sewing or cooking in the night schools designed for girls. At present a great many of the girls who attend night schools come from the servant class. It seems fair to assume that the academic instruction offered to those girls should be only supplementary to some other form of teaching better adapted to prepare them to earn a better living.

The following table shows the distribution, by age and sex, of the pupils enrolled in the night schools at the time the annual school census was taken, March 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913:

Distribution, by age and sex, Mar. 1, of pupils enrolled in night schools.

Ages.	1912				1913			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Over 18 years.....	3,851	217	4,068	39.7	3,397	215	3,612	40.5
18 years.....	902	98	1,000	9.8	784	111	895	10.0
17 years.....	554	97	651	6.3	493	96	589	6.6
16 years.....	728	161	889	8.7	605	160	765	8.6
15 years.....	768	194	962	9.4	648	192	840	9.4
14 years.....	688	167	855	8.3	626	182	808	9.1
13 years.....	488	134	622	6.1	376	110	486	5.4
12 years.....	511	174	685	6.7	353	112	465	5.2
11 years.....	120	60	180	1.7	103	59	162	1.8
10 years.....	135	70	205	2.0	111	69	180	2.0
9 years.....	42	25	67	0.7	39	29	68	0.8
8 years.....	30	23	53	0.5	27	13	40	0.4
7 years.....	4	8	12	0.1	7	2	9	0.1
6 years.....	2	1	3		5	2	7	0.1
5 years.....								
Total.....	8,823	1,429	10,252	100.0	7,574	1,352	8,926	100.0

The decrease in the enrollment as compared with the previous year is due to the fact that fewer schools of this class were opened during the past year. It will be seen from the above table that over 40 per cent of the total number enrolled in our night schools were over 18 years of age.

NIGHT TRADE SCHOOLS.

The demand for skilled workmen in Porto Rico, especially in the building trades, is a constantly increasing one. The crafts have not kept pace during the past 15 years, either in kind or in respect to numbers engaged therein, with the rapid development made in the construction of buildings under modern sanitary regulations. Skilled workmen, such as carpenters, bricklayers, and plumbers, are comparatively few in number and lack the close organization found among similar workmen in the United States. Consequently there is in Porto Rico no adequate apprenticeship system for meeting the demand mentioned above.

In response to the call of this situation and prompted by the conviction that it is the function of the public schools to produce the craftsman as well as the professional man or the philosopher, the department of education opened on November 11, 1912, in San Juan, a night trade school under the patronage of the school board of San Juan and the Governor of Porto Rico. Suitable quarters for the school were found in a building belonging to the people of Porto Rico, and with the \$1,200 contributed by the school board the necessary equipment was purchased and teachers were employed to offer instruction for a period of five months on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights of each week in carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying, automobile mechanics, and mechanical drawing. The instructors secured were all skilled mechanics, those for carpentry, plumbing, and bricklaying being selected from lists of names recommended by the Free Federation of Labor of Porto Rico. One hundred and five persons over

the age of 16 years responded to the roll call on the night of the opening of the school, filling all departments to the capacity of the shops, with the exception of that of bricklaying. At the expiration of the five months' experimental period the attendance and interest in the classes in carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying, and the correlated work in mechanical drawing were such that the advisability of continuing the work without interruption was unquestioned. Through the kindly interest and cooperation of the governor, arrangements were made whereby the instruction was continued to the close of the fiscal year.

The first real test of the efficiency of the work being done in this effort to produce skilled mechanics will come in January, 1914, when the class in plumbing will appear before the board of examiners for plumbers' licenses for the purpose of securing authority to practice the trade in Porto Rico.

The plans as now projected call for the continuance of the night trade school in San Juan without interruption on account of the summer vacation and for the organization of similar schools in at least four other cities when the industrial school buildings now being constructed are ready for occupancy. With the increased facilities offered by the new buildings, courses in printing, tailoring, shoemaking, and lacemaking will also be possible. Applicants for admission to the trade schools must be over 16 years of age, and if unable to read and write, must attend an academic night school two nights each week, while they are enrolled in a trade school.

The following table shows the total enrollment, the average nightly enrollment, and the average attendance in each of the trades taught from the date of opening, November 11, 1912, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913:

Class.	Total enrollment.	Average nightly enrollment.	Average attendance.
Plumbing.....	35	16	12
Bricklaying.....	20	11	7
Carpentry.....	44	14	10
Automobile mechanics ¹	40	17	14
Mechanical drawing ²	67	45	42
Total.....	206	103	85

¹ Instruction in automobile mechanics was given for the period covering five months.

² Students of plumbing, bricklaying, and carpentry are required to take courses in mechanical drawing, which are specially designed to meet the needs of their respective trades. In addition to these regular students a special class was maintained for students who wish to prepare for more advanced courses in architectural drawing.

INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE.

During the school year 1912-13 nine special teachers of agriculture were assigned, one to each of the following districts: Carolina, Humacao, Barros, Juana Diaz, San German, Añasco, Utuado, Toa Baja, and Bayamon. These teachers received a salary of \$60 a month for the calendar year and gave theoretical and practical instruction to the pupils of both the graded and rural schools within their respective districts. Their entire time was devoted to the teaching of agriculture, the holding of conferences and classes for teachers, conducting public meetings for the farmers, and increasing the interest in the cultivation of the soil. According to the reports received over 4,500 children in grades 3 to 8 in the urban centers and more than 11,000 pupils enrolled in the rural schools received instruction in agriculture. Generally speaking, the teachers of agriculture devoted three days a week to the children in the graded schools and two days to those of the rural schools. The interest of the farmers is shown by the fact that in many instances where the school boards did not own a sufficient amount of land about the school buildings to permit of practical work in agriculture half an acre or more has been loaned in order that the children might receive the practical instruction.

Special stress was given to truck gardening in all instances, and in some schools model vegetable gardens were maintained throughout the year. The children have grown successfully lettuce, radishes, kohlrabies, turnips, onions, beets, tomatoes, beans, okra, cabbage, corn, cotton, sugar cane, millet, tobacco, pineapples, coffee, etc. School gardens have supplied the domestic science departments in the different schools with the necessary vegetables. In most districts some of the vegetables were sold and the proceeds used for the purchase of implements, fertilizers, and seeds. Pupils were allowed to take some of the vegetables to their homes in order to show the parents the results of their work and to arouse an interest in backyard gardening. Those

pupils who wished to start vegetable gardens at home were allowed to take the agricultural implements after school hours and on Saturdays, and in some instances the special teachers of agriculture visited their homes for the purpose of giving the boys whatever help was necessary. One district reports that as a result of this the demand for garden seeds has become so great that four of the local stores have put in large stocks of seeds, whereas last year only one store carried a very limited amount. In most of the districts where agricultural teachers were assigned an exhibition of the garden products was made by the schools of the district during the teachers' institute, and the fact that hundreds of parents and farmers visited the exhibition is proof of the interest aroused in favor of practical gardening.

Nature study is a required subject in the first four grades of the common schools, and in districts where no special teachers of agriculture were assigned courses in this subject and in elementary agriculture were very closely correlated. Each of the special teachers of agriculture worked out a special course based on the conditions existing in his district and submitted it to the commissioner for approval.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES.

Following the plan outlined in the commissioner's report for the school year 1911-12 agricultural institutes of one week's duration were conducted in each of the 41 school districts of the island during the past school year by Dean Stevens and his corps of instructors from the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez. Morning and afternoon sessions were held and one or two evening lectures given. The purpose of these institutes was to furnish the teachers of the island with practical and theoretical instruction in agriculture. With very few exceptions every teacher in the different districts was in attendance at these institutes throughout the week and displayed great interest in the work. In light of the fact that these institutes have been held during the past two years, thereby giving all the teachers of the island at least two weeks' special instruction along agricultural lines, and as this means that the 150,000 pupils enrolled in our public schools have lost these two weeks' schooling, it has been decided to discontinue them.

For the benefit of the public school teachers of the island the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts published an agricultural school weekly which was sent free of cost to each person engaged in teaching in the public schools and to friends of agricultural education. There were 52 issues of the bulletin designed to meet the needs of the teachers who wished to study agriculture in a methodical way and to impart instruction to their pupils. The subject matter of these bulletins was presented clearly and concisely and at the end of each exercise a series of questions was added covering the content of the lesson.

EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Due to the need of more industrial instruction, especially in agriculture, which is and will remain the fundamental industry of the island, provision has been made for increasing the number of special teachers of agriculture from 10 to 41 and the salary of these teachers has been increased from \$60 to \$75 per month for the calendar year. This will enable us to assign special teachers of agriculture to each one of the 41 school districts of the island. In order to obtain the necessary number of teachers for this work, arrangements have been made to establish a special two-months' course in agriculture at Río Piedras during the coming summer and to select in so far as possible the required number of teachers from among those who take the special course and obtain satisfactory results from a theoretical and practical standpoint. The teachers admitted to this course were selected by the commissioner and only those who have displayed exceptional ability along the line of practical school gardening were given consideration. Work in agriculture will be required in the future of all boys enrolled in grades 6, 7, and 8 of our graded school system two days a week, and the special teacher of agriculture to be appointed will be required to give the practical and theoretical instruction to these boys and to supervise the agricultural work of the rural schools during the remainder of the week. He will also be expected to meet the rural teachers of his district as frequently as possible for the purpose of giving them definite instruction as to the agricultural work that should be done in their schools and how to do it in order to obtain the best results. Another way in which the teacher of agriculture will be expected to cooperate is by holding meetings for the benefit of the farmers of his district and by aiding them in any way possible to obtain better crops from their farms and, therefore, increased revenues.

During the past year we have had at least one teacher of agriculture in the island who as he traveled over the rural trails and happened to find a farmer planting corn

and covering the grains by throwing the soil over with his foot while the hoe was cast to one side, would jump off his horse, discard his coat, take up the hoe, and proceed to show the farmer how he should plant his corn, and in a kindly, helpful way discuss with him modern methods of farming and the benefits resulting from putting these methods into practice. I am in hopes that all our teachers of agriculture for this coming year will be of this same type.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION OF TEACHERS.

The success or failure of our work in agriculture will depend in large measure on the preparation of our rural teachers and the attitude they assume toward this line of work. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of especially strong courses in practical and theoretical agriculture to be given at the Insular Normal School at Rio Piedras during the school year 1913-14 under the direction of thoroughly competent teachers. The agricultural problem in Porto Rico is perhaps the most important one to be solved by the public school system at the present time. It is related more closely to the rural system than to the graded and consequently, if it is to be solved satisfactorily, the decided cooperation on the part of the rural teacher is necessary. In order that the rural teacher may be able to give this necessary cooperation he must be in sympathy with the movement and have intimate knowledge of the different aspects of the problem, i. e., he must have a solid foundation of general information and in addition thereto specific knowledge of agriculture as it should be taught to produce proper results. The store of general information has already been acquired in a greater or less degree by our corps of rural teachers, but a large majority of them are sadly lacking in specific knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture. Therefore, the first step to the solution is that of supplying this lack and furnishing the rural teachers an opportunity to acquire the fund of practical and theoretical knowledge necessary to enable them to confront the problem with assurance of success.

The establishment of the special courses in agriculture at the normal school next year is for the purpose of giving the opportunity mentioned above. Of course it will be impossible to allow all the rural teachers of the island to enroll in this course at once, but it is my intention to select two of the strongest rural teachers from an academic standpoint from each of the 41 school districts, thus making a total of 82, and to assign them to study in the Insular Normal School for the first three months of the ensuing school year. Two rural teachers from each district who have been teaching from the beginning of the year will then be removed from their schools and assigned to study in the Insular Normal School for the following three months, and two of the 82 teachers who have finished the three months' course will be sent to each district as substitute teachers to take charge of the schools made vacant by the removal of the two teachers referred to. At the end of the sixth school month two other teachers will be taken from each district and detailed to study in the normal school for the last three months of the year. In this way all the rural schools which have been allotted to the different municipalities for next year will continue without interruption and as the first two teachers selected from each district will be among the strongest to be found, they will be able to substitute in the schools to which they may be designated without any appreciable loss resulting to the pupils enrolled.

If this plan is carried out, by the end of the school year 1913-14, 246 of our corps of rural teachers will have received the advantage of a three months' course in practical and theoretical agriculture, thereby enabling them to handle the work in this branch with a higher degree of success than ever before.

Furthermore, strong courses in agriculture will be given in the Insular Normal School for all students regularly enrolled and consequently the day is not far distant when our entire corps of teachers will be able to handle the work in elementary agriculture successfully.

In order to demonstrate the possibility and the practicability of back-yard truck gardening, an experiment was made at the third insular fair. A small plot of land about 40 by 60 feet was obtained and six weeks before the fair opened work was begun preparing the soil, and many different kinds of vegetable seeds planted. By the time the fair opened the garden was in a flourishing condition and full-grown radishes, lettuce, cucumbers, parsnips, turnips, etc., were distributed to the visitors, thus demonstrating in a practical way what any man could do if he were willing to devote an hour or two each day to the cultivation of a small plot in his back yard. Enough vegetables could be raised in a short time not only to supply the needs of his own table but also to supply the wants of some of his neighbors. If the demonstration made at the third insular fair bears fruit, thereby enabling the people to have fresh vegetables at little cost and to receive the enjoyment which comes from eating things produced by their own hands with the assistance of nature, our effort will not have been in vain.

COOKING.

Instruction in cooking has been offered to the girls enrolled in the upper grades in 14 towns of the island during the past school year; the total number of girls taking advantage of this instruction being 445. In almost every instance the equipment and supplies for this work were furnished by the school boards, at a total expense of about \$1,300. Special emphasis has been laid on the essentials and the work made as practical as possible. Although in most instances the conditions were such that it was impossible to give the girls instruction in preparing and serving meals, nevertheless they were taught to make practical menus, and to estimate the cost of meals. The importance of cleanliness, variety, good serving, regular meal hours, and thorough mastication has been duly emphasized. It is gratifying to note the increased interest shown by pupils and parents in this line of work, and in almost every instance the instruction received has been put to practical use by the girls in their homes.

For the coming school year classes in cooking will be made obligatory for all girls enrolled in the upper three grammar grades. The budget of the department of education makes provision for a sufficient number of teachers of household economy to supply every town of the island with at least one instructor, and the course as outlined will provide for three hours' work per week in cooking and two hours a week in sewing to be given during the regular school hours by teachers who have received special preparation for the work.

In light of the fact that quite a number of our best Porto Rican English graded teachers had received one or more years' training in household economy while students at the insular normal school and others have been in charge of the work in sewing offered during the past two years outside of school hours and have obtained satisfactory results, I decided to make arrangements for a two months' course in cooking and sewing to be given at the normal school during the summer institute to be held this year. Teachers of large and successful experience have been selected to take charge of this special course, the object of which is to prepare a given number of English graded teachers who have already had experience in teaching either cooking or sewing, or both, to fill positions as teachers of household economy for the school year 1913-14. Special emphasis on just what to teach and how to teach it most efficiently will be given throughout the course, and intensive work will be required. About 70 teachers have been authorized to enroll in this course, and it is my intention to fill as many as possible of these positions in household economy for the grades, which will pay \$90 per month, from among those English graded teachers who are taking the work offered at the insular normal school and who obtain the best results from a theoretical and practical standpoint.

SEWING.

During the school year 1912-13, instruction in sewing was offered to the girls enrolled in the graded schools of 63 of the 70 municipalities of the island. A total of 6,329 young ladies took advantage of the work offered. As compared with the preceding year this represents an increase of 1,329 girls who were benefited by the courses given and an increase of 9 towns in which the courses were established. The total amount of money expended during the year for material and equipment connected with these classes was \$2,126.80, and the approximate value of the articles which were made was \$3,363.75. In 58 of the 63 towns the school boards furnished practically all the material used. In the other towns parents and pupils gave the materials and in not a few instances the articles made were sold in order to obtain funds with which to buy additional supplies. Generally speaking, the classes were taught outside of regular school hours each day of the week, including Saturdays, and, wherever possible, the teachers connected with the common schools, who had received special training for the work, were obtained. The salaries received by these teachers for the extra work were paid by the respective school boards and ranged from \$8 to \$15 per school month. In the lower grades simple hygiene has been combined with instruction in sewing, and the reasons for personal neatness taught. In the upper grades notebooks with simple stitches and compositions on the manufacture of articles of daily use, such as pins, needles, different kinds of cloth, etc., are kept. Many of the articles made in these special classes in sewing were on exhibition in the Educational Building at the Third Insular Fair held in February, and proved a source of deep interest to the general public. In not a few instances articles made in these classes were distributed among the poor children to enable them to attend school, and others were sold. As a general rule, the articles made by the girls were retained by them upon payment of the actual cost of the material employed. Among the articles made in the different towns of the island may be mentioned:

Handbags, dresses, aprons, pin cushions, patchwork, quilts, men's shirts, handkerchiefs, pillow cases, chemises, tablecloths, napkins, undershirts, petticoats, shirt-waists, embroidered slippers, lunch cloths, doilies, towels, caps, corset covers, night-gowns, and many beautiful pieces of embroidery and drawn work.

The interest of the pupils in this line of work may be seen from the following table, which gives the total number of girls enrolled from month to month:

October.....	1, 431	March.....	5, 839
November.....	5, 036	April.....	5, 908
December.....	5, 705	May.....	6, 092
January.....	5, 872	June.....	4, 860
February.....	5, 844		

The decrease in the enrollment for the months of October and June may be explained by the fact that in some of the towns seven-month courses were offered, and in others eight-month courses. Most of the towns of the island, however, continued the work throughout the nine school months.

In light of the fact that beginning with the school year 1913-14 the work in sewing will be given during regular school hours and will be obligatory for all girls enrolled in grades 6, 7, and 8 of our graded-school system, these classes which have been maintained during the past few years by the school boards after school hours, will be abolished, and as the salaries of the teachers who are to give this instruction in the future are to be paid directly by the department, the school boards will be able to use the money which they have been paying for the maintenance of work in sewing for the construction and equipment of graded and rural schools.

A definite and practical course in sewing for the three grades mentioned above is being prepared by the supervisor of household economy and will be put into effect in every town of the island, if possible, next September.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Although the Porto Ricans are music-loving people, the public schools so far have not done very much along the line of special musical instruction. During the past year in only three towns, San Juan, Arecibo, and Ponce, have special music teachers been employed, and their work has been greatly hampered by the lack of books and other suitable materials.

In all about 4,500 pupils have received instruction: in San Juan, from the first to the eighth grades, inclusive; in Arecibo, from the third to the eighth grades, inclusive, and some work in the high school; and in Ponce from the fifth to the eighth grades, inclusive, with a limited amount of work in the primary grades conducted chiefly by the students of the normal classes under the direction of the special music teacher.

The special teacher has given regular classroom instruction, sometimes twice a week and sometimes only once. In some cases two or more classes have been combined, so that work might be carried on with piano accompaniment. In primary grades the class teachers have assisted the special teacher to a great extent in teaching the rote songs and in conducting the music during the morning exercises.

Singing has been done in both Spanish and English and, although the teachers had no uniform course of study to follow, their aims have been in general the same; that is, they have given special attention to rhythm, good tone quality, correct hearing, pronunciation, enunciation, sight reading, and have tried to create a love and taste for good music. Many appropriate rote songs have been taught and the simplest elements of technique introduced.

During the year 1913-14, special attention is to be given to music. In the first place a course of study has been carefully outlined in detail for each term of each year from the first to the eighth grade and through the high school. In the first four grades very little technical work is to be done, most of the time being devoted to rote singing (action songs, story songs, singing games, and folk songs in connection with folk dancing). The songs have been carefully selected, and special instruction will be given concerning the manner of their presentation and the interpretation by the class of the thought and spirit. Special attention is to be given to rhythm, good tone quality, ear training, attack, and pronunciation, and it is hoped that the children will develop early a love and appreciation of good singing. The limited amount of technique that will be given will be based entirely on the songs already learned.

From the fourth to the eighth grades the rote element is to be gradually eliminated and the technical element introduced, so that by the time children reach the eighth

grade they will be able to read ordinary music at sight. The aim is not to make accomplished musicians, but to give the child the ability to make music his own.

In the high schools special attention is to be given to chorus work. It is expected that glee clubs, choral societies, and orchestras will be organized.

Twenty-five special music teachers are to be placed in the 25 largest towns, but it is expected that the music work may reach many of the smaller places as well. These 25 teachers will be under special supervision to keep the work uniform. They will be expected to give actual classroom instruction at stated intervals and also from time to time instruct teachers' classes, so that the work may be carried out daily by the regular classroom teachers. Each locality will be provided with an adequate supply of materials, the lack of which has heretofore greatly hindered any music work attempted.

In order that children may hear as much good music as possible, it is hoped that outside talent may frequently be brought into the schools as special treats, for instance, during the morning exercises. In the larger communities school talent and outside talent are to be used in giving recitals and concerts, not only for the purpose of raising money for such things as new music, phonographs, and pianolas for the schools, but also for the purpose of putting the community into a singing mood.

Beginning with the first grade the music work should be so developed through the grades and in the high schools that every community will constantly have large chorus classes in all stages of development. Thus conducted, the schools can be a direct aid to the community at large and to society in general.

SCHOOL BANDS.

The evening concert in the public plaza, with its accompanying gathering and promenade, is an old institution in Porto Rico, and it has in a way compensated for the lack of parks and other suitable resorts for the recreation of the people. Lovers of music by inheritance and endowed with special aptitude for it, the people have demanded that the schools provide this instruction. What the department has not been able to offer for lack of funds the local school authorities have attempted to supply, in part, with the creation of school bands. Some of these are wholly supported by the school boards out of the funds at their disposal; others are supported conjointly by appropriation of the school boards and donations from the town councils; and the others are supported by these two and public subscription.

During the year 1910-11, 29 towns maintained school bands at a total expenditure of \$7,800. The donations received from the town councils and friends amounted to more than this. During the year 1911-12, 36 municipalities supported school bands in which 1,479 boys received instruction. The total expenditure for that year was \$16,633.12, appropriated as follows: By the school boards, \$11,661.86; by the town councils, \$1,032; by public subscription, \$3,939.26. Instruction was given an average of 12 hours per week. The school bands owned 734 excellent instruments of the best American and French makes.

For the year just passed the number of towns maintaining school bands increased to 47 and the number of pupils receiving instruction to 1,771. A total of \$20,687.40 was appropriated for the support of these bands, as follows: By the school boards, \$14,336.14; by the town councils, \$3,223; by public subscriptions, \$3,128.26. Of this sum, \$13,610 was spent on salaries; \$3,204.09 for instruments and expendable supplies, and \$360.23 to pay house rent for music halls. Instruction was given an average of 9.6 hours per week in each town maintaining school bands.

The instruction is usually given in one of the schoolrooms where the instruments are kept. The school bands now own 864 instruments, exclusive of a great number which the pupils have bought for themselves. The bands generally play at all school exercises, athletic meets, school celebrations, and in the public plazas certain evenings each month. The majority of the bands are uniformed, the money for uniforms being raised by public subscription.

The extension of the moving-picture shows throughout the island has given the schoolboys the opportunity to market their musical ability. In a number of towns the music at these shows is furnished entirely by schoolboys who have learned to play in the school bands. One supervising principal reports that his boys receive from \$0.50 to \$1 per night for playing at the shows. In other towns some boys are supporting their parents with what they earn playing.

The following table gives the statistics of the school bands for the past school year:

Statistics of school bands.

	Pupils.	Instru-ments.	Funds.			Salary of instructor.	Spent for supplies.	Spent for rent.	Hours per week.
			School board.	Town council.	Subscription.				
San Juan.....	50	25	\$105.00			\$81.00	\$24.00		10
Rio Piedras.....	50						10.00		2
Trujillo Alto.....									
Carolina.....	40	24	537.88			270.00	207.88	\$60.00	10
Rio Grande.....									
Loiza.....									
Fajardo.....	50	32	385.00		\$800.00	360.00	25.00		14
Naguabo.....	50		295.00		180.72	270.00	25.00		13
Vieques.....	32		295.00			270.00	23.97		7½
Humacao.....	30	23	295.00			270.00	14.00		15
Yabucoa.....	25	25	388.00			360.00	28.00		7½
Maunabo.....	25		180.00			180.00			7½
Arroyo.....	41	27	280.00	\$45.00		270.00	40.00	60.00	10
Patillas.....	25	16	485.00	180.00	200.00	270.00	215.00		12
Juncos.....	20	18	340.00		203.00	315.00	25.00		6
Gurabo.....	15	12	295.00		110.50	270.00	25.00		12½
Caguas.....	34	34	365.00			270.00		72.23	12
San Lorenzo.....	26	19	100.00			135.00	25.00		8
Guayama.....	28	26	568.58		250.00	270.00	503.79		10
Salinas.....	26	21	370.00	270.00		300.00			15
Santa Isabel.....	92	42	385.00	200.00	80.00	360.00	100.00		7½
Covey.....	25	10	180.00			180.00	10.00		10
Cidra.....									
Cemerio.....	80	27	190.00	360.00	55.00	540.00	9.80	60.00	28
Aguas Buenas.....	15	8	205.00	50.00	100.00	180.00	12.50		12
Naranjito.....									
Aibonito.....									
Barranquitas.....									
Barros.....									
Coamo.....		19		(1)	(1)				
Juana Diaz.....	53	26	404.71	180.00		540.00	25.00		10
Ponce.....	35	24	380.00			360.00	1.50		6
Guayanilla.....	40	34	486.00	135.00	236.00	225.00	493.97	48.00	5½
Piñuelas.....	23	18	413.00		67.54	270.00	143.00		3
Yauco.....	24	36	385.00			360.00	20.00		10
San German.....	30	10	160.00			135.00	5.00		2
Sabana Grande.....									
Cabo Rojo.....	45	21	385.00	360.00		720.00	25.00		16
Lajas.....		15		(1)					
Mayaguez.....	36	33	385.00		150.00	360.00	38.62		10
Hormigueros.....									
Maricao.....	26		250.00			225.00	10.00		5
Las Marias.....	30		280.00			270.00	5.00		5
Añasco.....	40	18	326.00	150.00	160.50	540.00	51.44		12
Rincon.....	25	17	205.00			180.00	15.92		12½
Aguada.....	35	23	295.00	293.00	75.00	270.00	25.00		12
Lares.....	45	24	393.97			225.00	168.97		10
San Sebastian.....									
Aguadilla.....									
Moca.....									
Isabela.....	34	20	320.00		160.00	135.00	323.00		5
Quebradillas.....	26	1	192.00	90.00		270.00	12.00		12
Utüado.....									
Adjuntas.....	25	15	490.00			180.00	307.42		2
Jayuya.....									
Camuy.....	40		250.00			225.00	15.35		5
Hatillo.....									
Arecibo.....	78	38	385.00			360.00	17.02		12½
Manati.....	54		285.00	350.00		570.00	50.00		15
Barceloneta.....									
Ciales.....									
Vega Baja.....	54	20	205.00	180.00		360.00	15.50	60.00	27
Vega Alta.....	35		250.00			225.00	10.00		12
Corozal.....									
Morovis.....	35		200.00	180.00		360.00	3.75		12
Toa Baja.....	30	19	300.00	50.00	150.00	225.00	60.69		10
Toa Alta.....	40	21	156.00	150.00	150.00	144.00	12.00		10
Dorado.....	54	23	250.00			225.00	25.00		12
Bayamon.....									
Guainabo.....									
Total.....	1,771	864	14,336.14	3,223.00	3,128.26	13,610.00	3,204.09	360.23	9.6

1 Discontinued.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS OF PORTO RICO.

During the school year 1912-13 two encampments of public-school cadets were held under the supervision and command of Lieut. Bates Tucker, United States Army, retired. These encampments were made possible by an appropriation of \$1,000 granted by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico.

The first encampment, in which six companies (197 cadets) took part, was held at Cayey from October 5 to 11, 1912. This was without doubt the most valuable experience these boys ever had in so short a time. Many of them had never been away from home overnight and they had many lessons to learn in roughing it and in looking out for themselves. Each cadet carried with him his rifle and equipment, mess outfit, blankets, and extra clothing, and each company had the experience of a rather long march in going to and returning from Cayey.

The Ponce and the Yauco companies went from their respective homes to Guayama by train on October 6 and then marched to Cayey. In marching that distance of about 18 miles the Ponce company made the remarkable record of having no one fall out, though there was a wagon with the command so that the boys could ride if they became fatigued. Two companies from the normal department of the university, one company from Bayamon, and one company from Caguas marched from Caguas to Cayey, a distance of 15 miles.

During the mornings of October 7, 8, and 9, the cadets took part in the maneuvers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry and in the afternoons there was one hour of school for officers, followed by one hour of drill for all cadets. On October 10 the Governor of Porto Rico, accompanied by the commissioner of education, visited the cadets, watched their drill, and reviewed and inspected them. On October 11 the cadets returned to their homes, each company marching the same distance marched in going to Cayey.

This encampment cost the people of Porto Rico \$526. Of this amount \$40 was spent for transportation and the rest for messing. It is believed that this money was well spent and that an encampment might well be held each year. This encampment resulted in much good, not only for the boys who actually took part but also in arousing more interest over the island in the cadet movement. Many new companies were organized immediately after the encampment and many of the old ones began taking marches into the country for a day's outing.

During the insular fair, February 22 to March 2, another encampment was held at which companies from the following places took part: Ponce, 50 cadets; Mayaguez, 43 cadets; Rio Piedras, 43 cadets; Juncos, 40 cadets; Bayamon, 33 cadets; Normal School, 45 cadets. The companies attended this encampment one at a time, and while there each gave exhibition drills and did guard duty. This encampment cost \$201.61 for messing and \$138.63 for transportation and other expenses, thus leaving a balance of \$132.96 from the appropriation of \$1,000. It is proposed to use this, together with the additional funds made available for an encampment of three weeks about the 1st of September, for the boys who will be the officers of the cadet companies next year.

The trouble, it seems, in the few towns where the cadet work has not been a success is not a lack of interest on the part of the boys, but rather because there was no teacher who could supervise their drill, and it is hoped by the encampment this summer to prepare the officers themselves so that they will be qualified to act as instructors.

Many of the cadet companies have not limited themselves to the movements in drill but are introducing calisthenic exercises and other forms of general athletics. This, I believe, is desirable and will be encouraged.

Because of insufficient funds for the purpose, regular visits of inspection and instruction could not be made, but the work was kept up largely by the interest of the teachers and cadets assisted by letters of encouragement and advice from Lieut. Tucker. One general inspection was made near the close of the school year by Col. Koehler, commanding officer of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, accompanied by the commissioner of education and Lieut. Tucker. The inspection showed that not only the cadets themselves but their parents were interested in the organization and that much good was being done by their work. Not only are the boys getting regular open-air exercise through their military drill and calisthenics, thus giving them a better set up and proper carriage, but they are also learning obedience and control. It has been stated by many supervising principals and teachers that the order and discipline of the classroom have been greatly improved by the cadet drills.

In all uniformed companies the boys have either provided their own uniforms or they have been purchased by money raised through school entertainments or subscription. The rifles and equipment of those companies equipped have been purchased by the school boards with the exception of Ponce, where the equipment was loaned by the University of Porto Rico.

Monthly reports giving the number of drills, hours per week and average attendance are required of supervising principals in whose districts cadet companies are organized. The reverse side of the report cards reads "Remarks on outings, etc., of companies"; and it is pleasing to note the number of companies spending Saturdays in marches to the country or neighboring towns.

The schools in towns named below had companies organized and drilled regularly—that is, two or more hours each week.

Organized cadets.

Town.	Number in com- pany.	Equipped.	Uni- formed.	Remarks.
Ponce.....	48	Yes.	Yes.	
Maricao.....	40	Yes.	No.	
Las Marias.....	40	Yes.	No.	
Yauco.....	40	Yes.	25	
Cataño.....	40	No.	No.	
Bayamon.....	40	Yes.	Yes.	
Ciales.....	44	Yes.	Yes.	Organized December, 1912.
Vega Baja.....	64	Yes.	No.	
Carolina.....	64	Yes.	39	
San Sebastian.....	33	Yes.	Yes.	
Dorado.....	40	Yes.	Yes.	
Toa Alta.....	40	Yes.	Yes.	
Toa Baja.....	40	Yes.	Yes.	
Rio Piedras.....	35	Yes.	Yes.	Drilled with university.
Gurabo.....	40	No.	No.	Until April.
Naguabo.....	44	No.	Yes.	Organized January, 1913.
Juncos.....	40	Yes.	Yes.	
Coamo.....	32	No.	No.	
Yabucoa.....	64	No.	No.	
Hormigueros.....	46	No.	Part.	
Mayaguez.....	50	No.	Yes.	Farragut School.
Do.....	40	No.	Yes.	Graded School No. 2.
Do.....	43	Yes.	Yes.	Roosevelt School.
Quebradillas.....	20	No.	No.	
Vieques.....	23	Yes.	No.	Organized January, 1913.
Barros.....	44	No.	No.	
Comerio.....	34	Yes.	No.	
Maunabo.....	31	No.	No.	Until April.

Thus it will be seen that companies were organized and drills held regularly in 28 schools with 1,159 boys taking part, and that 17 of the companies were equipped and 16 uniformed.

The schools in the following towns organized or attempted to organize companies and had drill practice during the months indicated:

Towns.	Number in com- pany.	Practice during months of—
Caguas.....	40	October, November, uniformed and equipped.
Rincon.....	25	November.
Añasco.....	56	Do.
Isabela.....	50	November, December, January.
Sabana Grande.....	20	November, January, February; uniformed.
Corozal.....	72	November, December, January.
Vega Alta.....	40	November, December, February.
Santa Isabel.....	38	November, January, February.
Rio Grande.....	43	December, March.
Juana Diaz.....	35	December; equipped.
Humacao.....	35	December.
Guayama.....	80	Do.

The failure of the cadet work, if failure it was, in the towns named above, was not, it is believed, due to a lack of interest on the part of the boys, but rather to the fact that there was no teacher in the town qualified to supervise and assist in the instruction. It is believed, however, that the next school year will see a change in this respect, for there are now at the summer institute at Rio Piedras about 60 students taking one hour's work each day in military drill and calisthenic exercises.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The legislative assembly of Porto Rico has made provision from year to year for the following classes of scholarships: Graded, high school, college of agriculture, normal school, industrial, professional, and municipal.

Through the system of scholarships in vogue at the present time it is possible for the bright pupil in the remote barrio of the island to be carried through to graduation from the best universities in the United States entirely as a government-scholarship student. Legislation secured in 1908, empowered school boards to use not more than 5 per cent of their total income for the purpose of maintaining in the graded schools of the municipality pupils who have completed with credit the work of the rural schools. During the past year 32 scholarship students of this class were maintained by nine school boards at a total expense of \$2,336. This enables the bright pupil of the rural district to obtain his common-school diploma as a scholarship student in the urban center. These scholarships are granted by the school boards subject to the approval of the commissioner of education in each instance.

To students who have received their common-school diplomas there are open through appointment by the commissioner of education, 80 scholarships of an annual value of \$108 each in the high schools of the island. These scholarships are distributed equally, as far as practicable, among the different electoral districts of the island. Since the amount mentioned is actually paid over to the scholarship student in cash and since there are no charges for tuition, textbooks and supplies, it is quite possible for the student to support himself entirely on his scholarship. These scholarships are renewed from year to year until the high-school course of four years is completed, unless a student's record is such as to warrant the revoking of his scholarship. In case the preference of the eighth grade graduate leads him in another direction there are open to him scholarships in the Agricultural College of the University of Porto Rico, ranging in value from \$40 to \$100 a year. These scholarships are granted directly by the commissioner.

Fifty scholarships are available to students who have completed the ninth grade work in the public school system for the purpose of continuing their studies in the normal college connected with the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras. These scholarships are of an annual value of \$180 and are granted only to those students entering the first year of the normal college, but may be continued under certain restrictions through the four years of the normal college course. These scholarships are awarded by a commission composed of the speaker of the house of delegates, as chairman, and the president of the executive council and the commissioner of education, as members.

Twenty scholarships of an annual value of \$250 each are available to students completing the common school course for the purpose of pursuing studies or trades in Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, or other schools of a similar character in the United States. Scholarship students of this class are selected by the commissioner of education.

Five hundred dollar scholarships are maintained by the Government, which are available to graduates of the high schools of Porto Rico for the purpose of studying in colleges and universities in the United States. The law establishing these scholarships provided 25 for men and 14 for women, but of recent years the annual appropriations have not been sufficient to maintain such a large number of either sex. These scholarships are awarded by a committee composed of the president of the executive council, as chairman, and the speaker of the house of delegates and the commissioner of education, as members. The law requires that the commission entrusted with the selection of scholarship students of this class shall, in the case of men, give preference to the students who wish to fit themselves as scientific agriculturalists, engineers, or foresters. Beneficiaries of this class of scholarships are pursuing courses in Columbia University, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Penn State, Ohio State, University of Michigan, University of Louisiana, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other prominent institutions in the United States.

Aside from the classes of scholarship students mentioned above a law was enacted by the legislative assembly in 1911 empowering the municipalities of the island to maintain, under certain restrictions, scholarship students in colleges and universities of the United States. Eight municipalities maintained students of this class in the States during the past school year. Beneficiaries of these scholarships are required by law to pursue courses leading to degrees in one of the following subjects; Agriculture, agronomy, forestry, and the various branches of engineering.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded for the school year 1912-13 and the amount of money expended for the maintenance of the same:

Scholarships for the school year 1912-13.

Class of scholarships.	Total number.	Total amount expended.
Graded	32	\$2,336.00
High school	80	8,459.40
College of agriculture:		
Regular	53	4,466.65
Easter week	40	777.75
Normal	50	9,399.07
Industrial (Tuskegee, etc.)	20	5,000.00
Professional (\$500-class)	22	10,833.33
Municipal	8	2,880.00
Total	305	44,152.20

EXAMINATIONS.

The department of education is required by law to conduct certain examinations, while others are given at the discretion of the department. All examinations are uniform throughout the island and are conducted by an examining board consisting of the assistant commissioner, the three general superintendents, and the chief of the division of records. The questions for all examinations are made up in the office of the commissioner and are sent out in sealed envelopes to the persons who are to conduct them and are not opened until the candidates are seated and ready to begin work. All candidates and papers are numbered and the persons who correct the papers have no means of knowing the names of the candidates. The services of high school and normal school teachers and of supervising principals have been utilized in the correction of the papers, and the system of marking is uniform. The candidates in all examinations feel sure of absolutely impartial treatment and the complaints are very few in number. The system has been so perfected that the department is usually able to notify the candidates of the results within one week after the close of the examinations.

The usual examinations given during the year are: For the common school diploma; for the different classes of teachers' licenses; for the permanent diplomas of each class; for authorization to teach in the English language; an examination to students in the continuation schools; and an examination in Spanish for the teachers of English.

The law formerly provided that all native teachers should pass a yearly examination in English. The law further provided for a graded course of instruction in English which the teachers were obliged to pursue. These courses were based upon texts selected by the department and weekly classes were held, usually in charge of the teachers of English. The law provided that any teachers who failed to pass these examinations might be suspended by the commissioner of education, and as a result each year there was a number of teachers who were under suspension for this reason.

With the establishment of the present system of public schools and the desire on the part of both the department of education and the people to have the schools on an English basis, it was imperative that some means be provided to prepare the teachers to teach in English. However, after several years of instruction and study most of the teachers had secured a good working knowledge of the English language, and all the graded schools and many of the rural schools were entirely on an English basis. Consequently for several years all persons securing licenses had already received good preparation in the schools for giving instruction in English. The annual classes in English were no longer a necessity and the attendance upon the classes entailed many hardships upon the rural teachers who had to dismiss their schools early once each week in order to be able to attend the weekly classes in town. The conducting of the English classes also added considerably to the already arduous labor of the teachers of English. Therefore a bill was presented and passed at the last session of the legislature providing for the abolishment of the annual classes in English. This bill was approved to take effect immediately. As the regular classes were already in progress they were continued until the end of the school year, although no examinations were to be held. The law which abolishes the yearly examinations in English is not retroactive, and so it could not be made to apply to those teachers who were under suspension for not having passed the examinations in previous years. As many of these

teachers were studying in good faith with the expectation of passing the examinations at the end of the year they were given the advantage of the law and their licenses were renewed, provided their records in other respects were satisfactory.

The questions for all examinations of the present year were somewhat difficult, but in all cases an attempt was made to make them thoroughly practical. All examinations were for the purpose of testing thoroughly the knowledge of the applicants rather than the ability to answer technical questions. The members of the examining board are in close touch with the schools and teachers of the island, and it has been possible to keep constantly in mind the needs of the schools and the ability of the teachers and pupils.

In order to obtain the common school diploma an examination must be passed in the following subjects: Spanish language, English language, arithmetic, geography, physiology and hygiene, history of the United States and Porto Rico, and civil government. An average of 75 per cent must be obtained with no subject below 60 per cent. In obtaining the final result the pupils' term marks are averaged with the examination marks.

An examination for the common school diploma was held in September, 1912, for those pupils who had obtained credits in the previous examination in June and for those who had so nearly completed the work of the eighth grade at the end of the year that they were allowed to study under private tutors during the summer months in preparation for the examination. One hundred and seventy-three candidates took this examination and 89 were granted diplomas. This was a somewhat better percentage than for previous years. The wisdom of continuing these September examinations has for some time been doubtful and they will be discontinued next year. Instead of holding over credits from the June examinations these examinations will be final and, as provided by law, the principals of the established high schools will hold entrance examinations in September for those who fail to secure their diplomas in June. The passing of these examinations will entitle the candidates to enter the high school, but will not entitle them to the common school diploma issued by the department.

A special examination for the eighth grade pupils of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez was held at the close of the first term in December, 1912, since in these three towns classes had finished the work of the eighth grade at that time. Although 122 candidates took this examination only 15 secured diplomas. These classes were composed largely of pupils who had been refused admission to the previous examinations in June and September because of their evident lack of sufficient preparation.

At the close of the school year there were 1,981 candidates for the common school diploma. Of these 1,530 were successful. This makes a total of 2,276 candidates for the diploma during the year and a total of 1,634 successful candidates.

Examinations for licenses as rural, graded, and principal teachers were held twice during the year, in August and March. The subjects required for the rural license are English language, Spanish language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and Porto Rico, nature study, physiology and hygiene, and methods of teaching. Candidates for the graded license must pass examinations in all subjects required for the rural license, although a more difficult examination, and in addition thereto in pedagogy and civil government of the United States and Porto Rico. Those for the principal's license must pass an examination in all the subjects required for a license to teach in the graded schools, but of a more difficult nature, as well as in elementary physics, Spanish literature, English literature, algebra, and geometry.

Candidates for the rural license must possess the common school diploma, or its equivalent, and must be at least 17 years of age. Those for the graded license must have had at least one year's experience as a rural teacher and be at least 19 years of age. Those for the principal's license must have had at least two years' experience in teaching and be at least 21 years of age. All candidates must present medical certificates with their applications. Rural candidates who are applying for the first time must present birth certificates. The applications for examinations are made on blanks furnished by the department and, in addition to certifications from responsible people concerning the moral character and conduct of the applicants, they must be approved by the supervising principal of the district in which the applications are made.

The August examinations are held for those persons who secure credits in the April examinations and for those who are studying in the summer schools maintained by the normal department of the University of Porto Rico and by the department of education. No ratings obtained in these examinations are valid for future examinations, and persons who have credits from the April examinations must necessarily pass the other subjects in the August examinations. At the August examinations there were 4 candidates for the principal's license, 190 for the graded, and 401 for the rural. Of these 3 secured the principal's license, 110 the graded, and 223 the rural.

In the April examinations there were 18 candidates for the principal's license, 227 for the graded, and 370 for the rural. Of these 2 received the principal's license, 12 the graded, and 34 the rural. Fifteen secured credit toward the principal's license, 146 toward the graded, and 256 toward the rural. These persons will take the examinations in the remaining subjects during the examinations to be held next August.

This makes a total during the year of 5 persons who secured the principal's license by examination, 122 who secured the graded license, and 257 who secured the rural license by the same means.

As required by law examinations for the permanent diploma as principal, graded, and rural teacher were held last August. These examinations must include for each grade of diploma the subjects prescribed for certificates in the respective grades and for the principal and graded diploma and in addition thereto psychology and the history of education. All candidates for this diploma must have had at least five years' experience in the public schools of Porto Rico. There were two candidates for the permanent graded diploma and both were successful. There were no candidates for the other classes.

The English graded license is simply an authorization to graded teachers to give instruction in the English language, and teachers so authorized receive an extra compensation. These examinations are of a practical nature and are given by one or more of the general superintendents or other high official of the department of education on the occasion of their visits to the different towns of the island. The teacher is usually examined, after he has been recommended for examination by the supervising principal of the district, in his own room, and he must demonstrate not only his ability to give instruction in the English language, but must possess the other qualifications necessary for his success as a teacher. This class of license is also granted to the graduates of the normal department of the University of Porto Rico upon the recommendation of the faculty. These recommendations are based upon the ability of the students as shown in their practice classes extending over a considerable period of time. During the year 210 teachers were granted the English graded license. Of these 113 were by examination and 97 upon the recommendation of the faculty of the normal department. This gives a total of 1,037 teachers authorized to teach in the English language.

Although the law does not require it, courses in Spanish were offered to the American teachers employed in the department. These courses were not obligatory, but the department recommended that all teachers avail themselves of the opportunity to pursue a practical course in Spanish. Two courses were offered: An elementary, based on "Spanish Simplified," by Knoflach, and an advanced, using as the text "A Practical Course in Spanish," by Monsanto and Languellier.

At the close of the courses written and oral examinations were held. Sixteen took the advanced examination and 16 the elementary. All secured passing marks. As the law provides that principals' licenses may be granted to holders of diplomas from recognized colleges or universities in the United States after two years' experience in school work and after passing an elementary examination in Spanish, a number of these persons are now eligible for that class of license.

SUPERVISION.

Almost from the beginning of military government the educational authorities have devoted particular attention to the supervision of schools. Sometime in the year 1899 the island was divided into 16 districts, and an equal number of officers, known as English supervisors, were appointed. Their salary was \$50 per month, in addition to which they received certain allowances for traveling expenses. As determined by the insular board of education, the duties of the supervisors were:

1. To hold teachers' meetings for instruction in English and methods.
2. To render a monthly report upon all schools of their district, including special reports upon enrollment, methods, condition of school buildings and surroundings, the program followed in the school, the progress made in individual subjects.
3. To pay the teachers their monthly salary checks.
4. To distribute and keep account of all textbooks and Government supplies for the district.
5. To preside at the quarterly examinations given by the insular board of education for teachers and for students desiring to enter secondary schools.
6. To act as a direct representative of the insular board in securing school buildings, in seeing that the school laws are enforced, in seeing that buildings conform with the requirements of the school laws, in stimulating local action in the way of securing school supplies, and in investigating the multitude of petitions and complaints pertaining to the schools of the different municipalities.

The first school law enacted under the insular government, in 1901, continued the office of English supervisor, changing the name to superintendent of schools. No particular duties were assigned to superintendents, who should be "subject to the commissioner in all respects."

The school law of 1903, a very elaborate enactment marking a distinct advance over the previous one, constitutes as follows the duties of the superintendent of schools:

"Superintendents of schools shall be at all times under the immediate control and guidance of the commissioner of education, who shall prescribe their duties. They shall, in every respect consistent with the welfare of the schools, cooperate and assist their respective school boards in the performance of their duties under the law. They shall receive the cordial support and assistance of the officers and the members of the school boards and of the teachers of the schools in the district and of the parents of the children in their schools, and their functions as representatives of the commissioner of education shall be respected and obeyed. They shall be furnished by their school boards with a suitable office for the transaction of their public business, or office rent in lieu thereof, but with no house rent. They shall make an annual report to the commissioner of education on the condition of the schools in their district. Said report shall be presented June 1 of each and every year. They shall make such additional reports, statistical or otherwise, as the said commissioner may direct."

These duties, with few changes, have continued to the present time. The number of districts organized first, 16, continued till the year 1902, when the number was increased to 19. With the exception of the year 1903-4, in which the number of districts was reduced to 18, the island continued to be divided into 19 districts until 1908.

Through legislation passed at the session of the insular legislature of 1908, the island was newly districted and provision made for 35 districts, as well as for an automatic increase as the necessities of the different districts demanded, and also for three general superintendents.

Formerly there was but one general superintendent of schools and he was in charge of the division of supervision. His clerical and administrative duties were heavy and it was quite impossible for him to leave the general office for any great length of time. Consequently, he was compelled to keep in touch with the field work largely by correspondence. Under the present organization the assistant commissioner is directly in charge of the division of supervision and the three general superintendents spend most of their time in visiting the schools and inspecting the work and organization of the different districts. In addition to consulting and advising the supervising principals they spend a great deal of time in visiting the teachers of the different districts and in attending and speaking at teachers' conferences. They report directly to the commissioner upon the efficiency of the work in the various districts and upon the individual teacher. They form a part of the examining board and assist in the preparation of the questions for all examinations and in conducting the examinations and classifying the results. They also have many other duties of a supervisory and administrative character.

SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.

The supervising principal is the direct representative of the commissioner of education and his duties are multitudinous. He not only has charge of the direct supervision of all the schools in his district, but is ex officio a member of the school board and is expected to attend all the meetings. He must attend to the distribution of all books and supplies used in the schools and must submit reports on the condition of the schools in his district and concerning the efficiency of the work of the teachers. He usually is in direct charge of all the examinations held in the district and is responsible for the organization of the schools. He maintains a well-equipped office and his clerical work is quite important and heavy. He is expected to spend as much time as possible in visiting the schools and is required to make a monthly report on the schools visited.

For the school year 1912-13 the island was divided into 41 districts, and the following list shows the municipality or municipalities in each, together with the name of the supervising principal. In each district the first municipality named is the headquarters:

1. San Juan, Theo. L. Morin.
2. Rio Piedras, Trujillo Alto, Cecil E. Stevens.
3. Carolina, Francisco Vizcarrondo.
6. Rio Grande, Loiza, H. T. Cowles.
7. Fajardo, R. B. Barlow.
8. Naguabo, Vieques, Wm. F. Littlefield

10. Humacao, D. M. Gilbert.
11. Yabucoa, Maunabo, Andrés Rodríguez Díaz.
14. Arroyo, Patillas, Chas. E. Miner.
17. Juncos, Gurabo, Celestino Benítez.
18. Caguas, San Lorenzo, C. J. Kelley.
19. Guayama, Geo. V. Keelan.
20. Salinas, Santa Isabel, R. H. Richardson.¹
21. Cayey, Cidra, M. Negrón Collazo.
24. Comerio, Aguas Buenas, Naranjito, Pedro N. Ortiz.
25. Aibonito, Barranquitas, Ismael Maldonado.
27. Barros, Carlos Brunet.
28. Coamo, Ramiro Colón.
30. Juana Diaz, F. E. Swart.
31. Ponce, C. H. Terry.
33. Guayanilla, Peñuelas, F. Rodríguez López.
34. Yauco, M. G. Nin.
36. San German, Sabane Grande, Geo. H. Hamor.
38. Cabo Rojo, Lajas, Francisco Vincenty.
39. Mayaguez, Hormigueros, M. A. Ducout.
41. Maricao, Las Marias, C. Torres Reyes.
42. Añasco, Rincon, Aguada, Carlos V. Urrutia.
45. Lares, G. W. Mills.
46. San Sebastian, M. Rodríguez Cancio.
48. Aguadilla, Moca, J. G. Ginorio.
49. Isabela, Quebradillas, J. H. Hartley.
50. Utuado, J. R. Buterbaugh.
51. Adjuntas, Jayuya, F. E. Rumig.
54. Camuy, Hatillo, Juan E. Castillo.
56. Arecibo, J. Padín.
57. Manati, Barceloneta, Jos. C. Morin.
59. Ciales, Luis A. Irizarry.
61. Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Frederick Yates.
64. Corozal, Morovis, Victor M. Suárez.
65. Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Dorado, Eugenio J. Vivas.
68. Bayamon, Guainabo, Juan P. Blanco.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the supervising principals to the graded and rural schools as well as the time spent in actual inspection:

Year's summary of visits of supervising principals, June, 1913.

District.	Visits, graded schools.	Visits, rural schools.	Total visits.	Actual time spent in schools.		Actual time per visit, minutes.	Average number of visits per teacher.
				Hours.	Minutes.		
San Juan.....	1,065	140	1,205	477	45	24	10.1
Rio Piedras.....	210	72	374	206	11	33	10.6
Trujillo Alto.....	50	42					
Carolina.....	174	162	336	200	30	36	12.9
Rio Grande.....	108	175	490	241		30	10.0
Loiza.....	63	144					
Fajardo.....	255	145	400			30	8.7
Naguabo.....	154	145	468	201	3	28	11.7
Vieques.....	108	61					
Humacao.....	224	207	431	164	30	25	9.0
Yabucoa.....	118	115	320	211	30	40	8.6
Maunabo.....	54	33					
Arroyo.....	114	87	457	171	51	23	12.3
Patillas.....	129	127					
Juncos.....	296	97	602	445	50	44	17.2
Gurabo.....	116	93					
Caguas.....	248	179	581	232	50	24	10.3
San Lorenzo.....	76	78					
Guayama.....	304	197	501	193	55	23	12.8
Salinas.....	160	100	410	155		23	11.7
Santa Isabel.....	94	56					
Cayey.....	345	107	646	400			
Cidra.....	112	82			39	37	15.4
Comerio.....	155	86	457	193	45	25	9.9
Aguas Buenas.....	58	56					
Naranjito.....	39	63					

¹ Deceased March 19, 1913.

Year's summary of visits of supervising principals, June, 1913—Continued.

District.	Visits, graded schools.	Visits, rural schools.	Total visits.	Actual time spent in schools.		Actual time per visit, minutes.	Average number of visits per teacher.
				Hours.	Minutes.		
Aibonito.....	234	81	439	219	15	30	13.7
Barranquitas.....	43	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barros.....	198	224	422	223	1	32	17.5
Coamo.....	314	130	444	304	30	41	14.3
Juana Diaz.....	141	244	385	213	.....	33	8.4
Ponce.....	791	358	1,149	463	5	23	8.3
Guayanilla.....	64	128	348	203	15	35	10.2
Peñuelas.....	58	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yauco.....	283	208	491	263	6	32	9.2
San German.....	213	214	610	219	30	21	10.3
Sabana Grande.....	72	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	174	245	590	271	10	27	10.3
Lajas.....	55	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	679	425	1,192	481	12	24	15.2
Hormigueros.....	39	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maricao.....	121	96	454	184	35	24	12.6
Las Marias.....	105	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Añasco.....	232	165	679	252	20	22	12.1
Rincón.....	43	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aguada.....	97	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lares.....	122	247	369	307	30	50	10.5
San Sebastian.....	224	223	447	260	40	35	15.4
Aguadilla.....	210	198	533	216	10	24	10.9
Moca.....	76	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabela.....	130	119	401	126	35	19	10.8
Quebradillas.....	80	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utua.....	189	278	467	290	55	37	10.8
Adjuntas.....	68	168	361	177	50	30	9.0
Jayuya.....	29	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camuy.....	150	149	562	235	5	25	16.0
Hatillo.....	97	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Areibo.....	455	347	802	479	45	36	10.9
Manatí.....	184	65	352	168	42	29	9.0
Barceloneta.....	55	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ciales.....	69	173	242	107	11	26	9.3
Vega Baja.....	231	218	641	335	50	31	17.8
Vega Alta.....	101	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corozal.....	113	128	382	159	20	25	12.0
Morovis.....	53	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toa Baja.....	98	65	431	306	5	43	11.3
Toa Alta.....	66	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	66	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	351	183	626	299	30	29	11.5
Guainabo.....	32	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,034	9,463	21,497	9,790	36	.....	.....
Average.....	293.5	230.7	524.3	238	48	27	11.3

From the above table it will be noted that the average number of visits credited to each supervising principal is 524.3 for the school year and that the actual average time spent in the school rooms by each supervising principal was 238 hours and 48 minutes. When we take into consideration the fact that most of the rural schools are located at a long distance from the office of the supervising principal, and that he must spend on an average at least two-thirds of his time in reaching the schools we see that he has very little of the working day left for his other official duties. The actual average number of school hours in the school year is 900, and when we consider that an average of 238 hours of this time was spent by each supervising principal in actual inspection of the classroom work, after adding to this the time spent in reaching the schools and returning from them, we are able to realize that much of the clerical work of the supervising principal must be done outside of the regular working day and very frequently at night.

In most of the rural districts the schools must be visited on horseback and each supervising principal must have two strong and sure-footed horses to use on alternate days. The trails often lead over the steep sides of the mountains and across streams which are often impassible. The supervising principal must be constantly exposed to the tropical sun and rain. Yet upon his return to his office he finds time to listen to complaints of pupils and parents, to outline plans for teachers' conferences, to organize the work of the graded schools, to attend school-board meetings, to supervise athletics in the schools, etc..

The minimum time allowed for a visit is 15 minutes and it will be noted that the average time of the visits is nearly double the minimum. The average of 524.3 visits for the year gives each supervising principal approximately 3.1 visits a day for each day of the school year. The average of 11.3 visits per teacher, which is an average of more than one visit to each teacher for each month of the school year, is an increase of approximately 9 visits per teacher since the year 1906-7, when the island was divided into but 19 districts. The redistricting of the island has made the supervision much more thorough and has brought the supervisor into closer contact with the teachers and pupils. He has been able more fully to understand their needs and to provide for them.

In addition to the visits to the day schools as mentioned above, 1,235 visits were made among the night schools, an average of 35 for each supervising principal for the five months during which the night schools were open.

In view of the fact that manual training, household economy, agriculture, music, and drawing will be introduced into our common-school curriculum, beginning with the school year 1913-14, the division of supervision has been augmented by a supervisor of Spanish, a supervisor of manual training, a supervisor of domestic science and household economy, and a supervisor of playgrounds and athletics. The three general superintendents will have direct supervision over the academic work in all the schools of the island and the organization of the schools in each municipality; the supervisor of Spanish will devote his time to the supervision of the teaching of this subject in all the schools of the island; the supervisor of manual training will be responsible for the organization and supervision of this work in the upper grammar grades, in the continuation schools and in the industrial high schools; the supervisor of domestic science and household economics will have charge of the work done in these lines in the elementary schools as well as in the secondary schools; and the supervisor of playgrounds and athletics will be in full charge of all forms of athletics carried on in our school system and also will have general supervision over the playgrounds established in the different municipalities.

TEACHERS' LICENSES.

The following tables show the number of licenses of each class in force during the year 1912-13, the terms of the licenses, the salary classes, the origin of the licenses, and the distribution of the teachers:

Number of licenses of each class.

Principals.....	223
English graded.....	1,037
Graded.....	211
Rural.....	1,031
English.....	133
Special.....	81
Total.....	2,716

Terms of licenses and salary classes.

	Terms of licenses.				Salary classes.			
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Five years.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Special salary.
Principal.....	61	56	74	32	26	121	34	¹ 42
English graded.....	185	405	369	78	28	657	352	.....
Graded.....	101	52	48	10	2	113	96	.....
Rural.....	381	480	143	27	1	664	366	.....
English.....	² 133							¹ 133
Special ³	² 81							¹ 81
Total.....	942	993	634	147	57	1,555	848	256

¹ Supervising principals, special and English teachers receive special salaries.

² Licenses of English and special teachers are issued for 1 year only.

³ High and continuation school teachers, music, drawing, etc.

Origin of licenses.

	Renewals.	Examination.	Diploma from normal department, University of Porto Rico.	Diploma from normal school, United States.	Diploma from college or university, United States.	Diploma, high school, United States.	State, county, or city certificate, United States.	Previous issue.
Principal.....	84	5	9		3			122
English graded.....	407	113	97					420
Graded.....	43	122	11					35
Rural.....	411	237	8					355
English.....	66	1		13	42	6	5	
Special.....	34		2	7	27		11	
Total.....	1,045	498	127	20	72	6	16	932

Distribution of teachers.

	Supervising principal.	Principal.	English graded.	Graded.	Rural.	English.	Special.	Not teaching.
Principal.....	42	12	113	9	17	4	11	15
English graded.....			571	7	252		3	204
Graded.....				11	138		4	58
Rural.....					747			284
English.....						133		
Special.....							81	
Total.....	42	12	684	27	1,154	137	99	561

Included in the above tables are the licenses issued to the students who were graduated from the normal department of the University of Porto Rico at the close of this school year, and those issued after the examinations held in the month of March, 1913. A very small number of the persons who received licenses after the March examinations were able to secure schools for the remainder of the year, but the greater number of these, as well as all of those who received their licenses at the close of the session of the normal school, do not properly belong to the teaching force of this year. This makes the number counted as "not teaching," 561, greatly in excess of the actual number of persons holding licenses throughout the year and not engaged in public-school work.

There are no actual figures at hand to show the number of persons holding licenses and not engaged in some kind of educational work, either as teachers in private schools or as students in some of the higher institutions of learning. Some have entered other departments of the Government or have taken up other lines of work. In June, 1912, a regulation of the department was put into effect which provides that the licenses of those persons who fail to teach for two successive years in the public schools of Porto Rico or in schools under the direct supervision of the officials of the department will not be renewed except by examination. Under this rule 84 licenses lapsed this year. Nine persons who were holding licenses died during the school year and 10 licenses were cancelled for various offenses.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS FOR LICENSE PURPOSES.

All the public-school teachers in actual service are classified each year according to the proficiency of their work as shown by the reports submitted by the supervisory force. These classes are known as "A," "B," and "C." Included in the first are all the teachers whose work is eminently successful; in the second, those whose work is satisfactory but not in so high a degree as those of class "A"; in the third, those who are not giving satisfactory evidence of competence. A teacher who is classified as "C" is not approved for any school until the available supply of teachers in classes "A" and "B" is exhausted. Any teacher who is classified as "C" for two successive years is not entitled to a renewal of his license. As the supply of teachers during this year has been sufficient to meet the demand no teachers of class "C" have been approved for

schools with the exception of one or two cases where it was impossible for the school boards to secure teachers to take charge of isolated schools. In these cases the teachers succeeded in bettering their classification. The classification of the teachers in actual service during the year gives 500 teachers in class "A," 1,324 in class "B," and 29 in class "C." This classification does not include those teachers who are appointed directly by the commissioner, since these teachers are either appointed, or refused appointment, directly upon the basis of the grade of work done during the year.

All licenses are issued in the first instance for one year and the teachers must be assigned to the third-salary class, except in the case of students who have finished one of the courses of the normal school. These receive their licenses for two years and are placed immediately in the second-salary class. A license can not be renewed for one of the longer periods until the teacher has had a renewal for the preceding shorter period, and only upon satisfactory evidence of competence. A teacher may not be advanced to the second-salary class until he has taught three years, and to the first class only after having taught five years and obtained the life diploma. To secure the life diploma, an experience of five years is necessary and an examination in certain special subjects in addition to the subjects required for the original license, except in the case of the graduates of the four-years course of the normal school, who are placed in the first-salary class after two years' successful experience.

As the school law states that "licenses to teach as rural, graded, principal, or special teachers shall be granted only to persons of sound physical health," all teachers are required to file medical certificates with the department at the close of each school year. These certificates must be filled out by a regularly licensed physician in good standing, the blanks used for this purpose being furnished by the department of education.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS LICENSED.

The total number of persons holding licenses at the close of the school year, not including these teachers appointed directly by the commissioner, was 2,299. The allotment of common schools for next year calls for 10 principal teachers, 795 English graded teachers, and 1,350 rural teachers—a total of 2,155 positions. The present supply of teachers is, therefore, but slightly in excess of the number of positions to be filled. Furthermore, many of the special teachers allotted for next year, such as the teachers of music, drawing, manual training, and household economy for the grades, and teachers of agriculture will be selected from among those holding the English graded license. Persons so selected will be granted special licenses authorizing them to give instruction in the respective branches. This will reduce somewhat the supply of English graded teachers. However, as the total number of teachers holding the English graded license is 1,037 and the total number of positions of this class to be filled is 795, there should be no difficulty in filling all the English graded schools. The number of teachers holding the English graded license will undoubtedly be considerably increased before the beginning of the school year as many teachers will attend the summer institutes, where special instruction will be given in preparation for the examinations for the English graded license.

In the past the supply of English graded teachers has been considerably in excess of the number of schools of that class allotted. Consequently, many of the English graded teachers have found it necessary to accept rural schools. After deducting the number of English graded teachers who may receive appointments as special teachers it will be seen that the remaining number will be but slightly in excess of the allotment. Therefore, but few of the English graded teachers will find it necessary to teach in rural schools next year.

The allotment of rural schools for next year, 1,350, is greater than the number of persons holding that class of license. However, many of the persons holding the Spanish graded license will teach in the rural schools, which increases somewhat the available supply of teachers for the rural schools. As there are 417 persons holding credits from the examinations of last March who will take the examinations in the remaining subjects in August, and as the examinations of August will also be open to the graduates of the eighth grade who attend the summer institutes, no difficulty is anticipated in securing the extra number of teachers needed. In all probability there will be a surplus instead of a deficiency.

The principal, graded, and rural teachers mentioned above in the allotment for common schools are elected by the school boards, while all other principals and teachers are appointed directly by the commissioner of education. In addition to the special teachers mentioned above this includes the teachers of English, the teachers of the continuation schools, the teachers of the high schools, the high-school principals, etc.

The school law provides that licenses may be granted by examination or without examination "to persons possessing the legal age and experience requirements on the

basis of certificates of graduation from the normal department of the University of Porto Rico, or from any other accredited normal schools, colleges, or universities of the United States, or upon first-class teachers' licenses from any State or county of the United States." For teachers of English a diploma from a first-class high school may also be accepted as a basis for a teacher's license. Special teachers must possess "the necessary requirements for their several positions as may be prescribed by law." With the exception of the special teachers mentioned above, who will be appointed from among those holding the English graded license, practically all of the persons appointed as teachers directly by the commissioner of education receive their licenses upon the basis of diplomas from high schools, normal schools, colleges, and universities of the United States.

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL CONDITIONS.

NOMENCLATURE.

In school statistics confusion often arises from the lack of uniformity in the use of terms, and the value of statistics is impaired by the lack of uniformity in compiling them. In order that the schools of Porto Rico may be effectively grouped in numerical statements the following definitions of the different terms used are given:

"*Total enrollment*" is equivalent to the total number of pupils enrolled during the school year exclusive of duplicates.

"*Average daily enrollment*" is the average number of pupils who are considered as members of a school. A pupil who leaves school without intention of returning is immediately dropped from the roll. If a pupil for any other reason is absent for five consecutive school days, he is marked absent for the five days and then temporarily withdrawn or dropped from the roll until his return. The average daily enrollment is found by dividing the sum of the daily enrollment by the number of school days in the year, whether the school in question has been open the full number of days or not. For example, a school has an average enrollment of 56 for the 100 days it is open. It forms a part of a system in which the length of the school year is 175 days. Its average daily enrollment for the year is four-sevenths of 56, or 32.

"*Average daily attendance*" is the average number of pupils actually present each day of the school year, and is found by the same method as the average daily enrollment.

"*A school*" is a group of pupils in the care of a teacher. In Porto Rico a large number of the teachers have one group of pupils in the morning and a different group in the afternoon. Such a teacher is said to have "double enrollment" and is considered as teaching two schools. Therefore, the number of schools is equal to the number of teachers in charge of rooms plus the number of double enrollments. It may be well to note that some of these teachers who have double enrollment teach night schools also, thus making three schools taught by the same teacher.

The term "*schoolroom*" needs no definition. The number of schoolrooms is evidently equal in most cases to the number of teachers having charge of schools. In some towns, even after the double-enrollment plan has been put into force, there is not sufficient room for all the pupils who wish to attend school. In such cases two teachers with their respective pupils make use of the same schoolroom, thus forming what is called the "interlocking system." One teacher, for example, may have his classes from 8 to 10 and from 12.30 to 2.30, the other from 10.15 to 12.15 and from 2.45 to 4.45, and each of these teachers may have double enrollment, thus making four schools taught by two teachers in the same room. Thus the number of schoolrooms is not quite equal to the number of teachers having charge of schools, but the difference is so slight as to be negligible.

The "*average*" daily enrollment and not the total enrollment is used as the basis in computing the percentage of attendance. The purpose is to show to what extent irregularities of attendance for trivial causes exist and not to take into consideration continuous absences of more than five days, which are liable to be caused by sickness, or other justifiable reasons, or permanent withdrawals.

The "*ages of pupils*" are those given at the time of entering school.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common-school system of Porto Rico comprises the rural and graded schools. During the school year 1912-13, a total of 1,064 rural schools were allotted to the different municipalities of the island, whereas the number of graded schools allotted was 765. The rural schools are a most important factor in the general uplift of the people. Most of these schools are located in the country districts wherever needed

and funds are available for their maintenance and are often reached after long, hard climbs over mountain trails. Although the large majority of buildings used for rural school purposes are rented by the school boards, nevertheless 264 rural school buildings were owned by the school boards or by the people of Porto Rico on June 30, 1913. The school boards in many localities have made great strides forward in the matter of equipping the rural schools with modern furniture and appliances.

The course of study for the rural schools covers a six-year period, although not all the rural schools have students enrolled in all six grades. The enrollment in each grade in the rural schools on March 1, 1913, is shown by the following table:

First grade.....	46, 836
Second grade.....	19, 455
Third grade.....	11, 684
Fourth grade.....	5, 024
Fifth grade.....	943
Sixth grade.....	77
Seventh grade.....	5
Total.....	84, 024

When we take into consideration the fact that none of the rural schools of the island offered work beyond the third grade previous to the year 1907-8, the enrollment of 6,049 pupils in grades above the third of the rural schools at the present time is indicative of the growth of our rural system.

The course of study for the rural schools differs from that of the graded schools in that practically all of the work is given in Spanish, English being taught as a special subject in all grades after the first. However, in those rural schools which are located near the urban centers not infrequently the course of study for the graded schools is followed. The course of study for the rural schools articulates with that of the graded schools at the end of the fourth year, thereby enabling pupils from any rural school to enter any graded school without loss after completing the work of the fourth grade.

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

The important mission which the rural schools will have to fill in the uplift of the people can be understood when we realize that 837,725, or 74.9 per cent of the total population of the island, is to be found in the rural districts. Of this rural population 292,666 are of school age; that is, from 5 to 18 years. The total enrollment in our rural schools at the time the school census was taken last March was 84,024, or a little more than 28 per cent of the rural population of school age. The total number of teachers in charge of rural schools during the past year was 1,064—896 of whom had double enrollment. The average number of pupils per rural teacher was 69.5. If we consider 40 pupils the maximum number that any given teacher should have, then on the basis of the enrollment last March we would need 2,100 instead of the 1,064, or on the basis of the entire rural population of school age, 7,317 teachers would be needed to meet the demands of education in the country districts. The total number of rural schools granted for the school year 1913-14 is 1,350, which represents an increase of 300 over the number for the past year. These additional schools have been distributed as nearly equally as possible among the different municipalities of the island, according to the school population.

In many of the rural barrios a large number of the inhabitants live in relatively close proximity, and wherever this condition prevails the school boards have been requested to acquire a piece of land centrally located for the purpose of constructing thereon a centralized rural school of two, three, or four rooms, according to the number of children of school age. This will prove more economical for the school boards and much better results can be obtained than by having the children of a given barrio housed in two or three separate buildings. In other words, an effort will be made to carry the graded school system, with all its conveniences, to as many as possible of the 75 per cent of the children of school age who live in the country.

The graded schools have more and better accommodations than the rural, due to their location and to the fact that there are several rooms in the same building. They are maintained in each of the 70 municipalities of the island and also in a few of the more populous barrios. Most of the towns have provided modern buildings for their graded system and the few remaining ones plan to secure loans with which to construct modern buildings before the close of the year 1913-14.

The people of Porto Rico own 105 graded school buildings containing a total of 557 classrooms, and with the new legislation secured, authorizing school boards to issue

bonds, it is expected that many new buildings will be constructed during the coming year.

The course of study of the graded schools covers the full eight grades of the common-school course, and students who complete the course and pass the examination set by the department of education, which is uniform for the island, receive the common-school diploma. The number of persons receiving the common school diploma has increased very rapidly during the past 10 years, as shown by the following table:

Common-school diplomas issued.

School year:	Pupils.	School year:	Pupils.
1902-3.....	44	1908-9.....	651
1903-4.....	29	1909-10.....	707
1904-5.....	79	1910-11.....	967
1905-6.....	212	1911-12.....	1,325
1906-7.....	213	1912-13.....	1,634
1907-8.....	467		

One who visits the graded schools of the island is impressed with the favorable conditions under which the work is carried on. The buildings, mostly of a modified Spanish type of architecture, nearly all constructed of cement, are pleasing in appearance, well lighted and ventilated. Almost without exception the school equipment is as complete and perfect as can be found anywhere. The course of study for the graded schools can be compared favorably with that of the better public-school systems in the United States.

The instruction in the graded school system is given in the English language in all subjects with the exception of Spanish. The Spanish language is taught as a special subject, beginning with the second grade and continuing to the end of the course. Beginning next September all the work in nature study of the first four grades will be given in Spanish as well as the first year's work in hygiene and sanitation. A class in Spanish language will also be introduced into the work of the first grade. Manual training and agriculture will be obligatory subjects for all boys enrolled in the upper three grades of the graded school system and cooking and sewing for all girls enrolled in those same grades. Instruction in music and drawing will be given in all the grades.

Of the total population of the island 280,287, or 25.1 per cent, live within the urban centers. Of this number 97,974 are between 5 and 18 years of age. The total enrollment in our graded schools according to the school census taken last March was 46,618, or a little more than 47 per cent of the urban population of school age. The average number of teachers in charge of rooms in the graded school system during the past year was 765. 231 of whom had double enrollment. The average number of pupils per graded teacher was 57.3. On the basis of 40 pupils per teacher we would need 1,165 graded teachers to take care of the school enrollment as shown by the census of last March instead of the 765; and on the basis of the entire urban population of school age 2,449 teachers would be needed to attend properly to the demand for education in the urban centers.

The following table shows the average number of graded and rural schools for the year 1912-13, and also the number of teachers employed in those schools:

Average number of schools and teachers in common schools, 1912-13.

	Common schools.				Teachers.			
	Graded.		Rural.		Total.	In charge of rooms.	Without rooms.	Total.
	Rooms.	Double enrollment.	Rooms.	Double enrollment.				
First term.....	767	240	1,059	896	2,962	1,826	28	1,854
Second term.....	765	228	1,068	895	2,956	1,833	30	1,863
Third term.....	764	225	1,065	897	2,951	1,829	31	1,860
Average.....	765	231	1,064	896	2,956	1,829	30	1,859

As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 13 graded and 54 rural rooms. The total number of teachers increased from 1,781 to 1,859, a gain of 78. It will also be seen that 30 per cent of the graded schools and 84 per cent of the rural schools had double enrollment. Generally speaking, all first and second grades in the graded system are on the double-enrollment plan; that is, one group of 40 or 50 pupils receive three hours' instruction in the morning and another group the same amount of instruction in the afternoon from the same teacher. Almost seven-eighths of the rural schools were on double enrollment. In those rural schools where six grades are maintained the one teacher handles all the work, having three grades in the morning and the remaining three in the afternoon. By consolidating the rural schools in a densely populated rural barrio it will be possible for one of the teachers to give instruction both morning and afternoon to the pupils of the grades 4, 5, and 6, and for the other teacher or teachers to handle the work of the first three grades on single or double enrollment, according to the number of children attending.

The average number of teachers at work during each of the three terms of the school year was more stable during the past year than ever before. There were 1,855 teachers in the common schools at the close of the year, or 4 less than the average number for the entire year. Of these, 793 were employed in the graded schools and 1,062 in the rural. The number of male teachers as compared with the female has been decreasing year by year, until at the present time there is a preponderance of female teachers in both the graded and rural schools. In the graded schools at the close of the year there were 276 male teachers and 517 female, and in the rural schools the figures were 506 and 556, respectively. The decrease in the number of male teachers is due principally to the fact that the salaries paid in commercial and agricultural pursuits prove more attractive than those paid to the teachers. However, with the increased salary schedules for next year the number of men teachers will undoubtedly increase.

Of the 83 eighth grades maintained during the past year, 34 were taught separately, whereas 49 were in conjunction with other grades. Of the 100 seventh grades the figures were 29 and 71, and of the 117 sixth grades 40 and 77, respectively. In but very few instances were teachers called upon to handle more than two grades in the graded school system. The combining of two or more grades in charge of one teacher is necessarily an impediment to concentrated effort and to the securing of best results in the graded school system; but as the enrollment in the upper grades is increasing very rapidly it will not be long before this present necessary evil of combining grades can be abolished.

Another feature of our school system which detracts from the efficiency of the work and increases the percentage of retardation is the double-enrollment plan by which the children enrolled are on part time. Although all the nonessentials are eliminated from the course of study pursued in schools on double enrollment, nevertheless, a pupil can not be expected to make as rapid progress with three hours' instruction as he would with four or five hours' instruction a day.

The following table shows the number of pupils on single and double enrollment at the end of the school year 1912-13 in the urban and rural schools separately and combined, and also the per cent of pupils in each grade on double enrollment:

Pupils on single and double enrollment June, 1913.

Grade.	Urban, including urban rural.				Rural, not including urban rural.			
	Enrolled.	Double enrollment.	Single enrollment.	Per cent on double enrollment.	Enrolled.	Double enrollment.	Single enrollment.	Per cent on double enrollment.
8.....	2,036	4	2,032	0.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....	2,266	.....	2,266	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
6.....	2,931	39	2,892	1.33	56	32	24	42.85
5.....	4,259	44	4,215	1.03	743	649	94	87.34
4.....	5,637	140	5,497	2.48	4,307	4,048	259	93.98
3.....	8,096	1,829	6,267	22.59	9,641	8,936	705	92.68
2.....	11,738	9,884	1,854	84.20	16,826	15,660	1,166	93.06
1.....	16,665	15,277	1,388	91.66	40,702	37,449	3,253	92.00
Total.....	53,628	27,217	26,411	50.75	72,280	66,774	5,506	92.38

Pupils on single and double enrollment June, 1913.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Grade.	Enrolled.	Double enrollment.	Single enrollment.	Per cent on double enrollment.
8.....	2,036	4	2,032	0.19
7.....	2,271		2,271	.....
6.....	2,987	71	2,916	2.37
5.....	5,002	693	4,309	13.85
4.....	9,944	4,188	5,756	42.11
3.....	17,737	10,765	6,972	60.69
2.....	28,564	25,544	3,020	89.42
1.....	57,367	52,726	4,641	91.90
Total.....	125,908	93,991	31,917	73.85

The fact that less than 8 per cent of all pupils enrolled in the rural and less than one-half of those enrolled in the urban schools were on full time demonstrates to what extent we have been obliged to resort to the double-enrollment plan in order to furnish instruction to the children who ask for admission to the public schools.

The total number of teachers in charge of grades at the end of the year was 1,826. Of these, 1,127 had double enrollment--305 in the urban and 822 in the rural schools. The average number of pupils per teacher with double enrollment in the urban centers was 89.2 and in the rural districts 81.2. The average number of pupils per teacher employed in the common schools with double enrollment was 83.4 as compared with 45.6 for each teacher with single enrollment, making an average of 68.9 pupils for each one of the 1,826 teachers at the end of the school year. To allow the 125,900 children enrolled in June a full school day would require a corps of 3,147 teachers on the basis of 40 pupils each, or 1,321 additional teachers. With the increased number of teachers granted for next year it is quite probable that the percentage of pupils on double enrollment will be somewhat reduced; but in light of the fact that less than one-third of the school population is in daily attendance at the public schools, and as the resources of the island are not sufficient to provide the total number of teachers needed to take care of the children between 5 and 18 years of age, the double-enrollment plan will have to be continued.

ENROLLMENT.

For the purpose of giving a comparison of the total number of pupils enrolled in the common schools, graded and rural, exclusive of duplicates, for the past three years, and also the average number of children enrolled each day of the school year, together with the percentage of the average daily enrollment as compared with the total enrollment, the following table is given:

COMMON SCHOOLS.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Total enrollment.....	128,453	141,424	145,427
Average daily enrollment.....	103,515	113,584	117,799
Percentage.....	80.6	80.3	81.0

The difference between the total enrollment and the average daily enrollment shows the extent to which pupils have either failed to enroll at the beginning of the school year or have been dropped temporarily or permanently during the year, either for personal reasons or because a given school was not open throughout the year. It will be seen that for the year 1912-13 the average daily enrollment more nearly approximates the total enrollment than for either of the two preceding years. This shows greater persistency in attendance on the part of the pupils enrolled in the public schools.

The average daily enrollment in each graded school was 44 as compared with 37.7 in each rural school. The average daily enrollment per teacher was 57.3 in the graded and 69.5 in the rural schools. The enrollment per teacher is much greater than the enrollment per school because of the system of double enrollment, whereby 231 of the 765 graded teachers and 896 of the 1,064 rural teachers taught one group of pupils in the morning and a different group in the afternoon.

ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance for the year just closed was 41,351 in graded and 67,026 in rural schools, which are 94.3 per cent and 90.6 per cent, respectively, of the average daily enrollment. For the school year 1911-12 the average daily attendance was: Graded, 40,966; rural, 64,077; or 94.5 per cent and 91.3 per cent, respectively, of the average daily enrollment.

The average daily attendance in each graded school was 41.5 as compared with 34.2 in each rural school. The average daily attendance per teacher was 54.1 in graded and 63 in rural schools.

AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.

Of the 390,640 children of school age—that is, 5 to 18 years—at the time of the census in 1910, 196,028 were males and 194,612 were females, or 50.2 per cent and 49.8 per cent, respectively. At the time our school census was taken last March, 23,724 of the 46,618 pupils enrolled in the graded and 49,076 of the 84,024 in the rural schools were boys, making the percentage of boys 50.9 for the graded and 58.4 for the rural schools. Thus the number of boys as compared with the number of girls in our graded schools was in practically the same proportion as the total number of males and females of school age. The preponderance of boys in the rural districts is due principally to the fact that the distance is too great or the means of communication too poor between the home and the school to permit of the girls attending. The excess of girls over boys at the ages of 11, 13, 15, 16, and 17 years in the graded schools would seem to indicate that the girls living in urban centers remain in school longer than the boys. Although the number of boys in the rural schools is greater at each age from 5 to 18 years than the number of girls, yet the increase in the proportion of boys from 14 years of age and over shows that the number of withdrawals of girls exceeds that of the boys or just the reverse of the case in the graded schools.

The following tables show the distribution by age and sex of the pupils enrolled in the graded and rural schools on March 1, 1913, as compared with March 1, 1912:

Distribution by age and sex of pupils enrolled in March.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Ages.	1912				1913			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Over 18.....	37	37	74	0.1	48	40	88	0.2
18 years.....	134	126	260	0.5	160	148	308	.7
17 years.....	311	360	671	1.5	379	393	772	1.7
16 years.....	661	743	1,404	3.1	735	760	1,495	3.2
15 years.....	1,137	1,164	2,301	5.1	1,265	1,279	2,544	5.5
14 years.....	1,782	1,644	3,426	7.6	2,100	1,933	4,033	8.7
13 years.....	2,390	2,366	4,756	10.6	2,287	2,329	4,616	9.9
12 years.....	2,862	2,679	5,541	12.8	2,930	2,484	5,414	11.6
11 years.....	2,247	2,124	4,371	9.7	2,196	2,220	4,416	9.5
10 years.....	2,671	2,603	5,274	11.7	2,892	2,841	5,733	12.3
9 years.....	2,268	2,299	4,567	10.1	2,369	2,356	4,725	10.1
8 years.....	2,569	2,293	4,862	10.8	2,398	2,226	4,624	9.9
7 years.....	1,974	1,791	3,765	8.4	1,950	1,914	3,864	8.3
6 years.....	1,209	1,280	2,489	5.5	1,371	1,363	2,734	5.7
5 years.....	573	578	1,151	2.5	644	608	1,252	2.7
Total.....	22,825	22,087	44,912	100.0	23,724	22,894	46,618	100.0

Distribution by age and sex of pupils enrolled in March.

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	1912				1913			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Over 18 years	19	15	34	0.1	26	6	32	0.1
18 years	71	24	95	.1	67	28	95	.1
17 years	129	76	205	.3	171	55	226	.3
16 years	431	213	644	.8	457	206	663	.8
15 years	1,201	637	1,838	2.3	1,370	654	2,024	2.5
14 years	2,393	1,378	3,771	4.8	2,874	1,509	4,383	5.2
13 years	3,920	2,521	6,441	8.2	4,291	2,640	6,931	8.2
12 years	5,996	4,084	10,080	12.8	5,799	3,693	9,492	11.5
11 years	4,452	3,194	7,646	9.7	4,606	3,480	8,086	9.6
10 years	6,077	4,793	10,870	13.8	6,831	5,186	12,017	14.2
9 years	5,061	3,769	8,830	11.2	5,680	4,247	9,927	11.9
8 years	7,432	4,644	11,076	14.1	6,578	4,918	11,496	13.7
7 years	5,371	4,117	9,488	12.0	5,370	4,244	9,614	11.7
6 years	3,379	2,496	5,865	7.4	3,591	2,817	6,408	7.6
5 years	1,056	857	1,913	2.4	1,165	995	2,160	2.6
Total	45,978	32,818	78,696	100.0	49,076	34,948	84,024	100.0

YEARS IN SCHOOL AND GRADES.

In an ideal school system comprising eight grades, all children entering the first grade would graduate in eight years' time. In other words, the grade of the child would indicate the number of years he had been in school. Yet, as some pupils are able to advance more rapidly than the system contemplates and others are retarded, this ideal system is nowhere found. The important question to be determined in any school system is how far the ideal comes from being reached or to what extent pupils are repeating work. Of the 13,312 pupils enrolled in the first grade of the graded schools, 8,108 were beginners, leaving 5,204 who had spent more than one year in school. In the second grade 4,679 of the 9,789 had been more than two years in school, and in the third grade 3,101 of the 6,831 pupils enrolled had been in school more than the school plan required. From the third grade on the number of pupils retarded in each grade decreased quite rapidly, until in the eighth grade 731 of the 2,042 pupils enrolled were ahead of the plan, and but 288 had been more than eight years in school.

In the rural schools we find that the number of pupils spending more than the normal amount of time in each grade is even greater than for the graded schools.

These facts are brought out in the following tables, which give the distribution by years in school and grades of pupils enrolled in the graded and rural schools according to the school census of March, 1913:

Distribution by years in school and grades of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1913.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of years in school.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Eighth				3	21	135	572	1,023	262	26	2,042
Seventh		1		21	98	507	1,228	316	30		2,201
Sixth			6	51	421	1,710	731	81	3		3,008
Fifth			36	471	2,497	1,098	124	6	2		4,234
Fourth	2	15	461	3,057	1,449	213	9				5,206
Third	1	191	3,538	2,686	387	28					6,831
Second	98	5,012	3,939	639	93	7	1				9,789
First	8,108	4,550	586	55	13						13,312
Total	8,209	9,769	8,566	6,983	4,979	3,698	2,665	1,426	297	26	46,618

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Seventh				1	25	35	15	1			5
Sixth											77
Fifth		4	20	141	531	214	30	3			943
Fourth	3	47	544	3,028	1,161	200	37	3	1		5,024
Third	13	714	6,192	3,749	902	92	19	3			11,684
Second	446	9,868	7,015	1,786	290	37	12	1			19,455
First	26,100	16,737	3,375	552	64	8					46,836
Total	26,562	27,370	17,146	9,257	2,973	586	116	13	1		84,024

GRADES AND AGES OF PUPILS.

Of the 46,618 pupils enrolled in the graded schools last March, 22,834, or 49 per cent, were between 5 and 10 years of age, whereas the enrollment in the first four grades which correspond to those ages was 35,138, or 75.4 per cent of the total number enrolled. In the rural schools 51,957, or 61.8 per cent, of the 84,019 pupils enrolled were between the ages of 5 and 10 years. Of the 84,019 children enrolled 82,999, or 98.8 per cent, were in grades 1 to 4, inclusive.

These facts are brought out in the following tables, which give the distribution by grades and ages of pupils enrolled in the graded and rural schools on March 1, 1913:

Distribution by grades and ages of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1913.

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.								Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	
Over 18.....		2		1	1	8	16	60	88
18.....	1	2		1	9	20	54	222	309
17.....			7	12	35	81	205	428	768
16.....	5	11	17	53	168	297	425	513	1,489
15.....	15	40	92	246	524	612	571	450	2,550
14.....	42	186	410	726	930	910	584	255	4,043
13.....	149	523	853	1,084	1,082	622	238	93	4,644
12.....	407	1,044	1,392	1,266	870	333	93	18	5,423
11.....	492	1,282	1,276	903	396	106	12	3	4,470
10.....	1,268	2,107	1,516	664	179	14	3		5,751
9.....	1,505	2,055	910	216	39				4,725
8.....	2,502	1,715	329	34	1				4,581
7.....	3,072	705	29						3,806
6.....	2,604	115							2,719
5.....	1,250	2							1,252
Total.....	13,312	9,789	6,831	5,206	4,234	3,003	2,201	2,042	46,618

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Graded.							Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	
Over 18.....	2	3	13	12	2			32
18.....	15	17	34	23	5	1		95
17.....	24	44	70	58	24	6		226
16.....	69	123	216	188	53	7		656
15.....	251	420	648	522	153	24		2,018
14.....	575	1,092	1,429	995	236	23		4,350
13.....	1,222	2,032	2,212	1,221	217	7		6,911
12.....	2,691	3,143	2,657	1,043	160	5		9,699
11.....	2,722	2,902	1,814	564	69	4		8,075
10.....	5,944	4,048	1,630	304	22			11,948
9.....	6,288	2,853	721	80	2			9,944
8.....	9,190	2,055	205	14				11,464
7.....	9,214	600	35					9,849
6.....	6,430	113						6,543
5.....	2,199	10						2,209
Total.....	46,836	19,455	11,684	5,024	943	77		84,019

The diversity in the ages of pupils of a given grade stands out prominently in the above tables. In the graded schools pupils are to be found at all ages from 5 to 16, inclusive, in the first grade and from 11 to over 18 in the eighth grade, whereas in the rural schools all ages from 5 to 18 are represented in the first and second grades and all ages from 9 to over 18 in the fifth grade. This diversity is much greater than in the school systems of the United States and is due principally to the fact that pupils enter school in many instances at a more advanced age.

If the resources for education were sufficient to provide accommodations for all children of school age, the great diversity of ages in the grades would be reduced rapidly. As with the funds available we have been able to reach less than half the children of compulsory school age, it can be readily understood that every time a school is opened in a barrio where school accommodations have not been afforded previously persons of all ages from 5 to 18 enroll in the primary grades. However, the average age of pupils in each grade shows a gradual decrease during recent years, as demonstrated in the following tables. Between the average ages of pupils in the first and second grades of the graded schools we find an interval of more than two years. Between those of the second and third grades an interval of a year and a half, but after the third grade the interval is approximately one year.

The average age per grade in the rural schools is somewhat higher than that for the graded. Starting with 8.44 for the first grade, we find that the average age for the second grade is more than two years higher and that the interval between the second and third grade is more than a year and a half. The interval between the other grades of the rural system is less than one year.

Average age of pupils in each grade on Mar. 1 for each of the years 1906-1913, inclusive.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Eighth.....	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.87	15.83
Seventh.....	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.1	14.89	14.83
Sixth.....	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.04	13.93
Fifth.....	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.17	13.07
Fourth.....	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.19	12.13
Third.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.15	11.05
Second.....	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.93	9.78
First.....	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.87	7.70
Total.....	10.56	10.8	10.9	10.97	10.93	10.74	10.70	10.63

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Sixth.....					14.8	14.70	14.40
Fifth.....				14.0	13.5	13.67	13.48
Fourth.....			13.6	13.1	12.9	12.93	12.90
Third.....	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.14
Second.....	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.94
First.....	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.64
Total.....	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.87	9.76

ADVANCE OF PUPILS.

Although the showing made in the above tables is far from satisfactory, yet it is quite an improvement over former years, when the number of pupils retarded was much higher. The causes of the high percentage of repetition in Porto Rico are many and varied, among which may be mentioned:

1. Failure on the part of the home due to—
 - (a) Poor living conditions for the children.
 - (b) Malnutrition.
 - (c) Lack of ideals and cooperation with the schools.
2. Late enrollment.
3. Irregular attendance.
4. Physical defects—poor sight, poor hearing, anemia, etc.
5. Weak mentality.
6. Failure of the school—
 - (a) On the material side: Overcrowding, poor light, poor ventilation, lack of playgrounds, etc.

(b) On the professional side: Poor teaching due to (1) inadequate preparation of the teaching force (especially rural teachers); (2) bilingual medium of instruction; (3) double enrollments; (4) failure to recognize the use and educational value of the study period and busy work in the first four grades.

The majority of the above-mentioned evils are remediable and some can be removed immediately. The failure on the part of the home presents perhaps the most difficult problem. Only the gradual action of training and time can change the conditions which produce the failure on the part of the home. A more rigid enforcement of the principle of compulsory attendance is at hand in the form of a child-labor law. The only practical way of dealing with physically and mentally defective children is by segregating them in special schools. At our present pioneer stage of school development we can hardly begin to specialize on the fine points of educational doctrine, but yet something may be done in a modest way without material increase of expense.

One of the second-class districts reports that at the beginning of the past school year all the first-grade pupils who had repeated two or more years were put in a special room in charge of the best primary teacher available. These pupils were under observation the entire year. It was found that some had defective sight, others defective hearing, others defective teeth, while others were not getting enough sleep, etc. In each case the parents were sent for or visited by the teacher and advised what to do for the child. Of an enrollment of 45, 38 were promoted to the second grade at the end of the year. Play and physical exercises formed a very important part of their instruction.

The last evil mentioned, i. e., the failure of the school, receives constant attention. Much has been done and more is in process to fit the school materially and professionally for its task. A new course of study to be issued this fall will contain the experience of past years, and we hope it will remove many of the conditions which result at the present time in poor teaching.

To lessen the evils of repetition, the plan known as "flexible promotions," already tried out in many schools of the States, was introduced some four years ago. The plan pursued was as follows: (1) The course of study was divided into six groups of six weeks each for both rural and graded schools. This gave a short portion to be covered at a time, the exact amount being indicated by pages of the textbook and by detailed instructions to the teachers. (2) The pupils of each grade were rearranged so that in each of the two groups in a given room were found only those of practically the same degree of advancement. Each group was allowed to advance at the rate at which it could do the work well. Thus the groups gradually drew apart, the stronger covering the work outlined in a given six weeks' period in less time, the slower ones requiring more, but all working at their best. It was not intended that the interval between them should be or remain uniform, although this has resulted in many cases. (3) At the end of each six weeks those who had shown marked ability, usually only a few at a time, were advanced to the next higher group, while those that could not keep the pace set by the rest of the class were demoted to the next lower group, reviewing the work in which they were weak. As far as possible the pupils did not change teacher or room, as it was recognized that such changes would not prove to be for the best interest of young children. Not more than two groups were allowed in a room. In this way a constant regrading was carried on during the year, the aim being always to place the pupils in the group where they could do the best work.

The "flexible-promotion" plan has undoubtedly neutralized, to some extent, the evils of repetition in the primary grades. Its elasticity has tended to avoid the retardation of the precocious child by the normal and subnormal and the clogging of the system by all. The plan has not been feasible above the fourth grade in the majority of the towns, owing to low enrollment in the higher grades. The usefulness of the flexible-promotion plan in the grammar grades is not so certain. In some of the larger towns where the plan has been in operation through the eight grades of the graded system, the necessity of two or three eighth-grade examinations a year was made imperative. The difficulty lies principally in the fact that our high schools are not ready yet to receive three freshmen classes a year, because they can not make the necessary arrangements to take care of the students. The outcome of the logical development of the flexible-promotion plan would be its extension to the high schools, and this is neither desirable nor compatible with our present plans of secondary-school development. The new course of study which is being promulgated will divide the work of the year into three groups of twelve weeks each, instead of into six groups of six weeks each.

The following table shows the advance of pupils enrolled March 1, 1913, in both graded and rural schools, in figures and percentages:

Advance of pupils enrolled March 1, 1913.

GRADED.

Grades.	Number of pupils that have spent—				Total.	Percentages.			
	Less than 1 year in each grade.	1 year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.			Less than 1 year in each grade.	1 year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.	
			1 year behind.	2 years or more.				1 year behind.	2 years or more.
8.....	731	1,023	262	26	2,042	35.8	50.1	12.8	1.3
7.....	627	1,228	316	30	2,201	28.5	55.8	14.3	1.4
6.....	478	1,710	731	84	3,003	15.9	56.9	24.4	2.8
5.....	507	2,497	1,098	132	4,234	12.0	58.9	25.9	3.2
4.....	478	3,057	1,449	222	5,206	9.2	58.7	27.8	4.3
3.....	192	3,538	2,686	415	6,831	2.8	51.8	39.3	6.1
2.....	98	5,012	3,939	740	9,789	1.0	51.3	40.1	7.6
1.....		8,108	4,550	654	13,312		60.9	34.2	4.9
Total..	3,111	26,173	15,031	2,303	46,618	6.7	56.2	32.2	4.9

RURAL.

7.....		3	2		5		60.0	40.0	
6.....	26	35	15	1	77	33.7	45.5	19.5	1.3
5.....	165	531	214	33	943	17.5	56.4	22.6	3.5
4.....	594	3,028	1,161	241	5,024	11.8	60.3	23.1	4.8
3.....	727	6,192	3,749	1,016	11,684	6.2	53.0	32.1	8.7
2.....	446	9,868	7,015	2,126	19,455	2.3	50.7	36.1	10.9
1.....		26,100	16,737	3,999	46,836		55.8	35.7	8.5
Total..	1,958	45,757	28,893	7,416	84,024	2.4	54.5	34.3	8.8

SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

Lack of familiarity with the language used as the medium of instruction is a serious handicap to the establishment of active cooperation between the parents and the schools. The former are obliged to accept many things on faith. Legal and school holidays have been celebrated by pupils and teachers alike with great enthusiasm, and these fiestas have never failed to attract and interest the parents. The exercises, accompanied by music, songs, drills, parades, etc., speak to the parents in a familiar language, and the spirit, activity, and happiness which the medium of instruction veils from them are revealed in the clearer terms of the school fiesta. In thus establishing a bond between the people and the school these celebrations have proved of inestimable value.

Thanksgiving Day, Arbor Day, which is celebrated the Friday following Thanksgiving; Washington's Birthday, Abolition Day (March 22), and Decoration Day are the recognized school holidays. These have been supplemented by Lincoln's Birthday, Parents' Day, Christmas, and Closing Day.

Thanksgiving is generally celebrated in connection with Arbor Day. In some districts the children bring donations of money, provisions, or clothes, which are given to the poor, in thankfulness for the blessings received during the year. The school authorities see to it that the gifts of the children go to worthy hands.

Arbor Day, which fell on November 29, 1912, is, perhaps, the most elaborate celebration of the year and the one productive of the most immediate and lasting results for the welfare of all concerned. The department publishes each year an Arbor Day manual of exercises containing programs, recitations, songs, and detailed instructions regarding the preparation of the soil, planting, etc. While the musical and literary parts of the celebration receive due share of attention, more and more time has been devoted of recent years to the planting of trees and flowers. School surroundings and gardens are cleaned and put in condition by the children themselves. In many instances fences are repaired or built, and in still other cases similar work is done around the home, the celebration thus losing much of its traditional perfunctoriness.

Two important features of this fiesta are the reading to the children of letters addressed to them by the governor and the commissioner of education. The following extracts are taken from the governor's letter sent to the children this year:

"In this beautiful island where, unfortunately, the forests have been largely destroyed, it is especially appropriate that a day should be set aside for the planting of trees, and I sincerely hope that the day will not be perfunctorily observed, but that each member of our schools will plant at least one tree on that day, and that, in doing so, thousands of sturdy trees will be started throughout the island, which, in later years, will prove a source of pride to those who planted them, as well as pleasure.

"The planting of beautiful and valuable trees in suitable form and places is a practical as well as esthetic work for the encouragement of which Arbor Day was established. I take advantage of the occasion to greet you in its celebration and to assure you of my deep interest in your work and play, your progress, and pleasure. My interest in these is inspired not only by the immediate satisfaction and happiness they afford you, but because, energetically and intelligently pursued, they mean strong bodies and strong minds, and later good and independent citizens, capable of wisely exercising the rights and safely assuming the obligations of free government. Such a result requires activity of mind and body. True liberty never was presented and never can be. It is a condition produced only by education and work and through these means alone can it be maintained."

The following paragraphs are taken from the commissioner's letter:

"The death knell of industrial freedom, of social democracy, and of equal opportunity will be sounded when the last forest disappears from the face of the island. Isolated from the remainder of the world, without raw material from which to construct a shelter, supply fuel, or fashion an article of comfort or convenience, and dependent for these necessities upon agencies whose interests demand large dividends, a heavy toll will be laid upon the masses of Porto Rico. No people can long retain social and industrial independence in a land devoid of economically valuable timber.

"Hence, we appeal to you, the children of our public schools to devote one day to tree planting and to the work of arousing an interest in reforestation and conservation. Learn to know the trees and plants that have an economic value; study the uses to which the fibers and fruit may be put, to the end that they may be made to contribute in the largest measure to your necessities, your comfort, and your prosperity. The field is large and promising and the reward will be great to him who reveals to his country a resource heretofore unknown."

This year the planting of 28,306 trees and 22,803 flowers was reported for Arbor Day. At the end of four months 80 per cent of these were still alive and in flourishing condition. The number of trees and flowers reported alive on April 1 in some of the districts was actually larger than the number planted in November, which shows that active work in planting did not end with the Arbor Day program. In some towns public gardens and parks are being improved by the children, flowers and trees being planted first in the school plots assigned to the children and later transplanted to the public gardens.

Washington's Birthday is, next to Arbor Day, the school celebration which arouses greatest enthusiasm. In some towns it has become the leading fiesta of the year, and failure on the part of the school to keep the day or even to offer a program up to the established standard is interpreted as a sign of incompetency on the part of the teachers and a grave offense against the rights of the parents. We are glad to report that the day was celebrated in every district with due regard to tradition.

Abolition Day (March 22) and Decoration Day were appropriately observed in the majority of the districts. In Juana Diaz the children of the graded schools from the third grade up marched to the cemetery accompanied by the school band on Decoration Day and decorated the graves of two comrades who were drowned last fall.

Parents' Day has gained a permanent place in the holiday almanac. In the majority of the municipalities one or more days are set aside, usually toward the end of the year, for the purpose of demonstrating to the parents the work of the schools. Generally the regular work goes on during part of the day in order that visitors may see the various groups in action. Exhibits of compositions, examination papers, drawings, maps, specimens of manual work, sewing, garden produce, etc., are displayed for the inspection of the parents. Drills, songs, recitations and other exercises are essential features of the entertainment. Social gatherings, lectures, and concerts in the evening usually terminate the celebration.

Sixteen districts reported this year the celebration of Parents' Day. In some instances an attendance of thousands of fathers and mothers has been reported. The feeling that the entire display has been prepared for them gives the parents a sense of copartnership in the work of the schools which is bound to produce good results.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCES.

During the school year 1912-13 a total of 204 general conferences with a total average attendance of 1,385 teachers were reported by the 41 supervising principals. This means an average of 4.9 conferences per district, with an attendance of 33.7 teachers per district at each conference. The meetings held may be grouped under four general headings:

1. General conferences at which the general work of the district was discussed.
2. Grade meetings at which all the teachers of a given grade met to discuss the work of that grade.
3. Group meetings at which the teachers of the adjoining grades met to discuss the relations which should exist between those grades.
4. Rural meetings at which the work of the rural schools was discussed by the rural teachers.

Some of these meetings took the form of round-table discussions, thus doing away with much of the formality usually associated with teachers' conferences. The plans followed gave the supervising principals an opportunity to clear up many of the weaknesses observed in the work during their visits to the different schools and also enabled them to give more specific directions to the teachers than was possible in written suggestions.

In order to insure the presence of a general superintendent at one of the general conferences, a schedule was prepared, setting the date for such conference for each district of the island. The programs for these meetings were prepared by the supervising principals at least two weeks in advance and forwarded to the department for approval. Morning and afternoon sessions were held; and the program included at least two model classes given by strong English graded teachers in reading, writing, or arithmetic, and the remainder of the program was arranged to emphasize some local problem or practical phase of the work where a discussion would be valuable in getting results. The general superintendent or other official sent by the department took part in the discussions, answered questions, and spoke on some topic selected by the supervising principal in charge. He also explained any questions as to the general plan and policy of the department.

Among the different subjects brought up for discussion at the teachers' conferences may be mentioned the following:

Causes of waste in the school room.

Methods of saving time.

Is a more practical education needed in the public schools?

Play idea and work idea.

Practical means to be used to cause parents to be proud of the schools and to consider the school as a continuation of the home.

Moral training in the school.

Athletics and calisthenics in connection with public-school work.

Importance of school libraries.

Value of examinations and tests.

Practical methods of teaching agriculture in rural schools.

Flexible promotions.

The daily plan book.

Influence and use of school gardens.

Busy work for children.

Best methods for teaching Spanish in graded and rural schools.

Teachers were at liberty to use either the Spanish or the English language in the discussion of the various topics presented. The model classes given by the strongest teachers of the district were a prominent feature. In addition to the model classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic mentioned above, classes were given in some districts in cooking, woodwork, and sanitation. In most of the third-class districts composed of two or more municipalities one general conference was held in each town, the local teachers usually entertaining the visitors at luncheon and giving them a reception in the evening. In not a few districts an exhibition of class-room work was held on the same date as the conference. While the majority of the conferences were held in the urban centers, two or three districts arranged for conferences in the rural schools, and it is hoped that with the better rural conditions projected these rural conferences will become a special feature instead of a rarity. Special grade and group meetings were held quite frequently toward the end of the school year for the purpose of discussing changes which were deemed advisable in the course of study.

In some districts it has been customary to hold weekly practice classes during the first and second terms for the special benefit of the primary and rural teachers. These

classes were followed by general discussions in which each teacher was requested to give his own views and to ask for the solution of any difficulties encountered in his daily work. These weekly classes have proved to be a good medium to start new teachers on the road to efficiency and to build up the standard of the work.

From the reports submitted by the supervising principals we find that all meetings of the teachers were conducted with a definite aim in mind, and pedantic discussions, where definite conclusions are seldom reached, were eliminated to make room for subjects dealing with the practical work of the schools. I believe that these conferences do much to bring about a strong spirit of cooperation between the supervisors, the teachers, and the general public.

SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS.

Previous to the summer of 1909, short institutes of one or two weeks' duration were held during the summers in the different districts. The interest was good, but the short time prevented any serious study. In the summer of 1909 the University of Porto Rico established an eight weeks' institute at Rio Piedras, and the department of education maintained one for the same length of time in Ponce. The response on the part of the teachers was immediate and permanent, and since then summer institutes of two months' duration have been regarded as an important part of the year's work. The increased interest and large enrollment, as well as the notably greater efficiency of the teachers who have availed themselves of these opportunities, have shown clearly that some sort of real professional instruction, either in the present form of institutes or related activities, is a necessity to the educational progress of the island. The large majority of the teachers come from poor families, unable to provide means for a course in the normal department or even beyond the grammar-school training, ending with the common-school diploma. Even when they begin earning money as rural teachers they are in most cases unable to continue their studies, and this in spite of the fact that the teachers in Porto Rico receive a higher average salary than those of the United States. The only solution so far has been to provide the opportunity during the three months of the summer vacation.

During the summer of 1912 the normal department of the university maintained a session of eight weeks, while the department of education conducted two institutes of the same length, one at Mayaguez and the other at Humacao, in order to reach the teachers from all parts of the island. The total enrollment was 228 at Rio Piedras, 451 at Mayaguez, and 163 at Humacao. The figures are sufficient evidence of the interest and enthusiasm displayed, especially when it is remembered that each teacher had to meet his own expenses during the time he was away from home.

The courses offered by the normal department included all subjects required by law for the rural, graded, and principal licenses, as well as those for the permanent diploma. The corps of instructors, under the charge of Acting Dean Felipe Janer, was composed, for the most part, of the regular faculty, thus insuring work of the same high standard as in the regular session. Opportunity was also given for students to take a part of the regular normal course. In this way it has been made possible for teachers to secure the normal diploma by summer study without giving up their means of livelihood.

In the institutes at Mayaguez and Humacao the work was in charge of General Superintendents Garwood and Barlow, respectively, with a faculty composed of supervising principals. The scope of the work was somewhat narrower than that at Rio Piedras, as the subjects peculiar to the principal's license and permanent diploma were not offered. This limitation of scope, though with a smaller faculty and a lack of facilities, resulted in more intensive work. An additional advantage was the fact that the instructional force, being chosen from the supervisory corps of the department, was able to give the needed emphasis to the practical side of the preparation of the beginners, thus better fitting them to begin and carry on their work in the isolated rural school, where the amount of supervision that can be given is small, especially at the opening of the school year.

At each institute a model school of the first four grades was maintained, taught by carefully chosen teachers, to afford observation work in the best methods of instruction and school organization. The large number enrolled and the brevity of time made it impossible to furnish opportunity for practice teaching. The model school, in combination with the classes in pedagogy, goes far to offset this drawback.

In Porto Rico a teacher who is not a normal graduate secures a rural license by examination after finishing the eighth grade of the common schools. A year's experience is necessary for admission to the examination for the graded license. When this is secured the next higher form of license is the English graded. This is the graded license with authorization to teach the regular school subjects in English. This authorization is obtained through a special examination to test the candidate in the

fluent use of English in the classroom. The examination usually takes the form of the examiner listening to the teacher conducting a class in English. To afford the necessary practice, a school of the first four grades was maintained where candidates taught under the guidance of critic teachers. No one was admitted to this special class except upon recommendation of the supervising principal under whom he had taught the preceding year, as it was intended that only the best teachers should secure this grade of license—the highest that the majority can hope to attain.

In addition, opportunity was given to teachers who because of poor work had been classified as "C," the lowest rank, and hence, under the rules, practically disqualified from reappointment, to raise their classification by practice under guidance.

Under the direction of Dean F. L. Stevens, of the College of Agriculture, courses were given by his faculty along lines that were thought helpful as a preparation for the teaching of this subject in the near future in all schools. The following courses were offered:

Horticulture.—This includes fruit culture, vegetable gardening, plant propagation, nursery methods, spraying, and specific crops.

Agronomy.—The more important field crops of Porto Rico were given special consideration; the chief varieties; the preparation of the soil; harvesting and marketing.

Soils.—The leading physical and chemical characteristics were taught, the various types of soils discussed, and the methods of handling each type explained.

Agricultural botany.—The structure of the flower, leaf, stem, and root are taught; the physiology of plants, particularly as it relates to fertilizers and plant culture, and the classification of the leading economic or injurious plants were demonstrated.

Agricultural bacteriology.—The fundamentals concerning bacteria; their nature, mode of growth, and reproduction; their nutrition and effects upon man and his interests; also modes of increasing the beneficial bacteria and decreasing the injurious bacteria were considered.

School gardens.—The work was made practical; a part of the grounds belonging to the college was devoted to the purpose and cultivated by the students during the course. Plans for laying out and beautifying school grounds were given attention.

Entomology.—The structure and habits of insects, with special reference to the leading injurious and beneficial species, are studied.

Any organization of young people must provide some form of social life for its members. This was done by evening lectures illustrated by the stereopticon loaned by the department of agriculture and by addresses by members of the department of education. This was a valuable opportunity to bring before a large group of future molders of public opinion many matters that they could profitably carry into their schoolrooms.

It is clear, however, that even with the valuable help of the summer Institutes we are sending out as teachers each year a group of boys and girls (the minimum age is 17) with a very inadequate preparation for their important work. The difficulty in the past to get a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers to fill the positions is practically over; but the rural school problem in Porto Rico is, as it is in the States, the most serious one we have to face. The salaries now paid are high enough to attract the more ambitious, the conditions of living in the country are improving, roads are being opened and made passable, consequently the standard of work and the efficiency of the teaching must improve at a rapid rate.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The establishment of school libraries under the auspices of the department dates from the latter part of the year 1908. Before that time some 10 libraries had been started in the public schools, but these were almost exclusively for reference, providing reading matter on pedagogical subjects for the teachers. No attempt worthy of mention had been made to create libraries for the children, one of the chief reasons for this being the scarcity of juvenile literature printed in the Spanish language. Seventeen municipalities maintained public libraries. These, while useful to mature persons, contained little or no reading matter suitable for children. The "casinos" and "ateneos" have always supported libraries and reading rooms, but the limitation of these to the members has circumscribed their usefulness.

It was for the purpose of furnishing adequate accommodation, reading, and guidance that the department adopted the promotion of school libraries as a permanent feature of its program. The movement is to-day beyond the experimental stage. Nearly all the 70 municipalities have established libraries in connection with the graded system and the remaining few report plans for immediate establishment. These libraries range in the number of volumes from 100 to 1,500, with a total of 27,137 books, exclu-

sive of pamphlets, magazines, etc. While the majority of these books are printed in English, owing to the facility for securing reading matter published in this language, Spanish authors have not been neglected. Of recent years some of the supervising principals have made efforts to equip the various libraries with standard works of Spanish masters. Spanish literature of the last 75 years, while poor in juvenile books, is rich in material suitable for the upper grammar grades and the high school. In some districts a campaign is afoot to limit the Spanish reading of the pupils to Spanish books by Spanish authors, as the translations available, even of classic writers, are extremely poor. In some instances, courses for outside systematic reading have been prepared and prizes offered for the best reading. It is possible to teach the children English and at the same time conserve and perfect their mother tongue. This growing tendency to read the best that has been printed in the mother tongue must necessarily produce the desired result.

The graded school libraries are generally located in schoolrooms in charge of competent teachers whose duties are to guide the readers in the selection of books and to give them such help and information as they may be able. These libraries are equipped with tables, chairs, etc., and, as a rule, are open two or three hours in the evening, so that the pupils who lack sufficient light and comfort at home for study may find them in the school reading room.

The department has no funds at its disposal for the support of school libraries. The school boards have been authorized, whenever their financial condition permitted, to spend small sums for the purchase of books and equipment. During the past year the sum of \$2,230.29 was thus spent. The chief source of income, however, is from entertainments given by the school children. In some districts the teachers volunteer their services as librarians, so that the cost of maintenance is negligible. In others the expenses are met by subscription among the teachers, which speaks very highly for their professional spirit.

In some municipalities, notably Guayama, the town and school libraries have united under one management and the support of the municipal council and the school board have made it possible to obtain one good library out of two poor ones.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The rural school libraries, on the other hand, have not experienced the same rapid development. Started originally with books discarded from the course of study and with donations from friends, they have not received the support that rural libraries merit. Of the \$2,230.29 spent last year by the school boards for library extension not one cent seems to have been used for the rural libraries. In fact, the number of books reported is actually smaller than last year, due in part to necessary withdrawals and, probably, to failure of some supervising principals to report on some libraries whose usefulness had diminished to the vanishing point. This is to be regretted. Better days are in sight, however, for the rural schools and communities. By a law passed at the last session of the legislature, school boards are no longer required to pay house rent to the teachers, and this economy, it is hoped, will be spent in the construction of adequate school buildings. This will make the consolidation of rural schools possible, and with the buildings, there will surely come greater facilities for school libraries, reading rooms, and many other conveniences which will promote a vigorous development of the social center movement in the rural districts. There is a remedy that can be applied immediately, that is, to make the books of the graded libraries circulate freely in the rural districts. A number of books might be boxed and sent to each rural school, to be kept there for six weeks or until renewed by another set. If the municipal authorities can be induced to help, and there is no reason why they should not have at heart the welfare of the people in the rural districts as well as in the urban centers, then great good can be accomplished. There are in every urban center a number of public-spirited citizens who receive magazine literature in English and Spanish. They seldom bind these magazines, but discard them after reading. These friends would probably be delighted to help in the movement by surrendering their magazines and papers for the rural schools.

In regard to the extension of the influence of both graded and rural libraries, the example of the insular library might be imitated, i. e., each year the supervising principal could arrange for a series of lectures to be given in the library by prominent men. In the rural libraries it would be well to give preference to lectures on agricultural and sanitary topics. It should be possible to make all these libraries depositories for the publications of the insular Government. To-day there is probably no agency that can reach the majority of the people more quickly than the public school. The outposts of the department of education have gone farther inland and are scattered more widely than those of the church or any agency of public service.

The new high schools will have library rooms and all the necessary equipment. With increased appropriations it will be possible to endow them with more reference works.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

Twelve municipalities report libraries supported by municipal funds, containing 11,585 volumes and costing \$2,909.20 for maintenance. With the exception of three, these libraries are not circulating. They are open, generally, two or three hours every evening and in some municipalities on holidays.

The normal school library, which is in reality a school library, has not been included in the report on graded-school libraries. It now has 4,477 volumes, of which 3,500 were drawn out by the students during the past year. The cost of maintenance for last year was \$1,500 and the average daily attendance of students was 225.

To the municipality of Yauco belongs the honor of having erected the first building in Porto Rico for library purposes. This is a handsome cement structure built at a cost of \$4,100; \$3,300 of this money was made immediately available through the generosity of a public-spirited citizen of Yauco, Mr. Arturo Lluveras, who offered to advance this sum, the town council pledging to reimburse him in monthly payments. The balance was collected by subscription.

The reading room of this library measures 15 meters long, 11 meters wide, and 6 meters high, and it is equipped to accommodate 136 readers at one time. The building has a capacity for many thousand volumes.

The Yauco library was started in the year 1905, when it began its period of usefulness with 200 volumes. To-day it owns 2,005 volumes, of which 1,452 are in Spanish, 505 in English, and 48 in French. In addition to this the reading room received 23 newspapers, weekly and monthly periodicals, printed in English and Spanish.

This library is supported by the school board and the town council, the former paying the salary of the librarian and looking after the management.

The new building was opened to the public in February, 1913. Since that time the library has maintained a daily average attendance of 90 persons. Its influence is extended to the rural communities through 17 rural school libraries, which circulate books from the central library.

It is a source of gratification to the department of education that the Yauco library was initiated by one of its force, former superintendent of schools, Mr. Roger L. Conant, and that the erection of the building and the vigorous growth which the library has undergone in the last few years are due, in a large measure, to the efforts of Mr. Manuel G. Nin, the supervising principal of the Yauco district.

PLAYGROUNDS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The past school year has been one of continued progress and interest as related to the development and furtherance of the public-school playground movement, which was initiated some five years ago. The table inserted below shows the increase from year to year in the number of towns providing playground facilities for children; the amount of land utilized for the purpose; the amount of money expended for purchase of sites, equipment, etc.; and the number of public-school children making use of the facilities furnished.

School year.	Towns with play- grounds.	Land set aside for play- grounds.	Money spent for play- grounds.	Children using ur- ban play- grounds.
		<i>Acres.</i>		
1908-9.....	27	24	\$3,000	5,000
1909-10.....	45	50	8,250	15,000
1910-11.....	52	58	19,746	18,420
1911-12.....	58	59	30,737	23,902
1912-13.....	61	61½	43,209	26,564

Athletics have been engaged in more or less since the American school system was organized in Porto Rico, but up to the time the public-school playgrounds were established a very small percentage of the pupils enrolled participated, thereby limiting the influence and benefits of out-door sports. During recent years, through the establishment of playgrounds and the introduction of simple competitive games and contests, enabling all the pupils to take part, a much larger percentage of the pupils have received the direct benefits to be obtained from play in the open air. As a large majority

of the towns of the island had previously made provision for recreation centers, but few new playgrounds have been established within urban limits during the year just closed. It is, however, very gratifying to be able to say that a strong and growing interest has been evinced by the pupils generally in the real spirit and purpose of organized play. In other words, the tendency during the past year has been to use the apparatus in the way and to the extent originally intended. There has been a marked advance in the playground idea in the rural schools. Good health and physical efficiency are being recognized by the small communities as essential factors in the life and happiness of the growing generation.

While the need of trained instructors is very great, the cooperation of principals and teachers has done much to foster and develop physical training during the past year. A noticeable advance has been made in the elimination of dissension and wrangling over an official's decision. The true aim and end of play as a part of physical training, both formal and spontaneous, should be to play the game according to the rules, and to be fair and sportsmanlike to all concerned, whether winning or losing. This spirit of "sport for sport's sake," or the ability to accept defeat gracefully, has awakened widespread interest and is one of the best tendencies of the playground movement. This phase, together with the coordination of the mental and physical powers, develops all-round betterment and efficiency or true symmetry.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT.

Five school centers expect to secure new playground equipment for next year, some of which has already been ordered. In one town a private corporation donated land for an athletic field and in several others more land for playground use has already been given or promised. In several instances where land was not available playgrounds have been established on the public plazas. Forty-two towns have acquired additional land through the school boards, municipal councils, and private donations for playground purposes and 41 have purchased new apparatus. In two towns new athletic fields are being constructed at the present time. One of the largest centers is formulating plans for a gymnasium on the athletic field and two others hope to secure salaried instructors. The growth of the movement is further evidenced by the fact that in one instance pupils have rented land for playground purposes. Two school centers pay salaries to janitors or ground keepers to take care of their playgrounds and two others have athletic instructors.

The new apparatus being installed is of a better type, both as to material and adjustment, than that which was obtained in earlier years. Since the playground equipment receives hard and constant usage, it should be constructed of iron and steel and set in concrete. In order to stimulate and maintain interest in its use, sets of each kind should be erected together. Swings, seesaws, etc., placed singly in isolated corners of the playground are not conducive to the interest creating and competitive spirit. As in all other lines of educative effort, trained and systematic supervision secures the best results. Experience has shown that a regular daily period should be assigned for some form of physical training. In grades 1 to 4 from 10 to 15 minutes and in grades 5 to 12, 15 to 20 minutes should be devoted to games and calisthenic exercises each day. Games should combine spontaneity of movement, quick judgment, and more or less of the competitive spirit as an incentive to excel. Calisthenic exercises should be of a corrective and disciplinary character in order to counteract the evil effects of the incorrect positions assumed by pupils and to train and quicken responsiveness. Ventilation and personal cleanliness can not be overemphasized.

In group games as well as in formal drills loyalty, fairness, coordination, and efficiency may be developed to the highest degree. Mental and physical team play in the individual together with the innate social instincts of the average child find their fullest expression in some form of activity or play.

For the ensuing school year the following games will be used as far as conditions and circumstances permit.

A regulation basket ball, soccer ball, or medicine ball about 10 inches in diameter, weighing from 2 to 5 pounds, should be secured by each school. In those schools where the teachers are not familiar with an inflated ball a medicine ball should be used, since it requires very little attention.

CIRCLE BALL.

A circle is formed with the distance between the players about 6 feet; the ball is then passed around the circle rapidly. The player failing to pass the ball correctly, or the one to whom it is passed failing to catch it, leaves the circle. This game may be varied by forming parallel lines and passing from line to line, or by forming one line and passing the ball over the head backward or forward.

CIRCLE RUN.

Form a circle, all holding hands; at the starting signal two players run in opposite directions around the circle, the one reaching his starting position first winning. All players forming the circle run in regular order. The game may be varied by using two players who run in tandem (holding hands) against two others, finishing the same way.

STRADDLE BALL.

Two lines (or a circle) are formed with the feet of the players wide apart; the ball is passed between the legs from player to player to the end of the line and the one failing to catch or pass it correctly leaves the game. This game may be varied by using the best time to determine the winner, and in other ways according to grade.

CIRCLE WIND OR MAZE—WITHOUT BALL.

Form a circle and select a leader. The leader, followed by each player at regular distances, walks around the inside of the circle until the center is reached, then turns in the opposite direction and unwinds the circle or series of circles to the original position. This game may be made more difficult by running in lieu of walking—slowly at first.

PRISONER'S BASE.

Two lines are formed facing, using walls or marks on the ground as starting points. The object of the game is for players of each side to touch those of the opposing side off their base or mark. The player so touched is taken to the opposite side and remains there until released by one of his own side, who must touch him without being touched himself in running from base to base.

LINE VOLLEY BALL.

Form two lines about 10 feet apart facing, each player 4 feet from those on his side. The object is to bat the ball with one or both hands from one line to the other, starting at the end of the line. The player who permits the ball to touch the ground, or who fails to make a proper return of the ball, leaves the game.

BASKET BALL.

This is one of the best all-round games for both girls and boys. It should be modified for the former by eliminating some of its rough features. The time of halves should also be shortened in this climate. It can be used in all grades from the fourth to the university. Since it is more complex than the simple group games, a rule book should be used. A level space 40 by 60 feet, back stops of wood or wire netting 4 by 6 feet with 18-inch ring basket 10 feet from the ground, one at each end of the court, and a ball, constitute the equipment. Every school should have a basket-ball court.

SOCCER.

This game combines many features of American Rugby and basket ball. It eliminates the mass play and tackling of the former (not practicable in this climate) and scrimmage or close personal contact of the latter. While it can be played by younger boys, it is more suitable for the upper grades, high and normal schools. Like baseball and basket ball, it requires more or less coaching to develop its possibilities.

BASEBALL.

This game is well known and popular in Porto Rico. It needs no recommendation. Like other games possessing great possibilities along scientific and interest-creating lines, it should have trained supervision.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

This form of athletics offers fine opportunities for all-around development. Running, jumping, vaulting, etc., should be encouraged among boys in the grades, both from the standpoint of personal health and efficiency and that of developing interest in physical betterment.

Interschool and intercity competitive sports should be encouraged and fostered where transportation and other conditions permit.

HYGIENE.

Informal talks on personal and general hygiene should be given a regular period at least once a week. Emphasize the value and necessity of personal cleanliness. Attention to this subject is a vital factor in the health and happiness of every community. The method should always be adapted to the conditions.

The following suggestions are given as to the use and care of playground apparatus:

While the pupils should be encouraged to use all available apparatus for the playground, the particular kind needed most to strengthen an individual's weaknesses should be suggested. Pupils with weak arms and backs ought to use rings, climbing ropes, or any piece of apparatus where the weight of the body is suspended by the arms. Sluggish or ungraceful pupils should use the kind of apparatus most conducive to general alertness and agility. Pride in keeping the equipment in good order may be increased by commenting upon the condition of the favorite kind used by an individual or group. All detachable parts of the apparatus should be removed and examined whenever any weakness develops. Placing sets of swings, seesaws, etc., together will insure greater interest. Sand or soft earth should be used at the bottom of slides. Playground outfits comprising the following apparatus are suggested as a basis, according to funds and amount of land available:

CLASS 1.

- 1 set of 6 swings.
- 1 set of 6 seesaws.
- 1 giant stride, with concrete runway
- 2 pairs flying rings.
- 1 set of teeter ladders.
- 1 horizontal bar.
- 1 pair of parallel bars.
- 1 double slide.
- 1 vertical ladder.
- 1 climbing rope or pole.
- 1 trapeze.

CLASS 2.

- 1 set of 4 swings.
- 1 set of 4 seesaws.

CLASS 2—Continued.

- 1 giant stride.
- 1 pair flying rings.
- 1 horizontal bar.
- 1 pair parallel bars.
- 1 single slide.
- 1 vertical or inclined ladder.

CLASS 3.

- 1 set of 2 seesaws.
- 1 horizontal bar.
- 1 single slide.
- 1 vertical or inclined ladder.

As stated above, galvanized-steel apparatus set in concrete is safer and far more durable and economical in the end than any other type.

Space for a basket-ball court can usually be found on the average playground. If a sufficient area for baseball is not owned or leased, it is desirable to secure permission to use the nearest available land.

The fourth annual meet of the Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at the athletic field, Ponce, April 12, 1913. Ponce's well-balanced team of athletes carried off the honors, with a score of 67 points in the high-school class. The normal school, with 21.5, and the central high school, with 9 points, finished second and third respectively. In the grammar-school class San Juan was an easy winner. A large and enthusiastic crowd overflowed the grandstand, while parents and friends from all parts of the island helped to make the meet a true representative and gala event.

Our budget for the school year 1913-14 provides for a general supervisor of playgrounds and athletics for the island. This supervisor has already prepared a program of exercises in physical culture, which will be put into effect next September. Throughout the school year the special supervisor will have direct charge of all work in physical culture given in the schools of the island, supervise and encourage the development of the playground movement in the different towns, and direct all forms of athletic work connected with the public-school system.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

From the inception of the American-school system in Porto Rico the matter of adequately housing the public schools has been given careful attention by the school authorities. As stated elsewhere, there was but one building used for school purposes in the year 1898 which was constructed especially for a school. During the school year 1912-13 there were 1,180 different buildings used for schools, containing a total of 1,867 separate classrooms. Of these 1,180 buildings, 348, or 29.5 per cent, were buildings owned by the Government and constructed expressly for school pur-

poses. Eight hundred and six separate classrooms, or 43.2 per cent of the total number of rooms, were contained in the 348 buildings owned by the Government. Of these 348 buildings, 105 were within urban limits and 243 in the rural districts. As compared with the preceding year, the above figures show an increase of 23 buildings owned by the Government.

Due to the fact that the law authorizing school boards to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing new schools was not made operative until recently, the progress made during the past year in the matter of providing adequate school accommodations is not nearly as marked as it otherwise would have been. However, as all legal difficulties in the matter of issuing bonds on the part of the school boards have been overcome, thereby enabling the school boards of the island to obtain more than one and three-quarter millions of dollars with which to erect new buildings, and as the boards have a cash balance in their favor at the present time of \$266,000, the year 1913-14 promises to be the best yet as regards proper school accommodations from a material standpoint.

Much greater activity will be shown in the future in the matter of modern rural-school buildings, as school boards have been authorized to acquire land held by possessory titles in the rural districts for the purpose of constructing thereon rural-school buildings. Furthermore, the school boards being exempted from the payment of house rent to the teachers, will be able to spend much more of their receipts for new buildings than has been the case in the past. Plans for model one and two room rural-school buildings of both cement and wood are being prepared for distribution among the school boards. These plans call for regulation-sized classrooms, a library room, a hat room for boys and one for girls, and also a storeroom for books and supplies.

Considerable attention has been given during the past year to the sanitary conditions of schoolrooms and toilets, and as a result, marked progress has been made. The common drinking cup has been abolished from all the schools and either individual glasses or individual drinking cups furnished to pupils by the school boards. Before the close of the school year 1913-14 modern high schools, with up-to-date equipment in the different departments, will have been completed in Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Humacao. Graded buildings will be erected in Carolina, Loiza, Naguabo, Humacao, Juncos, Gurabo, Caguas, San Lorenzo, Guayama, Salinas, Cayey, Comerio, Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Juana Diaz, Ponce, Peñuelas, Cabo Rojo, Mayaguez, Hormigueros, Rincon, San Sebastian, Aguadilla, Utuado, Adjuntas, Camuy, Barceloneta, Vega Baja, Morovis, Toa Alta, Dorado, and Bayamon.

The buildings in some of the above-mentioned towns are already under construction, and it is expected that all of them will be completed before another year. The following tables show the distribution of buildings used for school purposes during the school year 1912-13:

School buildings, 1912-13.

Municipality.	Buildings owned.			Buildings rented.		Total buildings.	Total rooms.
	By school board.	By Government.	Rooms.	Number.	Rooms.		
San Juan.....	8	2	73	7	42	17	115
Rio Piedras.....	9		21	3	3	12	24
Trujillo Alto.....	3		6	6	6	9	12
Carolina.....	2	3	12	13	13	18	25
Rio Grande.....		4	9	17	20	21	29
Loiza.....				18	22	18	22
Fajardo.....	2		16	26	29	28	45
Naguabo.....	1	1	2	18	21	20	23
Vieques.....	2		8	8	9	10	17
Humacao.....	1	5	11	23	35	29	46
Yabucoa.....	3	1	11	15	16	19	27
Maunabo.....	3		7	4	4	7	11
Arroyo.....	2		8	8	8	10	16
Patillas.....	4		7	12	14	16	21
Juncos.....		3	3	8	19	11	22
Gurabo.....		4	4	9	12	13	16
Caguas.....	3		18	18	23	21	41
San Lorenzo.....	2		2	9	15	11	17
Guayama.....	2		10	18	24	20	34
Salinas.....	3		6	10	13	13	19
Santa Isabel.....	9		16			9	16
Cayey.....	8		11	8	17	16	28
Cidra.....	3		6	7	8	10	14

School buildings, 1912-13—Continued.

Municipality.	Buildings owned.			Buildings rented.		Total buildings.	Total rooms.
	By school board.	By Government.	Rooms.	Number.	Rooms.		
Comerio.....		2	2	12	16	14	18
Aguas Buenas.....		4	7	4	4	8	11
Naranjito.....	1	4	8	3	3	8	11
Aibonito.....	2	1	10	8	8	11	18
Barranquitas.....	4	2	6	6	7	12	13
Barros.....	5	1	9	15	15	21	24
Coamo.....	1	4	13	17	18	22	31
Juana Diaz.....	13		22	23	27	36	49
Ponce.....	8	1	54	41	64	50	118
Guayanilla.....	1	4	8	11	11	16	19
Peñuelas.....	1	1	6	9	9	11	15
Yauco.....	16		37	10	14	26	51
San German.....	4		16	23	25	27	41
Sabana Grande.....	5		8	6	9	11	17
Cabo Rojo.....	4	1	8	16	25	21	33
Lajas.....	9	1	13	10	10	20	23
Mavaguez.....	16	1	47	14	23	31	70
Hormigueros.....				6	8	6	8
Maricao.....	6		9	6	6	12	15
Las Marias.....	7		11	10	10	17	21
Añasco.....	8	1	17	10	10	19	27
Rincon.....				9	10	9	10
Aguada.....	4		8	10	10	14	18
Lares.....	4	4	21	21	23	29	35
San Sebastian.....	5		8	18	21	23	29
Aguadilla.....	5	1	17	16	20	22	37
Moca.....	4		7	6	6	10	13
Isabela.....	4		7	15	16	19	23
Quebradillas.....	5		8	6	6	11	14
Utua.....	4	3	8	26	35	33	43
Adjuntas.....	9		12	13	15	22	27
Jayuya.....				11	13	11	13
Camuy.....	9		12	6	6	15	18
Hatillo.....	7		10	6	6	13	16
Arecibo.....	8	1	39	30	31	39	70
Manati.....	4	2	13	8	14	14	27
Barceloneta.....				9	13	9	13
Ciales.....	1		6	20	20	21	26
Vega Baja.....	3		10	11	13	14	23
Vega Alta.....	1		6	8	8	9	14
Corozal.....	1	5	11	4	4	10	15
Morovis.....		5	5	8	17	13	22
Toa Baja.....	3		6	7	7	10	13
Toa Alta.....	1	5	6	5	9	11	15
Dorado.....			7	9	9	7	9
Bayamon.....	5		14	19	26	24	40
Guainabo.....	1		1	8	8	9	9
Culebra.....		2	2			2	2
Total.....	269	79	806	832	1,061	1,180	1,867

Table showing buildings owned, and number of rooms in each building, by the people of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes, June, 1913.

Municipality.	Urban.																						Rural.			Total rooms.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	21	22	1	2	3						
San Juan.....		4		2							1	1	1			1					73					
Río Piedras.....		1										1						7			21					
Trujillo Alto.....				1														2			6					
Carolina.....	1							1										3			12					
Río Grande.....						1												3			9					
Loíza.....																										
Fajardo.....								2													16					
Naguabo.....																		2			2					
Vieques.....		1				1															8					
Humacao.....	1	2		1														2			11					
Yabucoa.....								1										3			11					
Maunabo.....					1													2			7					
Arroyo.....	1							1													8					
Patillas.....				1														3			7					

Table showing buildings owned, and number of rooms in each building, by the people of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes, June, 1913—Continued.

Municipality.	Urban.																						Rural.			Total rooms.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	21	22	1	2	3						
Juncos.....	1																	2						3		
Gurabo.....	1																	3						4		
Caguas.....														1				2						18		
San Lorenzo.....																		2						2		
Guayama.....				1		1																		6		
Salinas.....																		2						10		
Santa Isabel.....	1							1										7						16		
Cayey.....				1														7						11		
Cidra.....				1														2						6		
Comerio.....																		2						2		
Aguas Buenas.....				1														3						7		
Naranjito.....																		4						8		
Aibonito.....				1	1													1						10		
Barranquitas.....	2																	4						6		
Barros.....		1	1															4						9		
Coamo.....				1		1												3						13		
Juana Diaz.....		1						1										10	1					22		
Ponce.....	1				1	1		1	1		1	1						2						45		
Guayanilla.....				1														4						8		
Peñuelas.....					1													1						6		
Yauco.....						2						1						13						37		
San German.....				1							1							2						16		
Sabana Grande.....				1														4						8		
Cabo Rojo.....				1														4						8		
Lajas.....	1			1														8						13		
Mayaguez.....						1		1							1			12	2					47		
Hormigueros.....																										
Maricao.....				1														5						9		
Las Marias.....				1														5	1					11		
Añasco.....				1		1												7						17		
Rincon.....																										
Aguada.....					1													3						8		
Lares.....		1		1														6						12		
San Sebastian.....				1														4						8		
Aguadilla.....				1				1										3	1					17		
Moca.....				1														3						7		
Isabela.....				1														3						7		
Quebradillas.....				1														4						8		
Utua.....																		6	1					8		
Adjuntas.....				1														8						12		
Jayuya.....																										
Camuy.....				1														8						12		
Hatillo.....				1														6						10		
Arecibo.....	1							1									1	5		1				39		
Manati.....								1										5						13		
Barceloneta.....																										
Ciales.....						1																		6		
Vega Baja.....								1										2						10		
Vega Alta.....						1																		6		
Corozal.....						1												5						11		
Morovis.....																		5						6		
Toa Baja.....	2			1														6						6		
Toa Alta.....																										
Dorado.....																										
Bayamon.....		1		1		1												2						14		
Guainabo.....																		1						1		
Culebra.....																		2						2		
	13	12	1	32	5	13	1	12	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	239	6	1				806		

TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

For the school year 1912-13 an appropriation of \$67,500 was made available for the purchase of textbooks and supplies for the common schools. This was the largest amount ever granted for such a purpose and it was considered sufficient to meet the increasing demand caused by the larger number of children enrolled in the upper grammar grades, with the corresponding cost of equipment. But the unforeseen happened. Due to the bubonic plague which broke out about a year ago, a large number of books had to be condemned, necessitating additional purchases to meet the demands of the year. As a result a deficiency was created and the legislature of 1913 granted \$5,000 to meet the obligations incurred.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for textbooks and equipment of high schools was not sufficient to provide for four complete high schools and the 16 towns in which the first and second years' high-school work was carried on in the continuation schools. Supplies for chemical and physical laboratories; for manual training and household economy; for commercial work, including typewriters, tables, etc., in addition to the required textbooks and supplies for more than 1,000 pupils all had to be obtained from the \$5,000 appropriated. In order to meet the demands of this increased growth on the part of the secondary schools part of the bills for supplies had to be paid from the appropriation "Textbooks and school supplies," "Contingent expenses, common schools," and the no fiscal year appropriation "Common-school equipment."

The total amount expended during the year 1912-13 for textbooks and supplies for all schools, common and high, was as follows:

Textbooks and school supplies.....	\$67, 500. 00
Contingent expenses common schools	216. 62
Contingent expenses high schools	4, 999. 47
Common-school equipment—no fiscal year.....	2, 833. 87
Deficiency granted	5, 000. 00
By transfer.....	1, 500. 00
Total.....	82, 049. 96

This gives a per capita of \$0.556 with which to provide each pupil enrolled in the high, graded, and rural schools with the necessary textbooks, pencils, paper, pens, chalk, maps, etc. As compared with the United States, where the per capita expense for books and supplies is \$1, we are still far from having an appropriation sufficient to supply the pupils with the necessary material to do efficient work.

COMMON-SCHOOL BOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1912.....	621, 892
Purchased during year.....	101, 727
	723, 619
Condemned during year.....	27, 020
On hand June 30, 1913.....	696, 599

HIGH-SCHOOL BOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1912.....	20, 281
Purchased during year.....	10, 290
	30, 571
Condemned during year.....	123
On hand June 30, 1913.....	30, 448
Common-school books.....	696, 599
High-school books.....	30, 448
Total on hand in the island, June 30, 1913.....	727, 047

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1912-13.

Regular appropriations.

RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.....	\$981, 480. 00
Deficiency appropriation.....	5, 000. 00
	986, 480. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office:		
Salaries, office of the commissioner.....	\$36,997. 50	
Contingent expenses—		
Incidentals.....	8,724. 89	
Postage.....	300. 00	
		<u>\$46,022. 39</u>
Common schools:		
Salaries, common schools.....	800,600. 00	
Contingent expenses, incidentals.....	8,284. 32	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	73,998. 17	
		<u>882,882. 49</u>
High schools:		
Salaries, high schools.....	26,985. 73	
Contingent expenses—		
Incidentals.....	4,999. 47	
Water.....	94. 24	
Lighting.....	48. 35	
		<u>32,127. 79</u>
Summer institutes and general lecture work.....		976. 16
Scholarships:		
Instruction and training of young men from Porto Rico		
in the United States.....	8,500. 00	
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the		
United States.....	5,000. 00	
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United		
States.....	2,291. 66	
Scholarships in the high schools of Porto Rico.....	8,459. 40	
		<u>24,251. 06</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....		220. 11
Total.....		<u>986,480. 00</u>

School extension in Porto Rico.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1912:	
General fund.....	\$1,849. 61
Erection of buildings.....	550. 13
Repayments by school boards.....	439. 49
	<u>2,839. 23</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses school exhibit at "insular fair".....	1,003. 83
Balance on hand June 30, 1913:	
General fund.....	\$1,835. 32
Expenses school exhibit, "insular fair".....	. 08
	<u>1,835. 40</u>
Total.....	<u>2,839. 23</u>

School building fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1912:	
General fund.....	\$35,943. 75
Erection of buildings.....	26,046. 97
Repayments by school boards.....	7,286. 30
	<u>69,277. 02</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For school buildings and repairs.....		\$15,590.25
Balance on hand June 30, 1913:		
General fund.....	\$16,230.05	
Erection of buildings—		
Aguadilla.....	18,000.00	
Aibonito.....	7,957.80	
Arroyo.....	140.00	
Ciales.....	228.06	
Comerio.....	8,504.03	
San Lorenzo.....	2,555.90	
Vega Alta.....	71.93	
		53,686.77
Total.....		69,277.02

NOTE.—Transfers, 1912–13: Aibonito, \$8,000; Comerio, \$10,000; San Lorenzo, \$9,000.

Common-school equipment—No fiscal year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1912.....	\$1,193.55
Repayments by school boards and others.....	1,960.40
	3,153.95

EXPENDITURES.

School supplies.....	\$2,515.49
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	638.46
Total.....	3,153.95

Purchase and construction of rural school buildings—No fiscal year.

Appropriation.....	\$40,000.00
Buildings erected to date ¹	37,718.86
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	2,281.14

Recapitulation.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Regular and deficiency appropriation.....	\$986,480.08	\$986,259.21
School extension in Porto Rico.....	2,839.23	1,003.83
School building fund.....	69,277.02	15,590.25
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.....	40,000.00	37,718.86
Miscellaneous funds.....	3,153.95	2,515.49
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....		58,602.64
Total.....	1,101,750.28	1,101,750.28

Teachers' salaries, 1912–13.

The appropriation, "Salaries, common schools," as passed by the legislature of 1912, carried the sum of \$800,600 for the payment of salaries of supervising principals, teachers of agriculture, and all other teachers employed in the graded and rural schools of the island.

The amount paid for each of these three classes was as follows:

Supervising principals (12 months).....	\$50,778.33
Teachers of agriculture (12 months).....	6,096.00
All other teachers (9 months).....	743,725.67
Total.....	800,600.00

¹ Balance has been allotted and buildings are under construction.

Disbursed in salaries as provided by law:

	Per month.
Continuation.....	\$83. 33
English.....	75. 00
Special.....	75. 00
Agriculture.....	60. 00
Principal, \$70 and \$75.....	80. 00
English graded, \$50 and \$55.....	60. 00
Graded, \$45 and \$50.....	55. 00
Rural, \$30 and \$35.....	40. 00
Acting principal, extra.....	10. 00
Night, \$10.....	15. 00

During the year 11 English graded teachers were advanced from the third to the second salary class and 1 from the second to the first salary class, and 50 rural teachers were advanced from the third class to the second class and 1 from the second to the first salary class.

These changes, made according to section 47 of the school laws, cost the department \$950, which amount was not provided for in the regular appropriation "Salaries, common schools." 1912-13.

Month.	Number of teachers.	Night schools.
1912.		
October.....	1,929	.....
November.....	1,840	263
December.....	1,846	285
1913.		
January.....	1,844	285
February.....	1,839	279
March.....	1,837	279
April.....	1,858	265
May.....	1,847	.....
June.....	1,853	.....

This gives an average of 1,855 day school teachers working each of the nine months and 276 night school teachers.

In addition to the salaries above mentioned, the school boards paid "house rent" to teachers, as follows:

	Per month.
Principals.....	\$12 to \$20
English graded.....	10 to 20
Graded.....	8 to 15
Rural.....	3 to 8

Giving the teachers of Porto Rico an average monthly salary of—

Paid by department.....	\$47. 75
Including house rent from school boards.....	54. 72

Repayments for days absent as provided by law, whereby for justifiable reasons teachers may be reimbursed up to 15 days, as compared with former years is shown in the following statement:

Years.	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1908-9.....	1,619	5,698	2,239	\$5,133.25
1909-10.....	1,644	6,531	3,280	6,551.18
1910-11.....	1,692	7,355	5,499	10,513.54
1911-12.....	1,776	8,904	7,215	13,692.20
1912-13.....	1,855	7,610	1,958	4,360.74

SCHOOL-BOARD ACCOUNTING.

The financial operations of the school boards of the island for the fiscal year 1912-13 show a considerable increase as compared with those of former years. The total amount expended for all purposes was \$579,343.95, which is an increase of \$148,362.74 over the expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. Notwithstanding this increased expenditure the balance on hand in favor of the school boards on June 30, 1913, was \$265,920.43. During the past year the amount of \$35,090.96 was devoted to the payment of principal and interest on loans obtained for the construction of school buildings and the sum of \$125,458.86 was expended for the construction of school buildings, thus making a total of \$160,549.82 expended for schoolhouses during the past fiscal year. Although this represents a considerable expense for the construction of school buildings, nevertheless the amount thus invested would have been greatly increased had the law authorizing the issuance of bonds on the part of school boards been made operative earlier in the year 1912-13. Since the school boards have been authorized to obtain loans through the issuance of bonds, requests for approximately \$400,000 have been received. Additional requests for loans are being received almost daily, since the school boards recognize the necessity of having the schools housed in modern buildings which fulfill all the requirements from a pedagogical as well as a sanitary standpoint. Furthermore, they desire to be relieved of the necessity of paying exorbitant rents for buildings used for school purposes. During the past year a total of \$80,528.62 was paid for the rental of buildings many of which were far from being ideal structures for school purposes.

The school board of Santa Isabel is the only one in the island which will not have to house a single school in a rented building during the coming year, since all rural and graded schools allotted to Santa Isabel have been provided for with buildings constructed especially for the purpose from school-board funds. On the other hand, the maximum loan which the school boards can obtain is limited to 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of real and personal property of the municipality in which the school board is located, although many of the boards are in such excellent financial circumstances that it would be possible for them to secure loans up to 1½ per cent or 2 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation, provided the law permitted. Nevertheless, from the balance on hand June 30, 1913, considerable sums of money will be used for the construction of school buildings in addition to the amounts obtained from bond issues.

In light of the fact that the school boards receive only 2 per cent interest on funds deposited in the banks, and taking into consideration the fact that exorbitant rentals are paid for rented buildings, it is to the advantage of the school boards to use as much as possible of their cash balance for new constructions. The total amount obtained as interest on funds deposited during the fiscal year 1912-13 was \$5,860.39.

The following table shows the progress made by the school boards of the island from a financial point of view since the fiscal year 1903-4:

Comparative statement.

Fiscal years.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditures.	Indebtedness from former years.
1903-4.	\$8,831.93	.....	.....	\$51,368.95
1904-5.	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1905-6.	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
1906-7.	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1907-8.	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	.....
1908-9.	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	.....
1909-10.	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	.....
1910-11.	181,622.07	585,313.64	403,691.57	.....
1911-12.	269,881.17	700,862.38	430,981.21	.....
1912-13.	265,920.43	845,264.38	579,343.95	.....

The receipts and expenditures of the school boards during the fiscal year 1912-13 were as follows:

Receipts.

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank in favor of the school boards, June 30, 1912.....	\$267, 668. 40
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	542, 505. 02
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1912-13, in payment of loans and for the construction of school-houses.....	35, 090. 96
Total.....	845, 264. 38

Disbursements.

Payments made during the fiscal year 1912-13:	
Rent of schoolhouses.....	\$80, 528. 62
House rent for teachers.....	113, 037. 95
Salaries of employees.....	85, 946. 45
Contingent expenses, school boards.....	7, 391. 85
Equipment and furniture.....	55, 614. 12
School and athletic material.....	10, 802. 25
Construction of school buildings.....	125, 458. 86
General expenses.....	65, 472. 89
Total	544, 252. 99
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses	35, 090. 96
Balance.....	265, 920. 43
Total.....	845, 264. 38
To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank and Royal Bank of Canada to the credit of the school boards, June 30, 1913	265, 920. 43

Incidental expenses.

Some of the incidental expenditures of the school boards for the past fiscal year may be itemized as follows:

Rental of offices for school boards and purchase of furniture for the same	\$3, 682. 43
Writing material.....	812. 97
Necessary books for secretary and treasurer.....	84. 28
Postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.....	1, 110. 37
Traveling expenses for school board members.....	717. 20
Payment of bonds for school board treasurers.....	771. 90
Lighting, office of the school boards.....	174. 81
Citations and messenger service.....	117. 70
Rental of offices for supervising principals.....	9, 360. 00
Traveling expenses and office furniture for supervising principals.....	8, 108. 81
Insurance of school buildings and furniture.....	901. 07
Lighting of night schools.....	2, 492. 46
Water supply.....	1, 262. 46
Cleaning of school grounds.....	3, 156. 14
Advertising.....	388. 37
School celebrations and conferences.....	507. 92
Repairing of school buildings.....	16, 580. 84
Telephone service in schools.....	802. 41
Purchase of books, furniture, and other expenses for school libraries...	3, 128. 38
Purchase of instruments and supplies for school bands.....	3, 682. 45
Scholarships.....	2, 326. 00
Equipment for school cadets.....	2, 002. 02

The school board of Vega Alta has not been able to pay all its obligations for the past fiscal year, due to the fact that for special reasons a large part of the taxes has not been collected. These taxes, however, will be collected sooner or later, thus enabling the school board of Vega Alta to pay all its financial obligations.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table I shows the number of different pupils enrolled in each kind of school during the school year 1912-13. Care has been taken to exclude all duplicates, each pupil being counted only in the school in which he was first enrolled during the year. The total enrollment in all schools, 161,785, is an increase of but 1,128 as compared with the enrollment of the preceding year. Although there was an increase in the number of pupils in the secondary and common schools, the number of the night-school pupils decreased by 3,165, due to lack of funds with which to open such schools.

Table II shows the average number of pupils belonging to the different classes of schools for the entire school year, consisting of 21 weeks in the night schools and 36 weeks in all other schools, including holidays. A school of 48 pupils, for example, open only 18 weeks, would show an average number belonging of 24 for the school year. In finding the average daily enrollment a pupil who is absent for more than five days is considered as absent for five days, and after that is temporarily withdrawn from the roll until his return. The average daily enrollment for the past year in all schools was 128,305. The fact that this is so much less than the total number of pupils enrolled goes to prove that either there were many schools open during a part of the year only, which was true of some rural schools, or that a large number of pupils attended school during a part of the year, not beginning at the opening of school or withdrawing either temporarily or permanently.

In Table III the same method of computing averages has been used as in Table II—that is, the aggregate attendance for each town is divided by the number of days in the school year, even though some of the schools were not open the whole time.

Table IV shows the number of pupils enrolled in the different classes of schools at the time of the school census, which is taken annually on the Friday nearest the 1st of March. The total number of pupils enrolled on that date was 141,918, while the average number enrolled during the year as shown by Table II was 128,305. The average enrollment for the second term, 130,223, was a considerable increase over the average enrollment for the first term, 121,795.

Table V shows that the average daily enrollment and attendance per teacher in graded and rural schools is much larger than the average per school. This is due to the system of double enrollment, whereby many teachers are in charge of two day schools each—that is, one in the morning and another in the afternoon.

The extent to which these double enrollments prevail is shown by Table VI, where the number of "rooms" is equal to the number of teachers "in charge of rooms" and the "double enrollments" represent the number of teachers who have two groups of pupils each. The number of schools, therefore, either graded or rural, is equal to the number of rooms plus the number of double enrollments. It will be seen that by this system of double enrollments 1,859 common-school teachers were able to teach 2,956 day schools; also the 284 night schools with one or two exceptions were taught by these same teachers.

Table VII shows the number of teachers of each class employed at the end of the year. The teachers in secondary schools and the teachers of English, with but few exceptions, are Americans, the remainder being Porto Ricans.

Table VIII classifies the teachers according to sex. In the secondary schools there is a goodly proportion of men in the teaching force; in the graded schools nearly two-thirds of the teachers are women, and in the rural schools the number of female teachers is in excess of the number of male teachers for the first time in the history of Porto Rico.

Table IX gives comparisons of the total population and the population of school age, with the total enrollment in the common schools during the year, and of the population of compulsory school age with the number of pupils of compulsory school age enrolled on March 1, 1913.

Table X classifies the expenditures of the school boards of the different towns of the island, and Table XI gives the receipts and expenditures of the school boards for the fiscal year 1912-13.

TABLE I.—*Annual enrollment-number of different pupils enrolled during the year 1912-13.*

Municipality.	Second- ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.		Total sec- ondary and com- mon schools.	Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Char- itable and correc- tional.		
SAN JUAN 1.....	376	² 5,678	1,137	6,815	555	450	7,191	8,196
RIO PIEDRAS.....		1,092	829	1,921	146		1,921	2,067
Trujillo Alto.....		299	760	1,059	59		1,059	1,118
CAROLINA.....		567	1,740	2,307	201		2,307	2,508
RIO GRANDE.....	12	560	1,588	2,148	209		2,160	2,369
Loíza.....		349	1,195	1,544	166		1,544	1,710
FAJARDO.....	48	1,768	1,420	3,188	293		3,236	3,529
NAGUABO.....		840	1,279	2,119	400		2,119	2,519
Vieques.....	11	659	506	1,165	152		1,176	1,328
HUMACAO.....	63	1,219	2,519	3,738	583		3,801	4,384
YABUCOA.....		544	1,782	2,326	91		2,326	2,417
Maunabo.....		237	387	624	69		624	693
ARROYO.....		512	616	1,128	41		1,128	1,169
Patillas.....		480	1,169	1,649	119		1,649	1,768
JUNCOS.....	16	808	807	1,615	218		1,631	1,849
Gurabo.....		522	805	1,327	237		1,327	1,564
CAGUAS.....	48	1,164	1,914	3,078	329		3,126	3,455
San Lorenzo.....		437	979	1,416	101		1,416	1,517
GUAYAMA.....	34	1,296	1,649	2,945	290		2,979	3,269
SALINAS.....		568	994	1,562	115		1,562	1,677
Santa Isabel.....		398	537	935	160		935	1,095
CAYEY.....	27	959	1,124	2,083	180		2,110	2,290
Cidra.....		355	721	1,076	103		1,076	1,179
COMERÍO.....		481	981	1,462	142		1,462	1,604
Aguas Buenas.....		346	529	875	63		875	938
Naranjito.....		174	767	941	26		941	967
AIBONITO.....	12	626	777	1,403	138		1,415	1,553
Barranquitas.....		318	842	1,160	36		1,160	1,196
BARROS.....		335	1,546	1,881	106		1,881	1,987
COAMO.....	27	726	1,410	2,136	117		2,163	2,280
JUANA DIAZ.....		768	2,671	3,439	447		3,439	3,886
PONCE.....	524	5,374	3,041	8,415	621		8,939	9,560
GUAYANILLA.....		285	1,324	1,609	118		1,609	1,727
Peñuelas.....		191	1,087	1,278	132		1,278	1,410
YAUCO.....	30	1,230	2,648	3,878	170		3,908	4,078
SAN GERMAN.....	43	890	1,806	2,696	390		2,739	3,129
Sabana Grande.....		274	1,024	1,298	171		1,298	1,469
CABO ROJO.....		773	2,144	2,917	437		2,917	3,354
Lajas.....		375	1,347	1,722	214		1,722	1,936
MAYAGUEZ.....	166	2,578	2,825	5,403	601	99	5,569	6,269
Hormigueros.....		215	402	617	33		617	650
MARICAO.....		385	973	1,358	204		1,358	1,562
Las Marias.....		246	1,278	1,524	62		1,524	1,586
ANASCO.....		729	1,460	2,189	155		2,189	2,344
Rincon.....		115	752	867	106		867	973
Aguada.....		290	882	1,172	124		1,172	1,296
LARES.....		718	2,965	3,683	183		3,683	3,866
SAN SEBASTIAN.....		473	2,537	3,010	320		3,010	3,330
AGUADILLA.....	43	941	2,235	3,176	255		3,219	3,474
Moca.....		331	744	1,075	66		1,075	1,141
ISABELA.....		420	1,240	1,660	202		1,660	1,862
Quebradillas.....		295	742	1,037	187		1,037	1,224
UTUADO.....	22	685	3,147	3,832	117		3,854	3,971
ADJUNTAS.....		487	1,698	2,185	125		2,185	2,310
Jayuya.....		210	1,051	1,261	88		1,261	1,349
CAMUY.....		398	1,225	1,623	166		1,623	1,789
Hatillo.....		222	1,066	1,288	178		1,288	1,466
ARECIBO.....	125	1,802	2,993	4,795	539		4,920	5,459
MANATI.....	34	985	911	1,896	112		1,930	2,042
Barceloneta.....		232	818	1,050	90		1,050	1,140
CIALES.....		549	1,650	2,199	183		2,199	2,382
VEGA BAJA.....		632	1,351	1,983	163		1,983	2,146
Vega Alta.....		299	834	1,133	155		1,133	1,288
COROZAL.....		284	1,296	1,580	129		1,580	1,709
Morovis.....		249	1,267	1,516	247		1,516	1,763
TOA BAJA.....		367	507	874	152		874	1,026
Toa Alta.....		289	917	1,206	91		1,206	1,297
Dorado.....		279	312	591	80		591	671
BAYAMON.....	35	1,813	1,547	3,360	316		3,395	3,711
Guainabo.....		193	627	820	84		820	904
University of Porto Rico.....	420	406		406			826	826
Culebra.....			180	180	35		180	215
Total.....	2,116	52,594	92,833	145,427	13,693	549	147,543	161,785

¹The headquarters of the 41 school districts are indicated by printing the names of the respective municipalities in capitals.² Includes Refugio.

TABLE II.—Average daily enrollment for the school year of 101 days in night schools and 175 days in all other schools.

Municipality.	Second-ary.	Common schools.			Special schools.		Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Charitable and cor-rectional.	
San Juan.....	328	4,609	946	5,555	328	445	6,656
Rio Piedras.....		875	687	1,562	113		1,675
Trujillo Alto.....		226	602	828	52		880
Carolina.....		548	1,364	1,912	137		2,049
Rio Grande.....	7	471	1,250	1,721	94		1,822
Loiza.....		234	1,102	1,336	105		1,441
Fajardo.....	40	1,493	1,071	2,564	187		2,791
Naguabo.....		687	962	1,649	228		1,877
Vieques.....	8	553	396	949	76		1,033
Humacao.....	48	1,031	2,026	3,057	375		3,480
Yabucoa.....		408	1,539	1,947	53		2,000
Maunabo.....		221	335	556	30		586
Arroyo.....		446	489	935	16		951
Patillas.....		402	933	1,335	78		1,413
Junco.....	13	652	591	1,243	95		1,351
Gurabo.....		374	586	960	110		1,070
Caguas.....	42	1,003	1,617	2,620	187		2,849
San Lorenzo.....		392	802	1,194	67		1,261
Guayama.....	26	995	1,278	2,273	165		2,464
Salinas.....		471	727	1,198	83		1,281
Santa Isabel.....		293	400	693	80		773
Cayey.....	21	881	950	1,831	116		1,968
Cidra.....		312	625	937	65		1,002
Comerio.....		375	759	1,134	79		1,213
Agua Buenas.....		255	430	685	59		744
Naranjito.....		156	594	750	24		774
Albionito.....	11	499	583	1,082	90		1,183
Barranquitas.....		261	661	922	12		934
Barros.....		275	1,197	1,472	52		1,524
Coamo.....	23	645	1,183	1,828	71		1,922
Juana Diaz.....		649	2,154	2,803	251		3,054
Ponce.....	469	4,578	2,288	6,866	381		7,716
Guayanilla.....		250	1,101	1,351	57		1,408
Peñuelas.....		166	871	1,037	62		1,099
Yauco.....	25	1,099	2,161	3,260	97		3,382
San German.....	32	756	1,379	2,135	252		2,419
Sabana Grande.....		245	873	1,118	104		1,222
Cabo Rojo.....		675	1,640	2,315	250		2,565
Lajas.....		291	1,108	1,399	137		1,536
Mayaguez.....	140	2,098	2,070	4,168	434	99	4,841
Hormigueros.....		180	317	497	29		526
Maricao.....		301	717	1,018	100		1,118
Las Marias.....		193	964	1,157	43		1,200
Añasco.....		584	1,111	1,695	99		1,794
Rincon.....		102	597	699	70		769
Aguada.....		249	727	976	99		1,075
Lares.....		609	2,194	2,803	126		2,929
San Sebastian.....		417	2,145	2,562	178		2,740
Aguadilla.....	30	929	1,865	2,794	124		2,948
Moca.....		287	609	896	29		925
Isabela.....		358	1,162	1,520	128		1,648
Quebradillas.....		238	668	906	136		1,042
Utua.....		586	2,470	3,056	77		3,151
Adjuntas.....	18	378	1,365	1,743	60		1,803
Jayuya.....		174	836	1,010	34		1,044
Camuy.....		304	955	1,259	82		1,341
Hatillo.....		238	936	1,174	64		1,238
Arecibo.....	121	1,492	2,472	3,964	262		4,347
Manati.....	27	818	713	1,531	58		1,616
Barceloneta.....		185	728	913	54		967
Ciales.....		1,191	1,622	2,813	103		1,725
Vega Baja.....		474	1,090	1,564	103		1,667
Vega Alta.....		289	624	913	132		1,045
Corozal.....		227	982	1,209	84		1,293
Morovis.....		190	1,022	1,212	204		1,416
Toa Baja.....		374	784	1,158	67		1,225
Toa Alta.....		229	702	931	47		978
Dorado.....		217	254	471	47		518
Bayamon.....	28	1,459	1,187	2,646	185		2,859
Guainabo.....		146	498	644	39		683
University of Porto Rico.....	358	347		347			705
Culebra.....			129	129	32		161
Total.....	1,815	43,855	73,944	117,799	8,147	544	128,305

TABLE III.—Average daily attendance for the school year of 101 days in night schools and 175 days in all other schools.

Municipality.	Second- ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.		Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Charitable and cor- rectional.	
San Juan.....	310	4,390	895	5,285	280	440	6,315
Rio Piedras.....		834	625	1,459	96		1,555
Trujillo Alto.....		213	542	755	42		797
Carolina.....		525	1,245	1,770	115		1,885
Rio Grande.....	7	434	1,113	1,547	75		1,629
Loiza.....		215	1,031	1,246	87		1,333
Fajardo.....	37	1,383	913	2,296	155		2,488
Naguabo.....		666	887	1,553	186		1,739
Vieques.....	8	535	360	895	68		971
Humacao.....	42	964	1,837	2,831	308		3,181
Yabucoa.....		384	1,476	1,860	47		1,907
Maunabo.....		208	312	520	25		545
Arroyo.....		417	438	855	12		867
Patillas.....		380	821	1,201	59		1,260
Juncos.....	12	612	499	1,111	77		1,200
Gurabo.....		348	509	857	81		938
Caguas.....	35	934	1,453	2,387	150		2,572
San Lorenzo.....		361	708	1,069	55		1,124
Guayama.....	23	957	1,173	2,130	130		2,283
Salinas.....		423	626	1,049	66		1,115
Santa Isabel.....		272	364	636	64		700
Cayey.....	20	850	910	1,760	98		1,878
Cidra.....		291	567	858	57		915
Comerio.....		339	702	1,041	67		1,108
Aguas Buenas.....		233	374	607	48		655
Naranjito.....		147	548	695	16		711
Aibonito.....	11	458	525	983	74		1,068
Barranquitas.....		237	592	829	8		837
Barros.....		256	1,064	1,320	36		1,356
Coamo.....	22	617	1,064	1,681	60		1,763
Juana Diaz.....		615	1,928	2,543	208		2,751
Ponce.....	439	4,256	2,109	6,365	313		7,117
Guayanilla.....		226	952	1,178	40		1,218
Peñuelas.....		160	775	935	48		983
Yauco.....	22	1,045	1,970	3,015	75		3,112
San German.....	29	705	1,265	1,970	205		2,204
Sabana Grande.....		240	839	1,079	88		1,167
Cabo Rojo.....		667	1,545	2,212	216		2,428
Lajas.....		285	1,051	1,336	123		1,459
Mayaguez.....	134	1,987	1,934	3,921	384	99	4,538
Hormigueros.....		171	294	465	28		493
Maricao.....		282	654	936	87		1,023
Las Marias.....		178	864	1,042	36		1,078
Añasco.....		528	976	1,504	77		1,581
Rincon.....		95	547	642	59		701
Aguada.....		234	625	859	76		935
Lares.....		586	2,010	2,596	104		2,700
San Sebastian.....		409	2,032	2,441	157		2,598
Aguadilla.....	27	859	1,672	2,531	101		2,659
Moca.....		269	526	795	22		817
Isabela.....		306	1,034	1,340	108		1,448
Quebradillas.....		211	609	820	104		924
Utua.....	15	542	2,167	2,709	57		2,781
Adjuntas.....		356	1,210	1,566	47		1,613
Jayuya.....		158	754	912	24		936
Camuy.....		277	802	1,079	61		1,140
Hatillo.....		217	830	1,047	51		1,098
Arecibo.....	104	1,450	2,318	3,768	236		4,108
Manati.....	25	794	648	1,442	48		1,515
Barceloneta.....		174	684	858	47		905
Ciales.....		412	1,040	1,452	76		1,528
Vega Baja.....		432	994	1,426	87		1,513
Vega Alta.....		281	561	842	121		963
Corozal.....		216	865	1,081	64		1,145
Morovis.....		173	912	1,085	168		1,253
Toa Baja.....		350	352	702	51		753
Toa Alta.....		217	639	856	42		898
Dorado.....		200	211	411	36		447
Bayamon.....	27	1,409	1,089	2,498	169		2,694
Guainabo.....		136	443	579	35		614
University of Porto Rico.....	343	330		330			673
Culebra.....			123	123	31		154
Total.....	1,692	41,351	67,026	108,377	6,752	539	117,360

TABLE IV.—*Annual census number of pupils enrolled in all schools March 1, 1913.*

Municipality.	Second- ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.		Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Charitable and cor- rectional.	
San Juan.....	324	4,784	989	5,773	355	450	6,902
Rio Piedras.....		918	780	1,698	118		1,816
Trujillo Alto.....		243	708	951	58		1,009
Carolina.....		560	1,553	2,113	145		2,258
Rio Grande.....	6	508	1,392	1,900	101		2,007
Loiza.....		237	1,154	1,391	118		1,509
Fajardo.....	45	1,610	1,245	2,855	208		3,108
Naguabo.....		743	1,138	1,881	258		2,139
Vieques.....	8	584	421	1,005	66		1,079
Humacao.....	49	1,083	2,393	3,476	542		4,067
Yabucoa.....		434	1,738	2,172	52		2,224
Maunabo.....		235	359	594	28		622
Arroyo.....		494	550	1,044	13		1,057
Patillas.....		441	1,051	1,492	82		1,574
Juncos.....	16	719	715	1,434	123		1,573
Gurabo.....		389	706	1,095	130		1,225
Caguas.....	44	1,054	1,602	2,656	182		2,882
San Lorenzo.....		411	904	1,315	76		1,391
Guayama.....	26	1,143	1,450	2,593	171		2,790
Salinas.....		528	811	1,339	82		1,421
Santa Isabel.....		304	446	750	100		850
Cayey.....	22	900	1,036	1,936	117		2,075
Cidra.....		340	689	1,029	71		1,100
Comerio.....		403	897	1,300	106		1,406
Aguas Buenas.....		284	531	815	75		890
Naranjito.....		171	628	799	26		825
Albionito.....	12	532	663	1,195	100		1,307
Barranquitas.....		276	734	1,010	15		1,025
Barros.....		293	1,400	1,693	58		1,751
Coamo.....	22	680	1,305	1,985	89		2,096
Juana Diaz.....		686	2,447	3,133	310		3,443
Ponce.....	464	4,809	2,595	7,404	400		8,268
Guayanilla.....		263	1,223	1,486	56		1,542
Peñuelas.....		179	979	1,158	59		1,217
Yauco.....	24	1,160	2,367	3,527	107		3,658
San German.....	30	795	1,642	2,437	256		2,723
Sabana Grande.....		254	914	1,168	71		1,239
Cabo Rojo.....		698	1,837	2,535	225		2,760
Lajas.....		306	1,230	1,536	137		1,673
Mayaguez.....	139	2,227	2,386	4,613	471	94	5,317
Hormigueros.....		203	371	574	33		607
Maricao.....		341	846	1,187	144		1,331
Las Marias.....		234	1,207	1,441	50		1,491
Afasco.....		620	1,293	1,913	97		2,010
Rincon.....		103	694	797	60		857
Aguada.....		267	832	1,099	116		1,215
Lares.....		656	2,799	3,455	143		3,598
San Sebastian.....		442	2,487	2,929	203		3,132
Aguadilla.....	28	1,032	1,967	2,999	123		3,150
Moca.....		305	682	987	27		1,014
Isabela.....		387	1,249	1,636	133		1,769
Quebradillas.....		255	675	930	153		1,083
Ututado.....	17	640	2,823	3,463	83		3,563
Adjuntas.....		415	1,511	1,926	89		2,015
Jayuya.....		186	941	1,127	56		1,183
Camuy.....		346	1,154	1,500	71		1,571
Hatillo.....		202	991	1,193	68		1,261
Arecibo.....	105	1,600	2,812	4,412	264		4,781
Manati.....	28	909	809	1,718	66		1,812
Barceloneta.....		203	764	967	58		1,025
Ciales.....		460	1,429	1,889	144		2,033
Vega Baja.....		459	1,259	1,718	95		1,813
Vega Alta.....		270	810	1,080	145		1,225
Corozal.....		256	1,244	1,500	103		1,603
Morovis.....		222	1,235	1,457	208		1,665
Toa Baja.....		404	433	837	83		920
Toa Alta.....		245	807	1,052	45		1,097
Dorado.....		236	249	485	47		532
Bayamon.....	27	1,517	1,301	2,818	174		3,019
Guainabo.....		158	583	741	56		797
University of Porto Rico.....	370	367		367			737
Culebra.....			159	159	32		191
Total.....	1,806	46,618	84,024	130,642	8,926	544	141,918

TABLE V.—Percentage of attendance; average daily enrollment and attendance per school and per teacher.

Municipality.	Per cent of attendance.			Average daily enrollment.						Average daily attendance.					
				Per school.			Per teacher.			Per school.			Per teacher.		
	Graded.	Rural.	Night.	Graded.	Rural.	Night.	Graded.	Rural.		Graded.	Rural.	Night.	Graded.	Rural.	
San Juan.....	95.1	94.6	85.4	40.1	43.0	32.8	51.8	67.6	37.3	40.7	28.0	49.3	63.9		
Rio Piedras.....	95.3	91.0	85.1	46.1	36.2	37.7	62.5	68.7	43.9	32.9	32.0	59.6	62.5		
Trujillo Alto.....	94.2	90.0	80.8	37.7	37.6	26.0	56.5	75.2	35.5	33.9	21.0	53.2	67.7		
Carolina.....	95.8	91.3	83.9	54.8	41.3	34.2	68.5	80.2	52.5	37.7	28.7	65.6	73.2		
Rio Grande.....	92.1	89.0	79.8	42.8	36.8	18.8	58.9	65.8	39.5	32.7	15.0	54.2	58.6		
Loiza.....	91.9	93.6	82.8	33.4	35.5	26.2	39.0	68.9	30.7	33.3	21.7	35.8	64.4		
Fajardo.....	92.6	85.2	82.9	46.7	42.8	31.2	67.9	51.0	43.2	36.5	25.8	62.9	43.5		
Naguabo.....	92.6	92.2	81.6	52.8	37.0	32.6	76.3	68.7	51.2	34.1	26.6	74.0	63.4		
Vieques.....	96.7	90.9	89.5	42.5	39.6	25.3	55.3	56.6	41.2	36.0	22.7	53.5	51.4		
Humacao.....	96.4	90.7	82.1	46.9	39.7	26.8	60.6	77.9	45.2	36.0	22.0	58.5	70.7		
Yabucoa.....	94.1	95.9	88.7	40.8	42.7	26.5	51.0	81.0	38.4	41.0	24.0	48.0	77.7		
Maunabo.....	94.1	93.1	83.3	36.8	47.9	30.0	55.2	55.8	34.7	44.6	25.0	52.0	52.0		
Arroyo.....	93.5	89.6	75.0	49.6	30.6	16.0	63.7	54.3	46.3	27.4	12.0	59.6	48.7		
Patillas.....	94.5	88.0	80.0	40.2	33.3	26.0	57.4	66.6	38.0	29.3	19.7	54.3	58.6		
Juncos.....	93.0	84.4	81.0	50.2	39.4	23.7	65.2	65.7	47.1	33.3	19.2	61.2	55.4		
Gurabo.....	93.0	86.9	73.6	46.7	36.6	22.0	62.3	58.6	43.5	31.8	16.2	58.0	50.9		
Caguas.....	93.1	89.9	80.2	41.8	43.7	37.4	55.7	80.8	38.9	39.3	30.0	61.9	72.6		
San Lorenzo.....	96.2	91.8	78.8	49.8	40.1	33.5	56.0	80.2	40.1	35.4	27.5	51.6	70.8		
Guayama.....	92.1	88.3	82.1	33.8	34.5	33.0	55.3	67.3	38.3	31.7	26.0	53.2	61.7		
Salinas.....	98.8	86.1	79.5	42.8	33.0	27.7	58.9	60.6	38.5	28.5	22.0	52.9	52.2		
Santa Isabel.....	92.8	91.0	80.0	41.9	36.4	26.7	41.9	50.0	38.9	33.1	21.3	38.9	45.5		
Cayey.....	96.5	95.8	84.5	48.9	35.2	38.7	62.9	67.9	47.2	33.7	32.7	60.7	65.0		
Cidra.....	93.3	90.7	87.7	44.6	36.8	32.5	62.4	69.4	41.6	33.4	28.5	58.2	63.0		
Comerio.....	90.4	92.5	84.8	41.7	31.6	19.7	62.5	63.2	36.6	29.2	16.7	56.5	58.5		
Agua Buenas.....	91.4	87.1	81.4	42.5	39.1	19.7	63.7	71.7	38.8	34.0	16.0	58.2	62.3		
Naranjito.....	94.2	92.3	66.7	39.0	37.1	24.0	52.0	66.0	36.7	34.2	16.0	49.0	60.9		
Aibonito.....	91.8	90.1	82.2	41.6	32.4	30.0	49.9	64.8	38.2	29.2	24.7	45.8	58.3		
Barranquitas.....	90.8	89.6	66.7	43.5	41.3	12.0	65.2	73.4	39.5	37.0	8.0	59.2	65.8		
Barros.....	93.1	88.9	69.2	39.3	35.2	17.3	55.0	70.4	36.6	31.3	12.0	51.2	62.6		
Coamo.....	95.7	89.9	84.5	46.1	31.1	25.1	58.6	62.3	44.1	28.0	20.0	56.1	56.0		
Juana Diaz.....	94.8	89.5	82.9	40.6	33.1	25.1	54.1	65.3	38.4	29.7	20.8	51.2	58.4		
Ponce.....	93.0	92.2	82.2	43.2	30.1	31.7	55.8	57.2	40.2	27.7	26.1	51.9	52.7		
Guayanilla.....	90.4	86.5	70.2	41.7	39.3	28.5	50.0	78.6	37.7	34.0	20.0	45.2	68.0		
Peñuelas.....	96.4	89.0	77.4	41.5	39.6	31.0	41.5	79.2	40.0	35.2	24.0	49.0	70.5		
Yauco.....	95.1	91.2	77.3	45.8	39.3	32.3	52.3	77.2	43.5	35.2	20.0	49.8	70.4		
San German.....	93.3	91.7	81.3	44.5	27.0	25.2	58.2	51.1	41.5	24.7	25.5	34.2	46.9		
Sabana Grande.....	98.0	96.0	84.6	49.0	38.0	26.0	49.0	72.7	48.0	36.5	22.0	48.0	69.9		
Cabo Rojo.....	98.8	94.2	86.4	51.9	38.1	27.8	67.5	65.2	51.3	35.9	24.0	66.7	64.4		
Lajas.....	97.9	94.9	89.8	41.6	32.6	22.8	58.2	61.6	40.7	30.9	20.5	57.0	58.4		
Mayaguez.....	94.7	93.4	88.5	51.2	36.3	36.2	67.7	64.7	48.5	33.9	32.0	64.1	60.4		
Hormigueros.....	95.0	92.7	96.6	45.0	31.7	29.1	60.0	63.4	42.7	29.4	28.0	57.0	58.8		
Maricao.....	93.7	91.2	87.0	43.0	35.8	25.0	60.2	71.7	40.3	32.7	21.7	56.4	65.4		
Las Marias.....	92.2	89.6	83.7	38.6	28.4	21.5	48.2	56.7	35.6	25.4	18.0	44.5	50.8		
Añasco.....	90.4	87.8	77.8	44.9	35.8	33.0	58.4	65.3	40.6	31.5	25.7	52.8	57.4		
Rincon.....	93.1	91.6	84.3	34.0	39.8	23.3	51.0	74.6	31.7	36.4	19.7	47.5	68.4		
Aguada.....	94.0	86.0	76.8	41.5	29.1	24.7	49.8	55.9	39.0	25.0	19.0	46.8	48.1		
Lares.....	96.2	91.6	82.5	50.7	43.9	42.0	60.9	87.8	48.8	40.2	34.7	58.6	80.4		
San Sebastian.....	98.1	94.7	88.2	52.1	48.7	25.4	59.6	97.5	51.1	46.2	22.4	58.4	92.4		
Aguadilla.....	92.5	89.7	81.5	44.2	45.5	31.0	61.9	88.8	40.9	40.8	25.2	57.3	79.6		
Moca.....	93.7	86.4	75.9	41.0	38.1	29.0	57.4	76.1	38.4	32.9	22.0	53.8	65.7		
Isabela.....	85.5	89.0	84.4	44.7	40.1	32.0	59.7	68.4	38.2	35.7	27.0	51.0	60.7		
Quebradillas.....	88.7	91.2	76.5	47.6	35.2	34.0	59.5	66.8	42.2	32.1	26.0	52.7	60.9		
Ututo.....	92.5	87.7	74.0	45.1	42.6	38.5	58.6	79.7	41.7	37.4	28.5	54.2	69.9		
Adjuntas.....	94.2	88.6	78.3	42.0	35.9	30.0	54.0	68.2	39.6	31.8	23.5	50.9	60.5		
Jayuya.....	90.8	90.2	70.6	43.5	41.8	17.0	58.0	83.6	39.5	37.7	12.0	52.7	75.4		
Camuy.....	91.1	84.0	74.4	43.4	38.2	27.3	60.8	73.5	39.6	32.1	20.3	55.4	61.7		
Hatillo.....	91.2	88.7	79.7	39.7	40.7	32.0	59.5	72.0	36.2	36.1	25.5	54.2	63.8		
Arecibo.....	97.2	93.8	90.1	45.2	39.2	37.3	55.3	65.1	43.9	36.8	33.7	53.7	61.0		
Manati.....	97.1	90.9	82.8	43.1	44.6	29.0	54.5	71.3	41.8	40.5	24.0	52.9	64.8		
Barceloneta.....	94.6	94.0	87.0	37.0	45.5	27.0	46.2	80.9	34.8	42.7	23.5	43.5	76.0		
Ciales.....	95.6	87.3	73.8	43.1	45.8	25.7	61.6	66.2	41.2	40.0	19.0	58.8	57.8		
Vega Baja.....	91.1	91.2	84.5	59.2	40.4	25.7	59.2	72.7	54.0	36.8	21.7	54.0	66.3		
Vega Alta.....	97.2	89.9	91.7	48.2	36.7	44.0	57.8	69.3	46.8	33.0	40.3	56.2	62.3		
Corozal.....	95.2	88.1	76.2	45.4	49.1	21.0	56.7	89.3	42.2	43.2	16.0	54.0	78.6		
Morovis.....	91.1	89.2	82.8	38.0	44.4	29.1	47.5	78.6	34.6	39.7	24.0	43.2	70.2		
Toa Baja.....	93.6	91.7	76.1	37.4	29.5	22.3	53.4	54.9	35.0	27.1	17.0	50.0	50.3		
Toa Alta.....	94.7	91.0	89.4	38.2	41.3	23.5	45.8	70.2	36.2	37.6	21.0	43.4	63.9		
Dorado.....	92.2	83.0	76.6	43.4	31.7	23.5	54.2	50.8	40.0	26.4	18.0	50.0	42.7		
Bayamon.....	96.6	91.7	91.4	45.6	36.0	37.0	66.3	62.5	44.0	33.0	33.8	64.0	57.3		
Guinabo.....	93.2	89.0	89.7	47.7	35.6	19.5	73.0	62.2	45.3	31.6	17.5	68.0	55.4		
Pract. School.....	95.1			38.6			38.6		36.7			36.7			
Culebra.....		95.3	96.9		64.5	32.0		129.0		61.5	31.0		123.0		
Total.....	94.3	90.6	82.9	44.0	37.7	28.7	57.3	69.5	41.5	34.2	23.8	54.1	63.0		

TABLE VI.—Average number of schools and teachers.

Municipality.	Schools.							Teachers.						
	Secondary schools.	Common schools.					Night.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Common schools.			Total.	
		Graded.	Rural.			In charge of rooms.				Without rooms.	Total.			
			Rooms.	Double en- rollments.	Total.									
San Juan.....	1	89	26	14	8	137	10	151	2	11	103	7	110	131
Rio Piedras.....		14	5	10	9	38	3	41			24		24	24
Trujillo Alto.....		4	2	8	8	22	2	24			12		12	12
Carolina.....		8	2	17	16	43	4	47			25	1	26	26
Rio Grande.....	1	8	3	19	15	45	5	51	4		27	1	28	28
Loiza.....		6	1	16	15	38	4	42			22		22	22
Fajardo.....	1	22	10	21	4	57	6	64	3		43		43	46
Naguabo.....		9	4	14	12	39	7	46			23		23	23
Vieques.....	1	10	3	7	3	23	3	27	4		17		17	17
Humacao.....	1	17	5	26	25	73	14	88	6		43	1	44	46
Yabucoa.....		8	2	19	17	46	2	48			27		27	27
Maunabo.....		4	2	6	1	13	1	14			10		10	10
Arroyo.....		7	2	9	7	25	1	26			16		16	16
Patillas.....		7	3	14	14	38	3	41			21		21	21
Juncos.....	1	10	3	9	6	28	4	33	4		19		19	19
Gurabo.....		6	2	10	6	24	5	29			16		16	16
Caguas.....	1	18	6	20	17	61	5	67	2		38		38	40
San Lorenzo.....		7	2	10	10	29	2	31			17		17	17
Guayama.....	1	18	7	19	18	62	5	68	2		37		37	39
Salinas.....		8	3	12	10	33	3	36			20		20	20
Santa Isabel.....		7		8	3	18	3	21			15		15	15
Caye.....	1	14	4	14	13	45	3	49	4		28		28	28
Cidra.....		5	2	9	8	24	2	26			14		14	14
Comerio.....		6	3	12	12	33	4	37			18		18	18
Aguas Buenas.....		4	2	6	5	17	3	20			10		10	10
Naranjito.....		3	1	9	7	20	1	21			12		12	12
Aibonito.....	1	10	2	9	9	30	3	34	4		19		19	19
Barranquitas.....		4	2	9	7	22	1	23			13		13	13
Barros.....		5	2	17	17	41	3	44			22	1	23	23
Coamo.....	1	11	3	19	19	52	3	56	2		30		30	31
Juana Diaz.....		12	4	33	32	81	10	91			45	1	46	46
Ponce.....	1	82	24	40	36	182	12	195	12		122	5	127	139
Guayanilla.....		5	1	14	14	34	2	36			19		19	19
Peñuelas.....		4		11	11	26	2	28			15		15	15
Yauco.....	1	21	3	28	27	79	3	83	2		49	2	51	53
San German.....	1	13	4	27	24	68	10	79	2		39		39	41
Sabana Grande.....		5		12	11	28	4	32			17	1	18	18
Cabo Rojo.....		10	3	24	19	56	9	65			34		34	34
Lajas.....		5	2	18	16	41	6	47			23		23	23
Mayaguez.....	1	31	10	32	25	98	12	112	5		63	1	64	73
Hormigueros.....		3	1	5	5	14	1	15			8		8	8
Maricao.....		5	2	10	10	27	4	31			15		15	15
Las Marias.....		4	1	17	17	39	2	41			21		21	21
Añasco.....		10	3	17	14	44	3	47			27	1	28	28
Rincon.....		2	1	8	7	18	3	21			10		10	10
Aguada.....		5	1	13	12	31	4	35			18		18	18
Lares.....		10	2	25	25	62	3	65			35		35	35
San Sebastian.....		7	1	22	22	52	7	59			29		29	29
Aguadilla.....	1	15	6	21	20	62	4	67	1		36		36	37
Moca.....		5	2	8	8	23	1	24			13		13	13
Isabela.....		6	2	17	12	37	4	41			23		23	23
Quebradillas.....		4	1	10	9	24	4	28			14		14	14
Utua.....	1	10	3	31	27	71	2	74	2		41	1	42	44
Adjuntas.....		7	2	20	18	47	2	49			27		27	27
Jayuya.....		3	1	10	10	24	2	26			13		13	13
Camuy.....		5	2	13	12	32	3	35			18		18	18
Hatillo.....		4	2	13	10	29	2	31			17		17	17
Arecibo.....	1	27	6	38	25	96	7	104	5		65	3	68	73
Manati.....	1	15	4	10	6	35	2	38	4		25		25	25
Barceloneta.....		4	1	9	7	21	2	23			13		13	13
Ciales.....		7	3	18	8	36	4	40			26		26	26
Vega Baja.....		8		15	12	35	4	39			23		23	23
Vega Alta.....		5	1	9	8	23	3	26			14		14	14
Corozal.....		4	1	11	9	25	4	29			15		15	15
Morovis.....		4	1	13	10	28	7	35			17		17	17

1 Includes 3 special schools.

11 duplicate.

11 Includes 11 special teachers.

• Duplicated.

2 duplicates.

6 Includes 1 special school.

7 Includes 4 special schools.

TABLE VI.—Average number of schools and teachers—Continued.

Municipality.	Schools.								Teachers.				
	Secondary schools.	Common schools.					Night.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Common schools.			Total.
		Graded.		Rural.						In charge of rooms.	Without rooms.	Total.	
		Rooms.	Double en- rollments.	Rooms.	Double en- rollments.	Total.							
Toa Baja.....		7	3	7	6	23	3	26		14		14	14
Toa Alta.....		5	1	10	7	23	2	25		15		16	16
Dorado.....		4	1	5	3	13	2	15		9	1	10	9
Bayamon.....	1	22	10	19	14	65	5	71	2	41	2	43	45
Guainabo.....		2	1	8	6	17	2	19		10		10	10
University of Porto Rico.....	3	9				9		12	47	9	1	10	57
Culebra.....				1	1	2	1	3		1		1	1
Total.....	23	765	231	1,064	896	2,956	284	3,267	111	1,829	30	1,859	21,972

¹ 13 duplicates.² Includes 15 special teachers.

TABLE VII.—Teachers at the end of the year classified.

Municipality.	Secondary schools.	Common schools.										Night schools. ¹	Special schools.	Grand total, exclusive of duplicates.
		In charge of grades in graded schools.				Not in charge of grades.								
		English.	English graded.	Graded.	Total.	Principals and acting principals.	Music and drawing.	Agricultural.	Special.	Rural.	Total.			
San Juan.....	21	14	75	...	89	6	1	...	...	14	110	10	11	131
Río Piedras.....		2	12	...	14	...	...	...	...	10	24	3	...	24
Trujillo Alto.....		1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	12	2	...	12
Carolina.....		1	6	1	8	...	...	1	...	17	26	4	...	26
Río Grande.....	12	2	6	...	8	1	...	...	...	19	28	4	...	28
Loíza.....		1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	16	22	4	...	22
Fajardo.....	3	1	20	1	22	...	...	...	...	21	43	6	...	46
Naguabo.....		1	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	14	23	7	...	23
Vieques.....	11	1	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	7	17	4	...	17
Humacao.....	4	3	16	...	19	...	...	1	...	26	46	14	...	48
Yabucoa.....		1	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	19	27	2	...	27
Maunabo.....		1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	10	1	...	10
Arroyo.....		1	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	9	16	1	...	16
Patillas.....		1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	14	21	2	...	21
Juncos.....	11	1	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	19	4	...	19
Gurabo.....		1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	16	5	...	16
Caguas.....	2	2	16	...	18	...	...	...	...	20	38	5	...	40
San Lorenzo.....		1	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	10	17	2	...	17
Guayama.....	2	2	16	...	18	...	...	...	...	19	37	4	...	39
Salinas.....		1	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	12	20	3	...	20
Santa Isabel.....		1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	8	15	3	...	15
Cayey.....	11	2	12	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	28	3	...	28
Cidra.....		1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	14	2	...	14
Comerio.....		1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	12	18	4	...	18
Aguas Buenas.....		1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	10	2	...	10
Naranjito.....		1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	12	1	...	12
Aibonito.....	12	3	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	19	3	...	19
Barranquitas.....		1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	...	13
Barros.....		1	4	...	5	...	...	1	...	17	23	3	...	23
Coamo.....	12	2	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	19	30	3	...	31
Juana Díaz.....		2	9	1	12	...	...	1	...	34	47	11	...	47
Ponce.....	12	15	65	...	80	3	...	1	...	40	124	13	...	136

¹ Duplicated.² 1 duplicate.³ Includes 2 specials.⁴ 2 duplicates.

TABLE VII.—*Teachers at the end of the year classified*—Continued.

Municipality.	Secondary schools.	Common schools.								Night schools.	Special schools.	Grand total, exclusive of duplicates.		
		In charge of grades in graded schools.				Not in charge of grades.								
		English.	English graded.	Graded.	Total.	Principals and acting principals.	Music and drawing.	Agricultural.	Special.				Rural.	Total.
Guayanilla.....	1	3	1	5					14	19	2	19		
Peñuelas.....	1	3		4					11	15	2	15		
Yauco.....	2	19	1	21	1			1	28	51	3	53		
San German.....	2	12		13					26	39	9	41		
Sabana Grande.....	1	4		5			1		12	18	3	18		
Cabo Rojo.....	1	8	1	10					24	34	9	34		
Lajas.....	1	3	1	5					18	23	6	23		
Mayaguez.....	16	5	26	31				1	32	64	12	73		
Hormigueros.....	1	2		3					5	8	1	8		
Maricao.....	1	4		5					10	15	4	15		
Las Marias.....	1	3		4					17	21	2	21		
Añasco.....	2	7	1	10			1		17	28	3	28		
Rincon.....		2		2					8	10	3	10		
Aguada.....	1	4		5					13	18	3	18		
Lares.....	1	8	1	10					25	35	3	35		
San Sebastian.....	1	5	1	7					22	29	6	29		
Aguadilla.....	1	13		14					21	35	4	36		
Moca.....	1	4		5					8	13	1	13		
Isabela.....	1	4	1	6					17	23	4	23		
Quebradillas.....	1	3		4					10	14	4	14		
Utua.....	2	1	8	9			1		31	41	2	43		
Adjuntas.....	1	6		7					19	26	3	26		
Jayuya.....	1	2		3					10	13	2	13		
Camuy.....	1	4		5					13	18	3	18		
Hatillo.....	1	2	1	4					13	17	1	17		
Arecibo.....	4	3	21	3	27	1	2	1	33	69	7	73		
Manati.....	2	2	13		15				10	25	2	25		
Barceloneta.....	1	3		4					9	13	2	13		
Ciales.....	1	6		7					18	25	3	25		
Vega Baja.....	1	6	1	8					15	23	4	23		
Vega Alta.....	1	3	1	5					9	14	3	14		
Corozal.....	1	3		4					11	15	4	14		
Morovis.....	1	3		4					13	17	7	17		
Toa Baja.....	1	6		7					6	13	3	13		
Toa Alta.....	1	3	1	5			1		10	16	2	16		
Dorado.....	1	3		4					5	9	2	9		
Bayamon.....	2	2	20	22			1	1	19	43	4	45		
Guaimabo.....			2		2				8	10	2	10		
University of Porto Rico.....	47	10		10					10	10	1	57		
Culebra.....									1	1		1		
Total.....	111	125	614	25	764	12	3	9	5	1,062	1,855	276	15	1,967

¹ 1 duplicate.² Duplicated.³ 14 duplicates.

TABLE VIII.—*Teachers at end of the year, by sex.*

Municipality.	Secondary schools.			Common schools.					Special schools.			Total, omitting du- plicates.
				Graded.		Rural.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
San Juan.....	16	5	111	8	88	.....	14	110	6	5	11	131
Rio Piedras.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	8	2	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	8	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Rio Grande.....	.....	2	22	2	7	11	8	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Loiza.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	12	4	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Fajardo.....	1	2	3	16	6	8	13	43	.....	.....	.....	46
Naguabo.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	6	8	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Vieques.....	1	.....	21	6	4	3	4	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Humacao.....	1	3	4	13	7	17	9	46	.....	.....	.....	48
Yabucoa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	14	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Maunabo.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Arroyo.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	6	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Patillas.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Juncos.....	1	.....	21	4	6	6	3	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Gurabo.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	5	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Caguas.....	1	1	2	7	11	7	13	38	.....	.....	.....	40
San Lorenzo.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	7	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Guayama.....	1	1	2	8	10	5	14	37	.....	.....	.....	39
Salinas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	7	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Santa Isabel.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	7	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Cayey.....	1	.....	21	8	6	5	9	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Cidra.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	5	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Comerio.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	8	4	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Aguas Buenas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Naranjito.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	5	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Aibonito.....	1	1	22	5	5	5	4	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Barranquitas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	3	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Barros.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	16	1	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Coamo.....	1	1	12	2	9	15	4	30	.....	.....	.....	31
Juana Diaz.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	18	16	47	.....	.....	.....	47
Ponce.....	4	8	12	13	71	8	32	124	.....	.....	.....	136
Guayanilla.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8	6	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Peñuelas.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	4	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Yauco.....	1	1	2	10	13	8	20	51	.....	.....	.....	53
San German.....	.....	2	2	5	8	8	18	39	.....	.....	.....	41
Sabana Grande.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	7	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Cabo Rojo.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	11	13	34	.....	.....	.....	34
Lajas.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	6	12	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Mayaguez.....	2	4	16	6	26	11	21	64	4	.....	4	73
Hormigueros.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Maricao.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	6	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Las Marias.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	8	9	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Añasco.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	4	13	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Rincon.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Aguada.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	12	1	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Lares.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	11	14	35	.....	.....	.....	35
San Sebastian.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	9	13	29	.....	.....	.....	29
Aguadilla.....	1	.....	1	1	13	10	11	35	.....	.....	.....	36
Moca.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	1	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Isabela.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	14	3	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Quebradillas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	4	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Utua.....	1	1	2	4	6	11	20	41	.....	.....	.....	43
Adjuntas.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	9	10	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Jayuya.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	2	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Camuy.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	9	4	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Hatillo.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	7	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Arecibo.....	3	1	4	7	24	12	26	69	.....	.....	.....	73
Manati.....	.....	2	22	1	14	4	6	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Barceloneta.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	4	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Ciales.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	11	7	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Vega Baja.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	5	10	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Vega Alta.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	5	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Corozal.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	4	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Morovis.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	10	3	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Toa Baja.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	4	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Toa Alta.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	6	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Dorado.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Bayamon.....	1	1	2	5	19	10	9	43	.....	.....	.....	45
Guainabo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	10	.....	.....	.....	10
University of Porto Rico.....	23	24	47	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	57
Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	51	60	111	276	517	506	556	1,855	10	5	15	1,967

1 Includes 1 duplicate.

2 Duplicated.

3 Includes 2 duplicates.

4 Includes 14 duplicates.

TABLE IX.—Comparison of the total number of pupils enrolled in common schools during 1912-13 and the number enrolled Mar. 1, 1913, with the total population and the population of school age and of compulsory school age.

NOTE.—The numbers in columns (b) and (c), except the totals, are estimated.

Municipality.	(a).	(b).	(c).	(d).	(e).	(f).	(g).	(h).
	Total population.	Census of 1910.		Pupils in common schools.		Percentage of—		
		Of school age, 5-18 years.	Of compulsory school age, 8-14 years.	Total enrolled during 1912-13.	Number 8-14 years of age Mar. 1, 1913.	(d) to (a).	(d) to (b).	(e) to (c).
San Juan.....	48,716	17,023	8,591	6,815	4,365	14.0	40.0	50.8
Rio Piedras.....	18,880	6,597	3,327	2,327	1,274	12.3	35.3	38.3
Trujillo Alto.....	6,345	3,217	1,118	1,059	695	16.7	47.7	62.2
Carolina.....	15,327	5,355	2,701	2,307	1,507	15.1	43.1	55.8
Rio Grande.....	13,948	4,872	2,458	2,148	1,387	15.4	44.1	56.4
Loiza.....	13,317	4,653	2,347	1,544	1,058	11.6	33.2	45.1
Fajardo.....	21,135	7,384	3,727	3,188	1,948	15.1	43.2	52.3
Naguabo.....	14,365	5,018	2,531	2,119	1,375	14.8	42.2	54.3
Vieques.....	10,425	3,642	1,838	1,165	708	11.2	32.0	38.5
Humacao.....	26,678	9,321	4,705	3,738	2,373	14.0	40.1	50.4
Yabucoa.....	17,338	6,057	3,056	2,326	1,536	13.4	38.4	50.3
Maunabo.....	7,106	2,483	1,252	624	421	8.8	25.1	33.6
Arroyo.....	6,940	2,425	1,223	1,128	678	16.3	46.5	55.4
Patillas.....	14,448	5,048	2,546	1,649	1,030	11.4	32.7	40.5
Juncos.....	11,692	4,085	2,061	1,615	929	13.8	39.5	45.1
Gurabo.....	11,139	3,892	1,964	1,327	796	11.8	34.1	40.5
Caguas.....	27,160	9,489	4,790	3,078	1,953	11.3	32.4	40.8
San Lorenzo.....	14,278	4,989	2,516	1,416	915	9.9	28.4	35.7
Guayama.....	17,379	6,072	3,063	2,945	1,726	16.9	48.5	56.3
Salinas.....	11,403	3,984	2,009	1,562	928	13.7	39.2	46.2
Santa Isabel.....	6,959	2,431	1,226	935	550	13.4	38.5	44.9
Cayey.....	17,711	6,188	3,122	2,083	1,548	11.8	33.7	49.6
Cidra.....	10,595	3,702	1,867	1,076	817	10.2	29.1	43.8
Comerio.....	11,170	3,903	1,968	1,462	944	13.1	37.5	48.0
Aguas Buenas.....	8,292	2,897	1,461	875	641	10.6	30.2	43.9
Naranjito.....	8,876	3,101	1,565	941	559	10.6	30.3	35.7
Aibonito.....	10,815	3,779	1,906	1,403	898	13.0	37.1	47.1
Barranquitas.....	10,503	3,670	1,851	1,160	764	11.0	31.6	41.3
Barros.....	15,028	5,251	2,648	1,881	1,251	12.5	35.8	47.2
Coamo.....	17,129	5,985	3,029	2,136	1,579	12.5	35.7	52.1
Juana Diaz.....	29,157	10,186	5,143	3,439	2,464	11.8	33.8	47.9
Ponce.....	63,444	22,170	11,186	8,415	4,554	13.3	38.0	40.7
Guayanilla.....	10,354	3,618	1,825	1,609	1,095	15.5	44.5	60.0
Peñuelas.....	11,991	4,190	2,113	1,278	876	10.7	30.5	41.5
Yauco.....	31,504	11,009	5,552	3,878	2,644	12.3	35.2	47.6
San German.....	22,143	7,737	3,905	2,696	1,891	12.2	34.9	48.4
Sabana Grande.....	11,523	4,026	2,030	1,298	949	11.3	32.2	46.7
Cabo Rojo.....	19,562	6,835	3,448	2,917	2,009	14.9	42.7	58.3
Lajas.....	11,071	3,868	2,014	1,722	1,165	15.6	44.5	57.8
Mayaguez.....	38,542	13,469	6,796	5,403	3,368	14.0	40.1	49.5
Hormigueros.....	3,887	1,358	685	617	400	15.9	45.4	58.4
Maricao.....	7,158	2,501	1,261	1,358	840	19.0	54.3	66.6
Las Marias.....	10,046	3,510	1,770	1,524	1,025	15.2	43.4	57.9
Añasco.....	14,407	5,034	2,538	1,296	867	15.2	43.5	51.1
Rincon.....	7,275	2,542	1,282	867	533	11.9	34.1	41.6
Aguada.....	11,587	4,049	2,042	1,172	762	10.1	28.9	37.3
Lares.....	22,650	7,914	3,991	3,683	2,425	16.3	46.5	60.8
San Sebastian.....	18,904	6,605	3,332	3,010	2,116	15.9	45.6	63.5
Aguadilla.....	21,419	7,484	3,777	3,176	2,270	14.8	42.4	60.1
Moca.....	13,640	4,766	2,404	1,075	799	7.9	22.6	33.2
Isabela.....	16,852	5,888	2,970	1,660	1,145	9.9	28.2	38.6
Quebradillas.....	8,152	2,848	1,437	1,037	696	12.7	36.4	48.4
Utua.....	30,775	10,755	5,427	3,832	2,642	12.4	35.6	48.7
Adjuntas.....	16,954	5,924	2,987	2,185	1,449	12.9	36.9	48.5
Jayuya.....	10,279	3,591	1,811	1,261	898	12.3	35.1	49.6
Camuy.....	11,342	3,963	1,997	1,623	1,080	14.3	41.0	54.1
Hatillo.....	10,630	3,714	1,873	1,288	890	12.1	34.7	47.5
Arecibo.....	42,429	14,827	7,481	4,795	3,296	11.3	32.3	44.1
Manati.....	17,240	6,024	3,038	1,896	1,217	11.0	31.5	40.1
Barceloneta.....	11,644	4,068	2,052	1,050	732	9.0	25.8	35.7
Ciales.....	18,398	6,428	3,240	2,199	1,414	12.0	34.2	43.6
Vega Baja.....	12,831	4,483	2,261	1,983	1,267	15.5	44.2	56.0
Vega Alta.....	8,134	2,842	1,434	1,133	725	13.9	39.9	50.6
Corozal.....	12,978	4,535	2,287	1,580	1,091	12.2	34.8	47.7
Morovis.....	12,446	4,349	2,193	1,516	1,058	12.2	34.9	48.2
Toa Baja.....	6,254	2,185	1,102	874	568	14.0	40.0	51.5
Toa Alta.....	9,127	3,189	1,608	1,206	764	13.2	37.8	47.5
Dorado.....	4,885	1,707	860	591	376	12.1	34.6	43.7
Bayamon.....	26,536	9,272	4,676	3,360	2,149	12.7	36.2	46.0
Guainabo.....	3,450	1,205	607	820	566	23.8	68.0	93.2
Culebra.....	1,315	469	231	180	106	13.7	39.2	45.0
Total.....	1,118,012	390,640	197,132	145,427	96,163	13.0	37.2	48.8

TABLE X.—School board finances—expenditures classified, 1912-13.

Municipality.	A. Rent of school- houses.	B. House rent of teachers.	C. Salaries, employees, of school board.	D. Contingent expenses, school board.	E. School furniture and equip- ment.	F. School and athletic material.	G. Payments for con- struction of school buildings by school boards.	General expenses.	Total.
San Juan.....	\$12,011.00	\$9,611.40	\$9,599.19	\$205.09	\$3,933.85	\$76.38	\$54,071.13	\$7,293.59	\$96,771.63
Rio Piedras.....	216.00	1,767.00	1,889.09	12.58	1,147.56	210.50	4,102.13	1,303.10	10,647.96
Trujillo Alto.....	270.60	1,639.00	1,473.71	51.32	549.97	109.45	617.64	507.67	3,225.36
Carolina.....	888.00	1,350.16	1,398.10	68.47	484.27	220.99	9.00	1,473.56	5,892.55
Rio Grande.....	1,740.00	1,305.00	522.77	174.28	570.16	229.95	79.05	809.59	4,864.80
Loiza.....	1,452.00	1,452.00	865.66	109.45	1,357.28	43.98	.....	412.96	5,891.33
Rapardo.....	2,553.50	3,963.69	2,814.59	207.41	2,357.37	664.73	1,296.91	3,665.82	17,494.02
Vegadero.....	1,812.00	1,200.98	1,853.89	24.91	370.18	58.16	9.80	709.23	5,069.15
Higües.....	768.00	1,452.80	1,576.67	95.09	700.08	461.77	.....	805.27	5,859.68
Yabucoa.....	1,062.00	1,763.25	1,569.70	142.58	1,501.73	487.98	7,389.31	1,603.13	20,322.28
Manabo.....	204.00	945.00	328.81	103.39	888.50	35.27	340.20	733.78	6,496.09
Aguo.....	530.00	1,307.40	921.58	25.35	187.06	15.00	.....	658.20	1,923.94
Petillas.....	934.00	1,283.00	1,09.00	109.00	713.12	22.25	.....	726.99	4,440.23
Juncos.....	1,890.00	1,102.00	1,46.23	14.03	1,06.73	146.36	.....	563.94	4,465.15
Gurabo.....	884.00	3,570.50	2,798.73	67.39	282.68	24.35	.....	1,571.28	7,642.63
Caguas.....	2,852.10	2,869.24	2,352.81	97.25	1,251.52	74.23	1,070.27	958.44	12,119.72
San Lorenzo.....	2,570.00	2,669.24	2,155.98	90.25	894.52	17.10	311.64	280.99	2,836.17
Guayama.....	1,274.00	1,512.60	1,290.12	17.23	906.25	17.10	.....	1,455.84	8,985.84
Salinas.....	1,274.00	1,512.60	1,290.12	63.50	906.25	17.10	.....	322.89	9,771.21
Santa Isabel.....	1,274.00	1,512.60	1,290.12	63.50	906.25	17.10	.....	953.80	11,428.88
Cayey.....	1,712.66	2,052.00	1,638.08	92.02	840.41	30.80	36.30	326.62	6,670.94
Cidra.....	437.00	1,473.00	1,473.00	106.09	106.09	10.00	.....	354.07	2,468.06
Comerio.....	712.00	673.20	653.31	151.90	191.31	10.00	.....	261.50	2,468.06
Agua Buenas.....	240.00	389.95	389.95	56.32	65.03	57.70	.....	229.89	1,286.30
Naranjito.....	54.00	384.00	105.11	15.74	328.92	16.75	.....	229.89	1,286.30
Albionito.....	258.00	744.90	410.83	74.21	178.31	138.79	.....	656.65	2,381.21
Barranquitas.....	411.00	459.00	274.01	24.08	156.92	15.63	.....	459.20	1,814.69
Barros.....	324.00	777.00	594.58	59.27	190.31	75.81	.....	397.43	2,072.76
Caño.....	1,074.00	1,224.00	1,224.00	68.58	246.72	78.25	.....	754.70	3,072.76
Juana Diaz.....	1,752.00	2,675.33	1,851.35	149.65	1,007.25	107.85	1,611.49	1,234.90	10,380.99
Ponce.....	7,637.60	10,132.00	6,402.32	275.80	6,187.98	1,338.15	13,388.15	2,220.73	46,824.03
Guayama.....	617.00	1,159.00	890.59	103.90	385.68	313.41	1.00	995.84	4,461.53
Pedufelas.....	572.32	1,818.16	713.83	24.50	369.10	254.30	.....	609.05	3,378.00
Yauco.....	974.00	3,963.00	3,038.35	390.44	1,963.83	153.70	10,876.70	2,408.15	28,738.17
San German.....	1,028.00	2,242.33	1,213.83	82.77	387.20	94.73	715.25	984.51	6,748.62
Sabana Grande.....	474.00	612.00	355.01	62.68	167.75	13.41	.....	373.50	2,068.35

TABLE X.—School board finances—expenditures classified, 1912-13—Continued.

Municipality.	A. Rent of school- houses.	B. House rent of teachers.	C. Salaries, employees of school board.	D. Contingent expenses, of school board.	E. School furniture and equip- ment.	F. School and athletic material.	G. Payments for con- struction of school buildings by school boards.	General expenses.	Total.
Cabo Rojo.....	\$1,302.00	\$1,473.00	\$1,191.72	\$71.30	\$908.26	\$13.08		\$337.63	\$5,496.99
Lajas.....	1,658.00	1,018.00	480.16	84.80	834.06	44.88		1,312.13	3,482.09
Mayaguez.....	1,804.00	4,486.85	4,108.92	292.36	2,434.41	742.54	\$596.16	2,917.88	17,981.12
Hormigueros.....	1,579.00	900.00	330.49	277.20	431.10	14.40		280.57	2,405.07
Maricao.....	396.00	900.00	700.49	277.20	688.89	139.61	60.00	677.84	3,371.99
Las Marias.....	552.00	1,232.00	627.11	178.18	688.89	139.61	232.50	1,018.39	4,980.31
Añasco.....	491.77	1,422.00	1,276.46	32.00	207.13	197.22	239.75	621.19	4,487.61
Rincon.....	494.00	412.90	1,229.94	19.33	235.97	12.54		175.14	1,778.82
Aguada.....	500.00	972.00	1,229.61	63.54	511.26	321.25	1,826.86	513.47	6,137.99
Lares.....	1,200.00	1,320.75	949.73	73.12	611.22	90.33		815.37	5,150.54
San Sebastian.....	735.00	1,328.60	734.62	82.95	413.85	37.55		441.00	3,773.58
Aguadilla.....	729.00	2,008.00	898.27	22.00	732.51	3.50	2,013.00	777.40	7,205.68
Moca.....	240.00	717.73	428.25	155.98	248.35	13.75	327.25	368.91	2,683.17
Isabela.....	696.00	952.60	569.14	131.45	485.27	2.30		976.74	3,735.70
Quebradillas.....	171.00	549.00	493.84	131.91	370.41	108.30	559.80	515.12	2,889.98
Utua.....	2,316.00	1,726.15	1,476.63	38.40	919.92	178.35		1,015.48	7,667.93
Adjuntas.....	1,002.00	1,520.60	804.03	62.62	335.85	75.22	617.65	798.51	5,216.49
Jayuya.....	1,696.68	504.00	232.03	166.15	437.10	39.08	162.00	235.43	2,605.05
Camuy.....	324.00	915.20	832.51	65.52	710.39	38.42	1,825.00	811.28	5,512.32
Hatillo.....	292.00	752.00	853.23	73.47	259.98	37.25	1,303.10	634.85	4,205.98
Arecibo.....	1,982.06	6,292.06	3,462.07	507.70	3,459.38	665.96	5,367.06	1,973.51	23,815.74
Manati.....	1,662.00	1,699.33	1,147.16	196.75	1,622.14	36.71	15.62	966.27	6,282.02
Barceloneta.....	1,056.00	711.00	612.75	169.37	1,624.89	26.71	29.73	406.17	4,636.59
Ciales.....	591.50	1,060.50	551.89	83.00	1,756.72	69.14	46.40	371.13	3,280.78
Vega Baja.....	596.50	1,248.50	1,622.42	301.86	1,756.72	347.01		1,388.53	6,232.92
Vega Alta.....	155.00	1,144.00	356.81	26.18	378.28	200.00		174.24	1,445.52
Corozal.....		512.70	322.25	15.63	294.55	35.38		365.72	1,643.61
Morovis.....	516.00	562.75	311.25	23.11	205.76	31.31	10.00	274.62	1,960.80
Toa Baja.....	492.00	1,185.95	832.59	282.54	489.31	584.37	178.37	1,355.93	5,380.56
Toa Alta.....	339.00	543.02	435.74	37.07	335.87	49.25	238.00	398.29	2,416.24
Dorado.....	586.00	450.00	631.03	50.36	837.69	38.65	68.62	220.40	2,964.65
Bayamon.....	2,548.50	2,639.82	1,687.14	42.00	352.87	346.24	536.60	1,223.18	9,876.95
Guaynabo.....	413.00	430.00	226.60	93.40	372.80	80.00		230.22	1,852.02
Total.....	80,528.62	113,037.95	85,946.45	7,391.85	55,614.12	10,802.25	125,453.86	65,472.89	544,252.99

TABLE XI.—*School board finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1912-13.*

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1912.	Receipt by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1913.
San Juan.....	\$59,185.34	\$75,892.77	\$11,845.37	\$146,923.48	\$108,617.00	\$38,306.48
Rio Piedras.....	4,963.48	13,522.61	2,241.64	20,727.73	12,889.60	7,838.13
Trujillo Alto.....	1,306.72	2,558.45	278.16	4,143.33	3,503.52	639.81
Carolina.....	1,151.51	7,720.39	699.31	9,571.21	6,591.86	2,979.35
Rio Grande.....	2,618.32	6,175.78	.....	8,794.10	4,864.80	3,929.30
Loiza.....	7,619.90	7,397.10	.....	15,077.00	5,981.33	9,085.67
Fajardo.....	4,668.59	23,947.65	1,381.30	29,997.54	18,805.32	11,192.22
Naguabo.....	4,091.22	6,407.74	.....	10,498.96	5,069.15	5,429.81
Vieques.....	3,399.20	9,299.87	.....	12,699.07	5,859.68	6,839.39
Humacao.....	9,091.09	11,878.64	.....	20,969.73	20,322.28	647.45
Yabucoa.....	4,225.89	7,704.47	.....	11,930.36	6,496.09	5,434.27
Maunabo.....	1,331.25	1,828.97	377.06	2,937.28	2,301.00	636.28
Arroyo.....	1,352.89	3,686.55	850.30	5,889.74	5,290.53	599.21
Patillas.....	1,938.73	4,021.21	110.56	6,070.50	4,575.71	1,494.79
Juncos.....	5,879.44	5,692.81	.....	11,572.25	7,642.63	3,929.62
Gurabo.....	3,355.07	4,309.17	.....	7,664.24	3,615.38	4,048.86
Caguas.....	7,555.81	9,215.69	2,331.30	19,102.80	14,451.02	4,651.78
San Lorenzo.....	774.23	2,694.26	12.61	3,481.10	2,848.78	632.32
Guayama.....	4,977.84	10,882.75	1,015.55	16,876.14	9,974.39	6,901.75
Salinas.....	8,852.31	10,473.92	1,046.81	20,373.04	10,118.02	10,255.02
Santa Isabel.....	6,401.22	7,572.42	.....	13,973.64	11,742.88	2,230.76
Caye.....	1,383.12	7,852.68	.....	9,235.80	6,670.94	2,564.86
Cidra.....	268.76	2,133.03	268.94	2,670.73	1,851.00	819.73
Comerio.....	500.01	3,811.10	1.59	4,312.70	2,906.24	1,406.46
Aguas Buenas.....	448.07	1,451.93	.....	1,900.00	1,469.31	430.69
Naranjito.....	508.04	1,017.84	183.33	1,709.21	1,450.23	258.98
Aibonito.....	350.60	3,358.25	.15	3,709.00	2,381.36	1,327.64
Barranquitas.....	536.50	1,638.89	.....	2,175.39	1,814.09	361.30
Barros.....	771.68	2,544.27	.....	3,315.95	2,206.67	1,109.28
Coamo.....	759.72	5,063.74	663.39	6,486.85	4,636.15	1,850.70
Juana Diaz.....	6,381.74	10,453.39	.....	16,835.13	10,389.82	6,445.31
Ponce.....	11,868.60	49,086.06	.....	60,954.66	46,824.03	14,130.63
Guayanilla.....	1,445.28	5,096.13	358.60	6,900.01	4,820.11	2,079.90
Peñuelas.....	1,327.95	3,165.15	370.50	4,863.60	3,748.59	1,115.01
Yauco.....	8,438.69	18,889.84	1,075.55	28,404.08	24,803.72	3,600.36
San German.....	3,198.33	7,355.87	406.08	10,960.28	7,154.70	3,805.58
Sabana Grande.....	432.14	1,924.76	346.59	2,703.49	2,404.94	298.55
Cabo Rojo.....	2,459.24	6,955.51	.....	9,414.75	5,496.99	3,917.76
Lajas.....	426.34	5,207.21	666.66	6,300.21	4,598.75	1,701.46
Mayaguez.....	12,792.96	22,815.62	.....	35,608.58	17,981.12	17,627.46
Hormigueros.....	.....	2,685.70	.....	2,685.70	2,405.07	280.63
Maricao.....	4,175.34	4,558.58	.....	8,733.92	3,371.99	5,361.93
Las Marias.....	2,769.95	4,811.88	.....	7,581.83	4,980.31	2,601.52
Añasco.....	776.36	4,885.63	747.23	6,409.22	5,234.84	1,174.38
Rincon.....	1,133.19	1,868.70	.....	3,001.89	1,778.82	1,223.07
Aguada.....	3,547.54	5,871.32	411.08	9,829.94	6,549.07	3,280.87
Lares.....	1,131.00	7,339.78	.....	8,470.78	5,150.54	3,320.24
San Sebastian.....	557.23	4,734.99	.....	5,292.22	3,773.58	1,518.64
Aguadilla.....	3,206.34	8,057.60	.....	11,263.94	7,205.68	4,058.26
Moca.....	1,565.93	2,253.16	328.37	4,147.46	3,021.54	1,125.92
Isabela.....	1,255.27	3,613.24	200.00	5,068.51	3,935.70	1,132.81
Quebradillas.....	1,344.34	2,380.85	.....	3,725.19	2,889.98	835.21
Utua.....	3,938.18	8,182.19	.....	12,120.37	7,667.93	4,452.44
Adjuntas.....	1,766.08	5,425.98	.....	7,192.06	5,216.49	1,975.57
Jayuya.....	971.34	2,636.24	.....	3,607.58	2,603.05	1,004.53
Camuy.....	3,301.22	5,484.34	.....	8,785.56	5,512.32	3,273.24
Hatillo.....	1,694.64	3,892.78	.....	5,587.42	4,205.98	1,381.44
Arecibo.....	10,059.90	20,866.28	3,586.89	34,513.07	27,402.63	7,110.44
Manati.....	3,319.44	7,226.98	717.39	11,263.81	6,999.41	4,264.40
Barceloneta.....	4,197.34	5,731.04	.....	9,928.38	4,636.59	5,291.79
Ciales.....	660.63	4,463.20	531.97	5,655.80	3,822.75	1,833.05
Vega Baja.....	3,174.53	5,166.86	816.01	9,157.40	7,048.93	2,108.47
Vega Alta.....	1,193.65	264.15	566.28	2,024.08	2,011.80	12.28
Corozal.....	591.34	1,490.00	488.53	2,569.87	2,132.14	437.73
Morovis.....	661.32	2,186.22	.....	2,847.54	1,960.80	886.74
Toa Baja.....	3,626.89	5,914.42	165.86	9,707.17	5,546.42	4,160.75
Toa Alta.....	1,159.90	2,158.59	.....	3,318.49	2,416.24	902.25
Dorado.....	2,945.93	2,323.27	.....	5,269.20	2,964.65	2,304.55
Bayamon.....	4,505.76	10,965.23	.....	15,470.99	9,876.95	5,594.04
Guaynabo.....	.....	2,361.33	.....	2,361.33	1,852.02	509.31
Total.....	267,668.40	542,505.02	35,090.96	845,264.38	579,343.95	265,920.43

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO TO THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, 1912-13.

The University of Porto Rico was founded by an act of the insular legislature approved March 12, 1903, which vested the authority of the new institution in a board of trustees composed of 11 members. The bond of connection between the new university and the department of education was preserved through the appointment of the commissioner of education as president of the board of trustees and chancellor of the university, *ex officio*. Except for this connection, the university is an independent and separate department of the insular Government. This act also gave the board of trustees power to establish new departments as necessity demands and the right to confer degrees.

Two years ago the number of members of the board of trustees was reduced from 11 to 7, as experience had shown that so large a board was unwieldy for administrative purposes. Of these 7 members, 4 are appointed by the governor, the remaining 3, namely, the commissioner of education, the treasurer of Porto Rico, and the speaker of the House of Delegates, being *ex officio* members.

The original site of the university is located at Rio Piedras. It consists of about 123 acres of rolling land, well suited to the needs of the institution. The insular normal school, located here in 1901, was transferred, together with its lands, to the university in 1903, and became the nucleus of the normal department of the newly established university. A campus of 25 acres was set aside and the remainder of the land was devoted to the use of an agricultural school until 1911, when land was purchased near Mayaguez, and appropriations made for buildings to house the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico. Since that time the farm at Rio Piedras has been run for commercial purposes under the direction of an employee of the university.

In addition to the changes and plans hereinafter mentioned, it is the intention of the board of trustees to open in September, 1913, a college of law, a college of pharmacy, and a university high school. The steady growth of the already established departments, the demand for the opportunity for more professional training on the island, and the interest that has always been shown in the university, seem to indicate that within a few years we shall have several well-developed departments located at Rio Piedras, in which the young people of Porto Rico will be able to get the training that they desire without having to leave the island.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, RIO PIEDRAS.

In 1911 the College of Liberal Arts was opened to provide an opportunity for collegiate work for students whose financial means did not permit them to attend a university in the States. Little attempt has been made up to the present to develop the work of this college, but the time now seems ripe to extend the courses offered, to prepare for the granting of an appropriate degree, and to place this department on an equal basis with similar institutions in the States. The work given here has been accepted without question by some of the leading colleges in America, and there is every reason to believe that a conscientious effort will result in the building up of a creditable college of higher academic instruction.

NORMAL COLLEGE, RIO PIEDRAS.

At the time of the establishment of the university the insular normal school (which became the normal department of the university) was the only institution on the island that gave professional preparation of any kind. The steady and continued growth of this department has been due to the constant demand from the department of education for more and better trained teachers. As the sole aim of the normal college is the training of teachers for the public schools, there is a close relation between its efforts and the results obtained in the department of education. The course of study is closely correlated with that in use in the public schools, and both subject matter and methods are planned to meet the needs the students will find when they become members of the department of education. Simultaneous with the introduction of industrial work into the public schools, the normal department opened teachers' courses in manual training, agriculture, and home economics, and during the past year special emphasis has been laid on these subjects.

In January, 1913, special evening classes in industrial work were opened for adult students. This was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, because it was not known to what extent the people of Rio Piedras would respond to such an opportunity. The results were very gratifying, however, as more than 30 men have been in

regular attendance since the classes were started, receiving instruction in practical carpentry, furniture making, mechanical drawing, and mathematics. There is already a demand for more classes along these lines, and the necessity for trade and industrial schools seems to have been plainly demonstrated.

One year of high-school work is required for entrance to the normal department. The normal offers two courses, an elementary course extending over two years and a full course requiring four years for completion. These courses lead to certificates and diplomas, respectively, which entitle the holders to teachers' licenses. There were 98 graduates from the elementary course in June, 1913, while 37 received diplomas upon having completed the full course requiring four years. The total enrollment for the past year was 951, of which number 627 were in the regular course, and 324 in the summer school. The faculty of this department consists of 33 professors and instructors.

The work of the normal college is carried on in five separate buildings devoted to classrooms and laboratories. The insular Legislature, at the last session, appropriated \$40,000 for the erection of more buildings for shop and laboratory purposes, as the increasing enrollment has overcrowded the capacity of the present buildings. In addition there are three buildings used as residences by the officers and teachers of the university. The total value of the land and buildings is estimated at \$200,000 and the equipment at \$100,000. Special features worthy of mention are a carefully planned and well-equipped athletic field, a playground for the smaller children, and an experimental garden plot of about 20 acres for the use of students taking courses in agriculture.

For the past three years all male students have been required to take military work under the direction of an officer detailed by the United States War Department, unless excused on a medical certificate, while regular gymnasium work has been required of all the girls. For the younger children the physical culture has taken the form of games and folk dances.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, MAYAGUEZ.

The work of this college was begun at the opening of the school year of 1912-13 under rather adverse conditions, owing to the fact that neither the main building nor the shop buildings were ready for occupancy.

The college was organized, however, with an enrollment of 126 students, who were divided among the following seven courses of study, each covering a period of five years: Sugar chemistry, agriculture, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, home economics, and special work. Considering the handicap under which the work was carried on, the results obtained are highly satisfactory, and the faculty of 18 professors and instructors have successfully taken the college through its formative period.

The value of the property, land, and buildings now constructed is \$75,000, while the equipment has cost \$30,000. The last legislature appropriated \$41,000 for the improvement of the college grounds and the construction of additional buildings. When these are completed the splendid equipment for instruction in the mechanic arts will be properly housed and the working conditions will be greatly improved.

Since the student body was limited to the subfreshman and freshman classes, this branch of the university will have no student ready for graduation before 1916, at which time the degree of bachelor of science will be conferred upon those who have completed the prescribed courses.

In addition to the academic work of the college, much time and energy have been devoted to extension work. Successful institutes on poultry raising were held in 16 towns of the island, with an approximate attendance of 1,450 people; short courses in home economics consisting of Saturday lectures and demonstrations for housewives, short courses of 12 weeks for young ladies, and a special course of Saturday lectures for teachers have been successful features of this work, while teachers' institutes in agricultural and home economics have been held in all but two school districts of the island, thus reaching nearly all the teachers in the public schools.

The faculty of this college has also published throughout the year a weekly periodical devoted to instruction in agriculture and home economics. Thirty-nine numbers were mailed to a list of about 2,500 readers, and the many copies sent to the United States, England, Guatemala, Panama, and Hawaii, called forth much favorable comment. This publication was supplemented by a regular correspondence course in agriculture, and the teacher obtaining the highest mark in each district in this course was given a free trip to Mayaguez to attend the agricultural conference held there during the Easter week vacation.

The experience of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico at Mayaguez during the past year has shown that there is a demand for both collegiate agricultural instruction and extension work. With the superior equipment and specially trained teachers now at the command of the college, both fields will be fully covered.

The complete financial report of the University of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1912-13 is herewith transmitted.

Cash balance sheet, University of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1912-13.

Credits:

July 1, 1912, balances.....	\$121,428.28
Cash receipts 1912-13.....	95,614.97
Appropriations, insular Government.....	140,565.00
	<hr/>
	357,608.25

Debits:

Fiscal year appropriations, balances charged off.....	1,011.94
Expense accounts vouchers.....	143,749.68
Investment accounts vouchers.....	84,225.87
July 1, 1913, balance.....	128,620.76
	<hr/>
	357,608.25

Expense accounts:

Normal department.....	64,236.69
University farm at Rio Piedras.....	7,174.79
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez.....	65,765.79
College of Liberal Arts.....	2,503.47
Military department.....	237.02
Administration office.....	3,831.92
	<hr/>
	143,749.68

Investment accounts:

Normal department.....	19,298.07
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez.....	63,800.71
College of Liberal Arts.....	117.90
Military department.....	918.55
Administration office.....	90.64

84,225.87

INSULAR LIBRARY.

The insular library made as much progress during the past year as was possible with the limited appropriation at its disposal. More than 2,200 volumes of history, education, applied sciences, philosophy, and fiction were purchased. Three hundred and forty volumes were acquired through private donations in addition to statistical and administrative reports and documents received from the United States. The entire collection now numbers more than 25,000 volumes.

A special collection is being made of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts by Porto Rican authors or others on subjects relating to Porto Rico, and this section is being augmented daily by private gifts, there being no special appropriation available for the purpose.

New books are constantly being purchased as the needs of the public require, the library thereby making itself a considerable educational force. Particular attention is being paid to the formation of a juvenile library, care being taken to select wholesome, instructive, and interesting reading. The number of readers using the library has increased to such an extent during the school year, and particularly at night, that the reading rooms are much overcrowded. A large increase is also noted in the circulating section of the library, more than 4,000 cards being held by readers at the present time. Approximately 500 books are issued daily in this department, of which 350 are fiction, 100 history and biography, and 50 social and natural sciences. In this branch of the work, which is of great educational value, there is a considerable but inevitable deterioration, and also some loss of books, which is made up in part by fines imposed, the proceeds of which are placed to the credit of the library. Other damage has been and is being done to the books in the library, although it has been

very much diminished as a result of corrective measures which have been applied. This damage consists in the mutilation of engravings and illustrations in magazines and books, improper inscriptions on the margins of pages, and the cutting out of pages from certain volumes. These vandal-like practices are made possible due to the fact that the quarters occupied by the library are divided up in such a manner that the small staff employed in the different rooms can not maintain a general supervision over the readers. However, a considerable diminution of such occurrences has been noted, due to increased vigilance and punishment inflicted in several cases where the authors were discovered.

Although the purchase of books in general is limited to those in Spanish and in English in accordance with established rules, whenever the importance of a work or collection warrants it and no good translation can be found, works in French, German and Italian are purchased. Many readers make profitable use of the books printed in these languages.

The Dewey system of classification and the Cutter alphabetical tables are being used in accordance with the best methods employed in the United States and Europe. A complete card catalogue of the library in strict alphabetical order has been made containing information as to subject, size, date of issue, publisher, etc., of each volume. The greater part of these cards are obtained from the Library of Congress and others have been typewritten in the insular library. All of this work is up to date and the public finds little difficulty in the use of the cards, which are placed in the delivery room. The indexes for Spanish and English works are kept separate.

As the library is in correspondence with other libraries in the United States and Europe it is in a position to study, compare, and adopt any improvement suitable for its work, after the same has been passed upon by the board of trustees which is constantly laboring for the best interests of the institution. In the purchase of books preference is given to those best suited to the needs of the majority of the readers, but care is also taken to include from time to time the most important classical works and those of scientific merit which meet the needs of the somewhat smaller circle of readers.

For the purpose of beautifying the library and also in order to copy and preserve certain works for a future museum there have been acquired from time to time by purchase, by gifts, or by loans, certain paintings and photographic reproductions, among them being very fine large photographs of the Roman Forum, Colisseum, Laocoon, two fine plaster busts, life size, of Columbus and Shakespeare, and an important historical portrait. The library also has a large painting of "The Wake" by the Porto Rican artist Francisco Oller. This painting is so large that the only space available for it at the present time is not such as to give it the best possible lighting. Among other gifts may be mentioned a plaster reproduction in miniature of the Arch of Titus and a plan of the island of San Juan, the present site of the city, which is an exact copy of one made by Licenciado Rodrigo de Figueroa in 1519. In order to complete this work and to form a basis for educational work in the direction of the fine arts and at the same time to make a beginning for the museum, a special appropriation is necessary.

Lastly, in order to give greater publicity to the best thought of the community and to encourage a social practice which has proved to be profitable among all cultured people as well as to stimulate and give an impetus to the intellectual activity of local scientists and professional men, arrangements were made for a series of conferences to be given in the library on Sunday afternoons to as large an audience as the capacity of the rooms permitted. These conferences have been well attended and the result has been very satisfactory. Men of recognized ability and sound judgment were selected to initiate this series and the topics treated were determined after consultation with each speaker, preference being given to topics of recognized practical or scientific interest or of social importance. The evident time and effort bestowed by the speakers on the work presented has been rewarded suitably by each audience and achieved in a most satisfactory manner. The papers presented in the first series of conferences will be printed shortly, and a second series which is eagerly awaited by the public will be begun.

The needs of the library, if it is to advance along the lines of progress now laid out for it, require an increase in the funds placed at its disposal. The following is a statement of the present appropriation:

Librarian.....	\$1, 500
Assistant librarian.....	1, 200
Assistant librarian and cataloguer.....	720
Clerk.....	600
Janitor.....	300

In all..... 4, 320

Contingent expenses:

Furniture, apparatus, supplies, minor repairs, binding of books, and incidental expenses.....	\$800
Books, periodicals, newspapers, and binding of books.....	2,500
	<hr/>
Total, insular library of Porto Rico.....	7,620

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
San Juan, P. R., August 15, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

THE ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1912.

The most important single event of the past year, in its bearing upon the work of the department of justice, was the election which took place on November 5, 1912, at which there were chosen for office by ballot, judges, secretaries, and marshals of the 34 so-called municipal courts, and secretaries and marshals of the district courts. The persons so elected took office during the first week, or two weeks, of January, 1913. The importance of this event to the department of justice is indicated by the fact that of 34 municipal judges elected 23 were new men, and of 82 secretaries and marshals of district and municipal courts 31 were new men, displacing the previous incumbents.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

In seven cases the newly elected officers belonged to a different political party from the previous incumbents. In the offices of marshal and secretary of the district courts of Mayaguez and Ponce—offices which carry patronage in the appointment of subordinates, and in which a change in political complexion resulted from the election—the spoils system was sweepingly applied, resulting in a complete change of personnel, except in one minor position in Ponce, which was saved to the previous holder only by a rigorous application of the civil-service law. In other instances the new incumbent, though a member of the same general political party as the outgoing officer, regarded it as part of his prerogatives to turn out the previous subordinate employees and to get in his own friends and supporters.

EVIL EFFECT OF CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Sweeping changes in judicial and quasi-judicial positions, especially when accompanied by wholesale uprooting of subordinate personnel, do not make for efficiency in the administration of justice. The new officers, many of them lacking in all previous similar experience, need time to acquaint themselves with their new duties, and until they have done so the work of the courts will suffer. Regarding the subordinate personnel of certain marshals' and secretaries' offices, moreover, there is certainly no justification for not extending the classified civil service to all such positions, thereby putting an end to the application of the antiquated spoils system.

MANNER OF SELECTING JUDICIARY.

The individuals elected to the various judicial and semijudicial positions mentioned were in the main about as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the method of their selection. The inappropriateness of selecting a judiciary by popular vote has so often before been the subject of enlightened comment that I do not propose to discuss it here. In nine cases out of ten an elective official, whether he is a judge or the holder of any other office, will be selected as a candidate for office because of his political fidelity and other qualities that make for his political availability, rather than for his fitness—from the point of view of character, training, and experience—to hold the office for which he is selected. In the case of most executive offices the qualities that make for political availability may turn out to be the ones that best fit the man for the office; but a judicial officer, particularly a judge, needs, above all, to be endowed with care and deliberation, and with the faculty of keeping an open mind on any question until all the evidence is in and both sides have been fully heard—the very qualities, perhaps, which would unfit him to carry on a successful

political campaign. These observations have no peculiar local significance; they are probably quite as applicable in most places other than Porto Rico where the ballot is the instrument and universal suffrage the background of the selection of the judiciary.

CHANGE IN MANNER OF SELECTING OFFICERS OF DISTRICT COURTS SUGGESTED.

But whatever may be thought about the wisdom in general of electing judges and other court officers, when this method of selection is applied to the offices of marshal and secretary of the district courts of Porto Rico it shows further defects. The judges of those courts are appointive officers. As judges they necessarily and rightfully supervise and control the conduct of all the work in their courts. If this work is not efficiently performed it is usually the judge and not one of the subordinate officials who will be blamed for it, though the persons directly responsible are elective officials in whose selection he has had no voice whatever and who may be, and sometimes are, his political opponents, or even his personal enemies. This state of affairs can not but lead to inefficiency in the conduct of the business of those courts, which from the standpoint of the volume and importance of the work transacted by them are the most important part of the judicial machinery of Porto Rico. Every sound argument seems, therefore, to call for a change in the method of selection of the secretaries and marshals of the district courts, so that such officers may be appointed, not elected, with some reference to the views of the judges of the courts in which they are called upon to serve.

DEFECTS IN MUNICIPAL COURT SYSTEM.

In the minor or municipal courts, on the other hand, the judge, secretary, and marshal are all chosen at a single election. Almost uniformly, the officers thus elected are the candidates of a single political party, or of a local branch or faction thereof. Ordinarily, therefore, we do not need to fear the selection of officials for one court who will be personally or politically at outs, and who may allow this to interfere with the performance of their duties. It would be desirable, undoubtedly, could these positions be made appointive. If this were done, a system might easily be adopted whereby appointments to the higher positions of district judge or fiscal would be made wherever practicable from among the municipal judges and other subordinate functionaries of the department of justice, thereby establishing something in the nature of a judicial civil service.

The municipal court system shows other defects, however, which, even within the elective method, can and should be rectified. Of the 34 so-called municipal judges provided for under the present law, only 13 are required to be members of the bar. In important municipal judicial districts, such as those of Caguas, Fajardo, Juana Diaz, Río Grande, Río Piedras, Salinas, San German, Yauco, and others in which the volume of work handled is considerable, anyone may be elected to the office of municipal judge. With or without training as lawyers, the men so elected are expected both to conduct and to decide a mass of cases which frequently involve legal issues just as complicated as any arising in the higher courts.

In none of the municipal judicial districts is there a requirement that the person elected judge shall have any previous experience whatever in the actual practice of the legal profession, and yet in the trial of all criminal cases the judge is called upon to act in the dual capacity of judge and prosecutor, with the duty of eliciting by direct examination from the witnesses for the prosecution the story of the crime, and of testing by cross-examination the testimony given by the defendant's witnesses in explanation or in defense thereof. Such work as this is technical work, and technical training and experience ought to be required of the man who is to perform it. The judges of these courts should be men with a legal training, and certainly in all the more important courts they should be men who have not only a school training in the law, but some previous experience in the actual practice of that profession.

I do not believe, however, that it would be wise to require that all municipal judges shall be members of the bar, unless further changes are made in the organization of these courts. In some of the smaller court districts good men, honest and conscientious men, not members of the bar, are now obtainable where lawyers either could not be found to serve at the salaries now payable, or, if found, would undoubtedly be men of inferior stamp to those now obtainable.

TERMS OF MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

There seems to be no good reason, moreover, why the term of office of municipal judges should be fixed at four years. In most places in which the elective system has been adhered to for the selection of the judiciary the defects of that system have

been lessened somewhat by lengthening the term of office. There is no magic quality in a term of four years, though that term seems to have been applied pretty generally, in statutes affecting Porto Rico, to most offices for which there is provided a specific term. There is no reason why a municipal judge, if elected, should not be elected for a term of eight years, rather than for one of four years. If he is at all fitted to discharge the functions of his office, he will be better fitted for that purpose after four years' experience than he was at the beginning of his term. Responsibility, furthermore, should go hand in hand with power, and the responsibility of selecting candidates for judicial office for a term of eight years will be greater, and should lead to more care in such selection, than under the present law.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.

A glance at Table L shows that there are great discrepancies in the work accomplished by the various municipal courts. The number of cases disposed of by them varies from 3,222 in San Juan, 1,882 in Bayamon, and 1,774 in Cayey, to 292 in Adjuntas, 328 in Carolina, 329 in Vieques, 347 in Barros, 354 in Lares, and 368 in Coamo. These startling discrepancies, which have been increasing rather than diminishing (see Tables H and I annexed to the annual report for 1912), suggest at once the query whether the busier courts are overworked or the less busy ones underworked. A partial investigation along these lines has indicated that, apart from the San Juan court, the larger municipal courts are not overworked. The smaller ones, however, have very little to do. In some of them court is held once or twice a month. Even in a municipal judicial district of the size of Humacao, in which 990 cases were disposed of, it seems to have been necessary for the court to sit only once or twice a week, on the average, to keep from falling behind in its work.

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL COURT OFFICIALS.

The officials of these courts receive salaries which, while small, are intended to compensate them for all of their time. That time ought to be occupied, but except in a few of the busier courts it rarely is occupied by official activities. Ordinarily, it can not be wise for a judge having the important jurisdiction of a Porto Rico municipal judge to be interested in many other local business affairs, and yet, unless we are to have him absolutely idle most of his time, that is what is sure to happen in Barros, Lares, and other places where he is sitting only once or twice a month.

CREATION OF MUNICIPAL COURTS.

It would seem that we have gone too far in the haphazard creation of these courts. Perhaps part of the trouble has resulted from their name. They are called "municipal courts," and this has made every municipality feel that it ought to have a court of its own. They are not municipal, however, in anything but in name. Their collections in the way of fines and fees go into the insular, not the municipal, treasury, and their expenses form part of the insular, not the municipal, budget. The maintenance of municipal courts in small places, sitting seldom, is wasteful. In the Adjuntas court, for instance, where only 292 cases were disposed of, it cost the people of Porto Rico, gross, an average of \$10.86 for each case. Similarly, in the Carolina court it cost \$10.38; in Coamo \$11.45; in Barros \$9.14; in Lares \$9.03, and in Vieques \$10.66. In the busier courts, on the other hand, each case involved a gross average expense of \$1.93 in San Juan; \$2.93 in Bayamon, and \$2.22 in Cayey. Of course it is not intended to intimate that a court ought to be a money-making institution, or that necessarily the best court is the one whose activities cost proportionately the smallest amount of money. Courts are to administer justice, not to make or save money, but it clearly ought not to cost more than five times as much to administer justice in Adjuntas as in San Juan.

Furthermore, on principle, to serve a population of a little less than a million and a quarter, scattered over a compact area of about 3,300 square miles, it ought not to be necessary to have 34 courts to do the work within the jurisdiction of the municipal courts. New York City, with a smaller area, it is true, but with a population of nearly 5,000,000, accomplishes all the work—and a little more—of the municipal courts of Porto Rico with nine civil courts and two criminal courts. To extend the municipal court system further and establish a municipal court in every municipality would more than double the number of such courts now in existence, and would undoubtedly be still more wasteful. In a municipality of the size of Dorado, with a population of a little less than 5,000 inhabitants, the court would not be much more than an expensive figurehead. In former years the want of good roads made the estab-

lishment of a large number of courts of this character a reasonable insurance against delay in the administration of justice. To-day, however, the barrios in the island which can not be reached or closely approached by automobile are few. Barrios, which was at one time almost inaccessible, is to-day reached by automobile in a little over an hour from the military road. With the transportation system of the island improving every day the need for a great number of courts of this character is constantly diminishing. The municipal court of Bayamon, to which I have previously referred, is shown on Table L to serve a district comprising an area of 206.85 square miles, with a population of 79,126. Seven municipalities, the central municipality of Bayamon including Cataño, a village with a population of 4,786, are comprised within this area, in each of which the municipal judge of the Bayamon district court is called upon to sit at least once a month. The judges of this court have not, however, found this work impossible of performance or unduly irksome.

REDISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS NEEDED.

What is clearly needed is a general redistribution of the districts comprising the basis of jurisdiction of the so-called municipal courts. In this way a reduction in the number of these courts, and an equalization of the work to be performed by the remaining courts, can be brought about, giving to each an amount of work which will reasonably occupy practically all of the available business time of its officers. Having accomplished this much, a reasonable salary may be paid to the officers, which will lend a substantial basis of dignity to their office and attract to these positions substantial members of the legal profession. Together with such a redistribution of the territory and the work of these courts should go a confirmation of central control, to the end that the time of sitting of the courts in the various municipalities comprising their districts may be regulated with some uniformity and with a view to protecting the interests of the public in those municipalities.

If the plan suggested can be carried out up to this point, there would seem to be no good reason why a further development should not also be carried out by making the so-called municipal courts courts of record. At present a case, either civil or criminal, is tried in the municipal court, and upon appeal it is retried in the district court. Such a retrial is an expensive method of reviewing the case. It serves no good purpose, and it provides fruitful possibilities for unchecked perjury. It frequently happens that upon the trial of a misdemeanor case in the municipal court hardly any evidence is presented on behalf of the defendant, who, upon being convicted, promptly takes an appeal to the district court. When his case comes on for trial in the district court, he is fully provided with witnesses—sometimes the same who testified little or nothing in the court below—to contradict every statement made by the witnesses for the prosecution. As there is no record of what the witnesses testified in the lower court, there is no practical means, as a general rule, for punishing such persons for the perjury committed by them.

It is believed that with a reduction in the number of the present so-called "municipal courts," accompanied by a redistricting of these courts so as to give practically every one of them a fair share of the work to be performed, an improvement in their facilities—making them courts of record—can be accomplished with a considerable saving to The People of Porto Rico in expense and with a considerable increase in the efficiency of these courts. At the same time much of the present expense to The People of Porto Rico in retrying appeals from the municipal courts in the district courts, with the necessity at times of bringing witnesses from a distance, will be saved, the time of the district court will be saved, and more of the time of those courts rendered available for other purposes.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

People of Porto Rico v. Rosaly, 227 U. S. 270.—The most significant court decision of the year in its bearing upon the legal and political status of Porto Rico was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the above-entitled case on February 24, 1913. The court reversed a majority decision of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and held that the political entity created by the organic act of Porto Rico, known as "The People of Porto Rico," is a sovereignty not subject to suit without its own consent, given by legislative enactment, thereby applying to Porto Rico the same rule which had previously been held to apply to the Territory of Hawaii. (*Kanawanakoa v. Polyblank*, 205 U. S., 349.) In this ruling the Supreme Court of the United States supported a previous ruling of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, in *Elkins v. People of Porto Rico*, reported in 5 P. R. Fed. Rep., 103, in conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico on the same point.

American Railroad Company of Porto Rico v. Didrickson, 227 U. S., 145.—While not so interesting from a strictly legal standpoint, in its bearing upon the relations between the Central Government and the Government of Porto Rico, and in its significance from the point of view of important business interests located in Porto Rico, the above case (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 27, 1913) has probably even more importance than the decision in the Rosaly case. The Supreme Court sustained an unreported decision of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico to the effect that the Federal safety-appliance act, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903 (32 Stat., 943, ch. 976), is applicable to, and in force in, Porto Rico.

The Supreme Court had previously held, in *American Railroad Company v. Birch* (224 U. S., 547) that the employers' liability act of April 22, 1908 (35 Stat., 65, 291, ch. 149), applied to Porto Rico. That act, however, expressly extended to the District of Columbia, the Territories, the Panama Canal Zone, and other "possessions" of the United States. But the term "possessions" was not used in the safety-appliance act, which was extended by the amendment of 1903 to apply to common carriers by railroad in the Territories and the District of Columbia. The decision in the *Didrickson* case is, therefore, a direct ruling by the Supreme Court to the effect that Porto Rico is a Territory, within the meaning of that term as used in the safety-appliance act.

In 1906 a similar extension was enacted with reference to the scope of the interstate-commerce laws; so that while the interstate-commerce laws have not been directly held to be in force in Porto Rico, under the decision in the *Didrickson* case, there seems to be little doubt but that the Supreme Court would apply the obvious analogy and hold that those laws are in effect here. Under the interstate-commerce laws certain specific powers of control over common carriers are vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose jurisdiction, if those laws are applicable, appears to extend—in so far as jurisdiction is granted under those laws—to the island of Porto Rico. It had previously been generally assumed that the power to control common carriers and other public-service corporations in Porto Rico was fully vested, together with other legislative powers, in the local authorities. In the year 1908 the Legislature of Porto Rico, acting in part at least on this assumption, undertook, by the passage of a fairly elaborate statute, to create out of the executive council of Porto Rico something in the nature of a public-service commission, with very broad general powers of supervision and control over common carriers and other public-service corporations. If, however, as now seems to be the case, Congress, in the year 1906, in the exercise of its paramount legislative power, extended the scope of the interstate-commerce laws to Porto Rico, along with the other Territories of the United States, then, to the extent to which those laws attempted to deal with locally engaged public-service corporations and to vest powers of control over them in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the authority of the Porto Rico Legislature in 1908 to vest powers of control in the executive council was restricted to the extent that the interstate-commerce laws as extended had previously vested similar powers in the Interstate Commerce Commission. The interstate-commerce law does not, however, cover all the ground sought to be covered by the local public-service corporation laws. It seems to be limited in its local application to common carriers and express companies, and even in its application to carriers it appears in general to be limited to specific problems relating to rates. The local public-service corporation laws, on the other hand, while much broader in the sphere of problems covered, seem to be limited to corporations operating under franchises. The control of the council under these laws, therefore, would not extend to express companies or to carriers operating without a franchise by motor cars or otherwise.

At the very outset of the investigation of any problem of railroad regulation, therefore, we are now confronted with a rather delicate question of jurisdiction: "Is it such a matter as lies within the purview of the interstate-commerce law, and is therefore cognizable by the Interstate Commerce Commission; or, is it one which is not covered by that law, and over which, consequently, the jurisdiction of the executive council of Porto Rico extends?" No good sensible reason, but only the chance of unpremeditated legislative result, appears to have led to this situation. One body or the other ought to have full control over the local business of a railroad operating in Porto Rico, and opportunities for litigation, based upon questions of jurisdiction—always so inviting to lawyers—ought to be reduced to a minimum. In principle, moreover, there would seem to be no better reason for subjecting a railroad operating wholly within the confines of the island of Porto Rico in part to the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, located in Washington, than for subjecting an electric-power corporation similarly operating to the same divided control. The railroad, however, is at least partially under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion, while the power company is controlled wholly by the local authorities. What would seem to be desirable—from the point of view of the public—in the control of one class of public service would seem to be equally desirable for the control of the other class.

It is hard to see how any advantageous result can follow the retention by the Interstate Commerce Commission of partial control over public carriers in Porto Rico. That body is already overworked dealing with a class of problems which—even in the Territory of Alaska, where the commission has similar local jurisdiction—are absolutely unrelated to the small, specialized, local transportation problems of Porto Rico. If the commission is to concern itself with transportation problems here, it can hardly benefit anyone that is located six days distant from Porto Rico, unless it is the steamship companies, which will carry back and forth the litigants and their attorneys interested in pending problems. This same circumstance may tend, moreover, to lead the commission to pass on many urgent matters without full information, and perhaps without hearing more than one side of the case.

From the point of view of the development of the capacity for local self-government it would appear to be unquestionable that local control over this important branch of local affairs ought to be fully recognized to rest with the local authorities. Early in the spring the matter was brought to the attention of the War Department, with the view, if practicable, at the special session of Congress, of securing the passage of legislation which would limit the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, excluding that body from control over the local commerce of Porto Rico. After a thoroughgoing consultation, however, it was not believed that the matter could be brought to the favorable attention of Congress at the special session, and it was accordingly shelved for the time being. It is to be hoped, however, that the whole question may be cleared up by suitable legislation at the general session of Congress beginning in December of the present year.

Guayama subornation cases.—In the summer of 1912, in the district of Guayama, there occurred a peculiarly shocking murder. A young man, belonging to a family both socially and politically prominent in the district, was charged with the murder, which admittedly took place while he and other young men of the community were dancing in the early morning hours at a prostitutes' ball. Even before the trial it was said openly that leaders of the political party to which the family of the accused belonged were interesting themselves in the case and that efforts would probably be made to bring to bear political and perhaps other improper influence upon the jury. The case came on for trial in the month of December, 1912, and in an almost incredibly short space of time, considering the strength of the evidence, the jury romped into the courtroom with a verdict of "not guilty." Immediately a persistent rumor circulated in and about Guayama to the effect that members of the jury had been tampered with. The rumor was investigated and sufficient evidence finally obtained to secure the conviction of the crime of subornation of two of the guilty parties.

The result of these cases is at once encouraging and disheartening. In their final outcome they showed that, in a peculiarly raw case, the community was willing to assert itself for the vindication of the integrity of the jury system. An examination of the evidence adduced upon the trial of the cases shows, however, a callous state of mind on the part even of witnesses who testified for the prosecution, and a want of appreciation that persons who attempt to corrupt a jury, or who are in any way connected with such corruption, or who know that such an attempt is to be made, and take no steps to bring their knowledge to the proper authorities, disregard the fundamental principles of the duty of every citizen in a free country. The same want of appreciation of the fundamentals of citizenship was revealed in practically all of the preliminary work of preparing these cases for trial. One of the witnesses, a representative of a prominent family, in his examination before the trial of this case, showed that he was fully cognizant of the entire plot to corrupt the jury before the murder case went to trial, though he had refused personally to aid in the proposed corruption. He was asked whether it did not occur to him that in view of his knowledge he was under a duty to report his information to the judge of the district court of Guayama—in which court the murder case was to be tried—and he replied: "Well, you see, at that time I was pretty friendly with the family of the young man who was accused." This is simply an illustration of the general atmosphere revealed both in the preparation and the prosecution of these cases.

Insanity cases.—Some relief of a temporary character may be expected from the state of affairs outlined under the above head in the annual report of this department for the year 1912, from an act entitled "An act to amend sections 1 and 5 of Chapter I of 'An act to determine judicial proceedings in cases of lunacy, and to provide for the admission and discharge of patients in the insane asylum,' approved March 14, 1907, as amended March 7, 1912," approved March 13, 1913. That act, which went into

effect on July 1, 1913, recognizes—what was perfectly obvious—that any civilized community has no right to treat its insane like dangerous criminals. Under it every municipality in the island is compelled to provide an emergency hospital for the care of persons against whom complaints are pending in the courts charging them with being insane, and for the care of persons adjudged insane who are awaiting transfer to the insane asylum. Hitherto such persons have been locked up in the jails, usually in the punishment cells, the only quarters available for the segregation of their occupants from the rest of the jail population. This piece of legislation marks a wise step in the right direction. It should be immediately supplemented, however, by legislation, accompanied by adequate appropriation, which will procure an enlargement of the general facilities for the care, treatment, and cure of insane persons in Porto Rico. Conditions at the insane asylum did not improve during the last year. During the last three months of it 41 persons held as insane by the municipal courts—as against 30 during the same period of the preceding year—were denied access to the insane asylum because of the lack of facilities in that institution.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court disposed of 317 appeals, 87 more than the previous year. Of this number 167 were in criminal and 150 in civil cases. The court left pending on its criminal calendar 9 appeals, as compared with 10 on June 30, 1912. Only 21 civil appeals, as compared with 47 on June 30, 1912, were left pending. In addition, the court disposed of 29 administrative appeals from decisions of registrars of property, and in the exercise of its original jurisdiction handled 18 cases, including certiorari, disbarment, habeas corpus, and church suits. The conduct of the work of the supreme court is more fully set forth in Table A.

DISTRICT COURTS.

No changes occurred during the fiscal year in the office of judge or fiscal of any of the district courts. The work of these courts was to some extent upset, however, by the election occurring in the month of November, 1912, covering, as it did, the offices of secretary and marshal of the district courts.

The district courts, as shown in Tables B and F, disposed of 2,031 criminal cases—felonies and misdemeanors—and 3,008 civil, leaving pending on their calendars on June 30, 1913, 470 criminal cases as against 421 on June 30, 1912, and 2,906 civil as against 2,552 left pending on June 30, 1912. In all the district courts, except San Juan and Humacao, the condition of the criminal calendars was either maintained or substantially improved. Results in Ponce were particularly gratifying in this regard, the number of cases pending being reduced from 112 on June 30, 1912, to 40 on June 30, 1913.

Once more the district court of San Juan appears, from Table B, to have been by far the most active criminal court in Porto Rico, both in the number of criminal cases disposed of and in the number of new ones instituted during the year. The court was not as busy, however, as during the preceding year, disposing of a total of 702 criminal cases as against 1,005 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. In this respect the district court of San Juan illustrates—what is strikingly illustrated throughout the figures attached to this report, and perhaps still more so in the figures attached to the report for the insular police—that for the year ending June 30, 1913, whatever may have been the reason, there was considerably less prosecution for crime than during the preceding year. In Table E is given a classified list of the criminal cases disposed of by the district courts during the year, showing the nature of the crimes—both felonies and misdemeanors—prosecuted in those courts.

JURY TRIALS.

Under the law permitting trial by jury, when demanded by a defendant against whom an information for felony has been lodged, there were held 257 jury trials—16 less than the preceding year. One hundred and seventy resulted in convictions and 88 in acquittals, thus giving an average of not quite 66 per cent of convictions. These figures are given rather as a basis for comparison with other years in Porto Rico than with other places where jury trials in felony cases are essential, since, speaking generally, it is the guilty defendant, or the one against whom the case is strong, rather than the one confident of his own innocence, who chooses to be tried by a jury.

Of the different juries acting in Porto Rico, while the results of their work showed no such striking discrepancies as during the preceding year, the Ponce jury was still the most lenient and the Guayama jury the most severe, the former showing an average percentage of conviction of 52½ per cent and the latter 80 per cent.

DISTRICT COURTS—CIVIL BUSINESS.

Once more, as indicated in Table F, the district courts as a whole ran behind in the discharge of their civil business. The district courts of Humacao, Guayama, and Aguadilla, however, showed improvement in this respect, and an analysis of the figures shows that if it were not for the congested state of affairs in San Juan, where 1,388 civil cases were left pending as against 1,087 the preceding year, the district courts as a whole would have made a fairly good showing in the discharge of civil business. The time is rapidly approaching when another judge will need to be provided for the district of San Juan.

THE FISCALS.

The fiscals, or prosecuting attorneys, discharge a part of the functions ordinarily confided to grand juries. They sift the evidence on complaints in criminal cases, whether brought to their attention in the first instance or sent to them from the municipal or peace courts which, acting as committing magistrates, have held the accused for further action by the fiscal, and either file an information in the nature of an indictment in the district court or dismiss the complaint. They are also charged with the duty of representing the people in criminal cases tried in the district courts on appeal from the municipal and peace courts, and of representing the people in insanity proceedings in the municipal courts.

Reference to Table G shows that there were handled and passed upon, in one way or another, in the fiscalas during the year, 1,780 complaints in criminal cases. Of this number, 959 were dismissed by the fiscals without the filing of an information, and 821, or 46 per cent of the total, resulted in the filing of informations in the district courts. On appeal from the municipal and peace courts the fiscals conducted a total of 777 cases, of which 557 resulted in affirmations of the convictions previously rendered in the lower courts.

Comparison between Table G and the corresponding table attached to the annual report for the preceding fiscal year further supports the observation made earlier in this report—that there was less prosecution for crime during the past year than during the year ending June 30, 1912.

THE LOWER COURTS.

The municipal courts again went behind somewhat in criminal, and quite seriously in civil, business. These results are shown in Tables H and I. As previously pointed out, the work of these courts was undoubtedly hampered to a considerable degree—though to what extent the figures do not show—by the election, which caused a change in the personnel of many of them in January, 1913.

Table J shows that there was a total of 13,056 proceedings for minor criminal offenses in the courts of the peace, 11,304 of them resulting in convictions and 1,752 in acquittals.

To the tabulations for the preceding year Table K has been added, showing the exact result, by acquittal or conviction, of appeals taken from the lower courts to the district courts. This table should grow more useful in providing a preliminary check upon the work of the inferior courts in subsequent years. It is not so useful in the present year, for the reason that the personnel of so many of the inferior courts changed during the year.

Table L, entitled "Municipal courts—Comparative efficiency," has also been added, and is referred to in various preceding places in this report.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON, LIBERTY ON PAROLE, COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE, ETC.

One hundred and fifty-eight such applications, as indicated in Table M, were passed upon during the year in the office of the attorney general. As a result, pardons were granted in 19 cases, paroles in 12, and commutations of sentence in 5. In 12 executive clemency was recommended for the sole reason that the prisoners were suffering from an illness which would endanger the health of other inmates in the same penal institution. In 7 of these 12 cases the particular illness was pulmonary tuberculosis. There are at present practically no means of adequately caring for a prisoner who is sick. The infirmaries attached to the penitentiary and to the district jails are not properly isolated from other quarters in the same buildings, so that this department in cases of this sort has ordinarily no alternative but to recommend the setting at liberty of the prisoner.

DISTRICT COURT BUILDINGS.

The recommendations made under this heading in the annual report of this department for the previous fiscal year are renewed. These courts ought to be housed in adequate buildings belonging to the insular Government. Funds have been appropriated for such a building at Guayama. These funds are subject to the report by the finance committee that they are available, but the finance committee continues to disregard the appropriation and to make no report. An appropriation is badly needed for a suitable building for the district court at Aguadilla. For a more complete discussion of this matter, reference is made to the annual report for the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

WOLCOTT H. PITKIN, Jr.,
Attorney General of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

TABLE A.—*Cases disposed of in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1913, and those pending therein June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913.*

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.	
Pending June 30, 1912.....	10
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	166
	<hr/> 176
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913:	
Affirmed.....	117
Dismissed.....	23
Reversed.....	27
	<hr/> 167
Pending June 30, 1913.....	9
	<hr/> 176
APPEALS IN CIVIL CASES.	
Pending June 30, 1912.....	47
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	124
	<hr/> 171
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913.....	150
Pending June 30, 1913.....	21
	<hr/> 171
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.	
(From decisions of registrars of property.)	
Pending June 30, 1912.....	0
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	29
	<hr/> 29
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913:	
Affirmed.....	15
Reserved.....	12
Dismissed.....	2
	<hr/> 29
Pending June 30, 1913.....	0
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.	
Pending June 30, 1912.....	0
Church suits.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Presented during fiscal year 1913:	
Writs of inhibition.....	1
Certiorari.....	10
Disbarment.....	3
Habeas corpus.....	4
Church suits.....	1
	<hr/> 19
Total.....	<hr/> <hr/> 20

Disposed of during fiscal year 1913:

Writs of inhibition.....	1	
Certiorari.....	9	
Disbarment.....	2	
Habeas corpus.....	4	
Church suits.....	2	
	<hr/>	18

Pending June 30, 1913:

Certiorari.....	1	
Disbarment.....	1	
	<hr/>	2

Total.....		<hr/>	20
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RESUMÉ.

Cases pending June 30, 1912:

Criminal appeals.....	10	
Civil appeals.....	47	
Administrative appeals.....	0	
Original jurisdiction.....	0	
	<hr/>	57

Cases presented during fiscal year 1913:

Criminal appeals.....	166	
Civil appeals.....	124	
Administrative appeals.....	29	
Original jurisdiction.....	20	
	<hr/>	339

Total.....		<hr/>	396
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Cases disposed of during fiscal year 1913:

Criminal appeals.....	167	
Civil appeals.....	150	
Administrative appeals.....	29	
Original jurisdiction.....	18	
	<hr/>	364

Pending June 30, 1913:

Criminal appeals.....	9	
Civil appeals.....	21	
Administrative appeals.....	0	
Original jurisdiction.....	2	
	<hr/>	32

Total.....		<hr/>	396
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TABLE B.—*Criminal cases—District courts—Fiscal year 1913.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1912.			Presented during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.			Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.							Pending June 30, 1913.			Number of convictions.			Number of acquittals.			Appeals taken to supreme court.
	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district court.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	Information.	Appeals from municipal and peace courts.	Filing or dis- missal by—				On information filed in district court.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district court.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.					
									Petition of the fiscal.	Defective indict- ments.	Lack of proof.	Transfer to other courts.											
San Juan.....	79	68	147	431	357	788	154	254	54	3	213	27	702	92	141	233	124	204	328	30	50	80	53
Humacao.....	17	23	40	126	129	255	106	115	9	19	37	1	293	33	29	62	82	75	157	24	40	64	22
Ponce.....	75	37	112	166	179	245	175	80	5	10	37	1	317	32	8	40	129	41	170	46	39	85	34
Guayama.....	61	17	78	115	126	241	87	113	28	10	3	1	242	66	11	77	75	79	154	12	34	46	19
Aguadilla.....	19	.....	19	131	64	195	122	56	11	.....	2	1	192	14	3	23	88	34	122	34	22	56	5
Mayaguez.....	20	.....	20	86	100	186	79	90	7	.....	7	.....	183	14	9	22	49	66	115	30	24	54	8
Arecibo.....	10	.....	10	90	75	165	81	70	11	.....	.....	.....	162	8	5	13	72	55	127	9	15	24	11
Total.....	281	145	426	1,145	931	2,075	804	778	125	32	262	30	2,031	264	206	470	619	554	1,173	185	224	409	152

RESUME.

Pending June 30, 1912.....	426
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	2, 075
	<hr/>
	2, 501
	<hr/>
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913.....	2, 031
Pending June 30, 1913.....	470
	<hr/>
	2, 501
	<hr/>
Convictions.....	1, 173
Acquittals.....	409
	<hr/>
Appeals taken.....	1, 582
	152

It will be noted that in the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1912, the number of cases pending in the district court of Ponce on June 30, 1912, was stated as 107, while in the statistics for this year the number of cases pending on said date is stated as 112. This is due to an error committed by the previous secretary of the district court of Ponce, the number stated in the statistics for the present year being correct.

TABLE C.—Cases of homicide disposed of by the district courts during fiscal year 1913.

District court of—	Cases of homicide disposed of.			Murder.				Manslaughter.			
				First degree.		Second degree.		Voluntary.		Involuntary.	
	Total.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.
San Juan.....	17	11	6	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	6
Guayama.....	11	10	1	2	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	.....
Ponce.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1
Arecibo.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Mayaguez.....	6	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Humacao.....	6	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Aguadilla.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
Total.....	61	42	19	5	3	6	1	23	6	8	9

RÉSUMÉ.

Total cases of homicide disposed of.....	61
Convicted:	
Murder in first degree.....	5
Murder in second degree.....	6
Manslaughter (voluntary).....	23
Manslaughter (involuntary).....	8
	42
Acquittals:	
Murder in first degree.....	3
Murder in second degree.....	1
Manslaughter (voluntary).....	6
Manslaughter (involuntary).....	9
	19
	61

TABLE D.—Jury trials in the district courts during fiscal year 1913.

District court of—	Number of trials.	Con-vic-tions.	Ac-quit-tals.
San Juan.....	55	33	22
Humacao.....	46	30	16
Guayama.....	42	33	9
Ponce.....	38	20	18
Aguadilla.....	33	24	9
Arecibo.....	22	16	6
Mayaguez.....	22	14	8
Total.....	258	170	88

Crimes in prejudice of administration of public justice:												
Against public justice.....	1	1	1	2	6	1	3	1	4	2	4	13
Contempt of court.....					2						2	3
Bribery.....							2	1		1		3
Perjury.....											1	3
Falsifying evidence.....								2		4		4
Violation of municipal law.....										6		2
Crimes against good morals:												6
Exposure of person, etc.....									2			2
Violation of remains of dead.....	1											1
Abandonment of children.....						1	1	1			1	1
Gambling.....	7	3	1	2	1	7			2		1	19
Lottery.....	3											3
Houses of ill fame.....	1											3
Violation sepulture.....	1											2
Crimes involving the violation of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power:												1
Against the public peace.....	1	2										1
Breach of peace.....	51	12	7	5	11	17	4	8	14	18	7	128
Cruelty to animals.....	1			1							1	1
Violation of road law.....	2											2
Violation of Sunday law.....	1											3
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	16	5	3	4	1	4	5	2	2	8	3	36
Rioting.....	1											4
Concealed weapons.....	13	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	14	3	48
Violation of automobile regulations.....	2	1	2	2								4
Against the public health.....	33	3	3	3	45	14	1	2	8	14	4	111
Illegal practice of medicine.....	1	2										2
False weights and measures.....												5
Violation of revenue law.....	2	1	5	1	2		1	1			1	9
Violation of electoral law.....			22	3	38	6		2		2	5	65
Unclassified:												1
Against executive power.....	1											1
Violation of fish law.....		1										1
Desecration of flag.....								2				2
Caution.....									1	1		1
Total convictions.....	328	157	80	64	170	154	122	56	115	127	54	1,173
Total acquittals.....						85	46					409
Total cases disposed of in each district court.....	408	221	255	200	178	169	151	Grand total.....	1,582			

TABLE F.—*Civil business—District courts—Fiscal year 1913.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1912.	On complaint filed in district courts and appeals from mu- nicipal and peace courts.	Pending June 30, 1913.	Disposed of by—			Appeals taken.
				Trial.	Dismis- sal or filing.	Total.	
San Juan.....	1,087	912	1,388	503	108	611	55
Ponce.....	221	530	303	389	59	448	14
Mayaguez.....	160	495	227	370	58	428	47
Humacao.....	356	559	288	431	196	627	13
Arecibo.....	451	397	515	264	69	333	9
Guayama.....	185	232	166	197	54	251	8
Aguadilla.....	92	237	19	191	119	310	6
Total.....	2,552	3,362	2,906	2,345	663	3,008	152

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1912.....	2,552
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	3,362
	5,914
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913:	
By trials.....	2,345
By dismissal or filing.....	663
	3,008
Pending June 30, 1913.....	2,906
	5,914

It will be noted that in the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1912, the number of cases pending in the District Court of Ponce on June 30, 1912, was stated as 335, while in the statistics for this year the number of cases pending on said date is stated as 221. This is due to an error committed by the previous secretary of the District Court of Ponce, the number stated in the statistics for the present year being correct.

TABLE G.—*Complaints and appeals handled in fiscalias during fiscal year 1913.*

Court of—	Complaints.			Appeals from municipal and peace courts.		
	Informa- tion filed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals.	Total.
San Juan.....	181	237	418	204	50	254
Ponce.....	168	229	397	41	34	80
Humacao.....	128	104	232	75	40	115
Mayaguez.....	59	153	212	66	24	90
Aguadilla.....	91	92	183	34	22	56
Arecibo.....	84	90	174	55	15	70
Guayama.....	110	54	164	79	34	113
Total.....	821	959	1,780	554	224	778

TABLE H.—*Criminal cases—Municipal courts—Fiscal year 1913.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1912.	Pre- sented during fiscal year 1913.	Dis- posed of during fiscal year 1913.	Pending June 30, 1913.	Filed or sent to other court.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ap- peals taken.
Adjuntas.....	19	335	285	16	53	200	85	3
Aguadilla.....	130	1,528	1,293	88	277	1,056	237	31
Añasco.....	25	438	401	11	51	323	78	23
Arecibo.....	19	1,422	1,323	38	80	1,077	246	20
Barros.....	37	425	340	28	94	253	87	4
Bayamon.....	47	2,021	1,771	109	188	1,287	484	76
Cabo Rojo.....	14	565	497	18	64	350	147	11
Caguas.....	63	1,393	1,294	63	99	917	377	30
Camuy.....	11	402	394	14	5	311	83	3
Carolina.....	26	339	315	.....	50	246	69	25
Cayey.....	35	1,151	1,067	42	77	850	217	26
Ciales.....	.....	431	383	48	.....	263	120	2
Coamo.....	12	409	361	11	49	307	54	2
Fajardo.....	86	1,047	1,086	18	29	682	404	10
Guayama.....	39	910	924	25	.....	588	336	45
Humacao.....	7	1,061	920	.....	148	801	119	20
Juana Diaz.....	27	798	649	28	148	484	165	21
Lares.....	3	352	302	6	47	188	131	6
Manati.....	26	867	715	38	140	585	130	16
Mayaguez.....	15	1,967	1,556	42	384	1,225	331	42
Patillas.....	30	777	731	23	53	561	170	10
Ponce.....	81	2,217	1,321	145	832	926	395	38
Rio Grande.....	3	517	404	21	95	272	132	20
Rio Piedras.....	.....	1,101	946	39	116	762	184	73
Salinas.....	80	787	722	89	56	555	167	11
San German.....	16	798	733	12	69	457	276	13
San Lorenzo.....	12	791	697	28	78	568	129	24
San Juan.....	60	2,735	2,541	10	244	1,955	586	148
San Sebastian.....	13	395	330	21	57	258	72	6
Utua.....	35	825	758	32	70	576	182	13
Vega Baja.....	24	646	561	20	89	430	131	5
Vieques.....	10	371	307	18	56	269	38	6
Yabucoa.....	78	599	578	53	46	378	53	2
Yauco.....	.....	867	655	34	178	468	187	12
Total.....	1,083	31,287	27,160	1,188	4,022	20,176	6,266	1,013

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1912.....	1,083
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	31,287
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913.....	27,160
Pending June 30, 1913.....	1,188
Dismissed or filed.....	4,022
Appeals to district courts.....	32,370
	1,013

TABLE I.—*Civil cases, municipal courts, fiscal year 1913.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1912.	Presented during fis- cal year 1913.	Disposed of during fiscal year 1913.	Pending June 30, 1913.	Dis- missed or or filed.	Appeals taken.
Adjuntas.....	5	13	7	1	10	.....
Aguadilla.....	221	141	114	213	35	8
Añasco.....	16	53	44	12	13	1
Arecibo.....	216	193	117	263	29	3
Barros.....	6	29	7	12	16	2
Bayamon.....	194	248	111	277	54	15
Cabo Rojo.....	27	104	79	14	38	5
Caguas.....	195	223	156	230	32	7
Camuy.....	14	63	39	24	14	1
Carolina.....	40	26	13	39	14	3
Cayey.....	74	147	107	96	18	7
Ciales.....	.....	68	34	27	7	1
Coamo.....	66	22	7	46	35	2
Fajardo.....	213	137	56	287	7	3
Guayama.....	131	127	98	141	19	2
Humacao.....	215	153	71	140	157	8
Juana Diaz.....	22	76	50	13	35	4
Lares.....	18	62	52	3	25	2
Manati.....	156	111	67	25	175	9
Mayaguez.....	98	288	224	78	84	14
Patillas.....	7	56	27	15	21	.....
Ponce.....	201	315	137	321	58	5
Rio Grande.....	19	55	34	25	15	2
Rio Piedras.....	.....	61	23	13	25	4
Salinas.....	21	64	48	26	11	4
San German.....	99	184	137	103	43	14
San Lorenzo.....	153	123	71	181	24	.....
San Juan.....	523	1,007	681	782	67	27
San Sebastian.....	14	105	72	22	25	2
Utüado.....	120	115	55	144	36	2
Vega Baja.....	24	28	7	38	7	.....
Vieques.....	19	27	22	24	.....	1
Yabucoa.....	59	157	84	111	21	6
Yauco.....	28	74	51	36	15	5
Total.....	3,214	4,655	2,902	3,782	1,185	169

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1912.....	3,214
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	4,655
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913.....	2,902
Pending June 30, 1913.....	3,782
Dismissed or filed.....	1,185
Appeals to district courts.....	169

TABLE J.—*Business of peace courts, fiscal year 1913.*

Court of peace of—	Trials held.	Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals.	Fines collected.	Expense of courts.		Appeals to district courts.
					Salaries.	Material and house rent.	
Aguada.....	20	17	3	\$12	\$780	\$50	1
Aguadilla.....	235	209	26	235	1,080	.....	8
Agua Buenas.....	56	39	17	45	720	.....	.....
Aibonito.....	113	105	8	105	720	12	1
Añasco.....	81	80	1	240	720	.....	.....
Arroyo.....	240	222	18	341	780	.....	.....
Barceloneta.....	146	133	13	532	720	30	2
Barranquitas.....	58	79	6	78	720	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	584	718	78	811	960	31	7
Caguas.....	746	700	46	997	840	36	2
Catano.....	286	374	65	422	719	112	1
Carolina.....	93	83	10	85	720	.....	.....
Cayey.....	385	361	24	569	900	9	4
Ceiba.....	149	136	13	191	720	.....	.....
Cidra.....	136	126	10	81	720	.....	.....
Comerio.....	263	238	25	300	720	13	.....
Corozal.....	63	49	14	55	720	.....	2
Culebra.....	22	20	2	47	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	29	28	1	9	720	.....	.....

TABLE J.—*Business of peace courts, fiscal year 1913—Continued.*

Court of peace of—	Trials held.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Fines collected.	Expense of courts.		Appeals to district courts.
					Salaries.	Material and house rent.	
Fajardo.....	304	265	39	316	960	75	1
Guanica.....	27	31	4	86	720	86	22
Guayama.....	349	360	34	412	1,080	12	
Guayanilla.....	43	33	10	81	760	16	
Guaynabo.....	82	120	42	240	720	58	
Gurabo.....	265	213	52	281	900	10	5
Hatillo.....	33	29	13	21	770	59	
Hormigueros.....	28	24	4	102	540		
Humacao.....	230	219	11	325	1,080	60	9
Isabela.....	50	43	24	33	720	24	
Jayuya.....	89	83	8	42	720	90	
Juncos.....	238	199	39	289	840	65	3
Lajas.....	51	48	3	51	600		
Las Marias.....	33	30	3	59	840	10	
Las Piedras.....	58	54	4	90	720	2	
Loíza.....	215	373	15	417	720		
Luquillo.....	92	75	17	167	720	82	1
Manatí.....	157	128	29	339	720	12	4
Maricao.....	21	15	6	50	720	11	
Maunabo.....	27	20	7	55	720		
Mayaguez.....	434	360	74	1,007	2,040	72	26
Moca.....	122	70	109	57	720		
Morovis.....	23	20	3	35	720	4	1
Naguabo.....	386	319	67	625	800	60	5
Naranjito.....	31	22	9	48	720		
Peñuelas.....	266	219	47	116	720	25	
Ponce.....	725	808	117	658	2,100	40	1
Quebradillas.....	86	98	8	87	720	5	
Rincon.....	17	14	3	34	720		
Rio Grande.....	49	44	5	70	780	3	
Sabana Grande.....	84	64	20	73	600	7	
Salinas.....	151	142	9	232	780	134	
San German.....	124	102	22	130	780		
San Juan.....	1,900	2,406	425	2,857	2,160	342	14
Santa Isabel.....	123	106	17	178	960	20	
Toa Alta.....	78	52	26	98	720	8	
Toa Baja.....	83	66	17	118	744	51	1
Trujillo Alto.....	89	86	3	105	720		
Vega Alta.....	86	111	19	70	780	10	
Yabucoa.....	124	116	8	260	460		
Total.....	11,088	11,304	1,752	15,469	48,293	1,746	122

RÉSUMÉ.

Trials held.....	11,088
Convictions.....	11,304
Acquittals.....	1,752
Appeals taken.....	122
Fines collected.....	\$15,469

Expenses of courts:

Salaries.....	\$48,293
Material.....	1,746
Total.....	50,039

TABLE K.—*Appeals from municipal and peace courts decided in each district court during fiscal year 1913.*

	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Total.		Convictions.	Acquittals.	Total.
RÉSUMÉ.				RÉSUMÉ—continued.			
District of—				District of—Continued.			
San Juan.....	204	50	254	Aguadilla.....	34	22	56
Humacao.....	75	40	115	Ponce.....	41	39	80
Guayama.....	79	34	113				
Mayaguez.....	66	24	90	Total.....	554	224	778
Arecibo.....	55	15	70				

TABLE L.—*Municipal court—Comparative efficiency.*

Municipal court districts and municipalities composing each district.	Courts in which the law requires that the judge shall be an attorney admitted to practice law in Porto Rico.	Population, census of 1910.	Area in square miles. (True figures do not include the area of urban districts.)	Number of cases pending July 1, 1912, civil and criminal.	Number of cases disposed of, civil and criminal, during the fiscal year 1913.	Number of cases pending July 1, 1913, civil and criminal.	Expense (gross) of maintaining each court during the fiscal year 1913.				Average expense (gross) per case to the People of Porto Rico.
							Salaries.	Rent of courthouse.	Witness fees, traveling and other expenses.	Total.	
Adjuntas.....		16,954	68.37	24	292	17	\$2,640.00	\$120.00	\$412.02	\$3,172.02	\$10.86
Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	63,498	150.97	351	1,407	301	3,500.00		618.69	4,118.69	2.93
Aguada.....		11,587	27.59								
Aguadilla.....		21,419	27.01								
Isabela.....		16,852	50.75								
Moca.....		13,640	45.62								
Añasco.....		21,682	49.63	41	445	23	2,640.00	180.00	523.77	3,343.77	7.51
Añasco.....		14,407	37.42								
Rincon.....		7,275	12.21								
Arecibo.....	Arecibo.....	42,429	113.06	235	1,440	301	4,000.00	120.00	426.04	4,426.04	3.07
Barros.....		15,028	65.92	43	347	40	2,640.00		412.02	3,172.02	9.14
Bayamon.....	Bayamon.....	79,126	206.85	241	1,882	386	4,400.00	360.00	758.60	5,518.60	2.93
Bayamon.....		25,836	46.27								
Comerio.....		11,170	28.00								
Corozal.....		12,978	41.35								
Dorado.....		4,885	21.04								
Naranjito.....		8,876	25.85								
Toa Alta.....		9,127	23.05								
Toa Baja.....		6,254	21.20								
Cabo Rojo.....		19,562	58.50	41	576	32	2,640.00	240.00	412.02	3,292.02	5.72
Caguas.....		46,591	110.53	258	1,450	283	2,640.00		523.77	3,163.77	2.18
Caguas.....		8,292	30.38								
Aguas Buenas.....		27,160	53.44								
Caguas.....		11,139	26.71								
Gurabo.....		30,124	101.43	25	433	38	2,440.00	144.00	523.77	3,107.77	7.18
Camuy.....		11,342	40.42								
Hatillo.....		10,630	41.05								
Quebradillas.....		8,152	19.96								
Carolina.....		21,672	61.85	66	328	39	2,640.00	240.00	523.77	3,403.77	10.38
Carolina.....		15,327	42.65								
Trujillo Alto.....		6,345	19.20								
Cayey.....	Cayey.....	49,624	145.09	109	1,774	138	2,940.00	300.00	703.77	3,943.77	2.22
Aibonito.....		10,815	32.32								
Barranquitas.....		10,503	33.85								
Cayey.....		17,711	48.47								
Cidra.....		10,595	30.45								

Ciudad.	76.99	417	75	2,440.00	216.00	523.77	\$,179.77	7.63
Ciales.....	30,844							
Ciales.....	18,398							
Morovis.....	12,446							
Coamo.....	17,129	78	57	3,500.00	300.00	412.02	4,212.02	11.45
Fajardo.....	35,500	299	305	3,220.00	300.00	538.69	4,058.69	3.55
Fajardo.....	21,135							
Naguabo.....	14,365							
Guayama.....	24,319	170	166	3,700.00		538.69	4,238.69	4.15
Arroyo.....	15,06							
Guayama.....	17,379							
Humacao.....	27,993	222	140	3,500.00	200.00	538.69	4,238.69	4.28
Culebra.....	1,315							
Humacao.....	26,678							
Juana Diaz.....	29,157	49	41	2,640.00	240.00	412.02	3,292.02	4.71
Lares.....	22,650	21	9	2,640.00	144.00	412.02	3,196.02	9.03
Manati.....	28,884	182	63	3,500.00	240.00	523.77	4,263.77	5.45
Manati.....	11,644							
Barceloneta.....	17,240							
Manati.....	59,632	113	120	4,600.00		758.69	5,358.69	3.01
Mayaguez.....	3,214							
Hornigueros.....	10,046							
Las Marias.....	33,883							
Maricao.....	39,214							
Mayaguez.....	14,446							
Patillas.....	85,789	37	38	2,640.00	240.00	412.02	3,292.02	4.34
Ponce.....	10,354	282	366	4,800.00		578.69	5,378.69	7.10
Ponce.....	11,991							
Guayanilla.....	63,444							
Pefuelas.....	27,265							
Ponce.....	13,317							
Rio Grande.....	13,948							
Loliza.....	23,030							
Rio Piedras.....	7,221							
Guaynabo.....	15,809							
Rio Piedras.....	18,362	101	115	2,640.00	300.00	523.77	3,463.77	4.50
Salinas.....	11,403							
Salinas.....	66,49							
Santa Isabel.....	32,89							
San German.....	44,737	115	115	2,640.00	240.00	523.77	3,403.77	3.91
Lajas.....	11,071							
Sabana Grande.....	22,143							
San German.....	48,716	583	792	4,912.00	900.00	406.94	6,218.94	1.93
San Juan.....	25,970	165	209	2,640.00	180.00	603.77	3,423.77	4.46
San Lorenzo.....	11,692							
Juncos.....	14,278							
San Lorenzo.....	18,904	27	43	2,640.00	276.00	412.02	3,328.02	8.28
San Sebastian.....	41,054	155	176	3,500.00	240.00	523.77	4,263.77	5.24
Utua.....	10,279							
Jayuya.....	30,775							
Utua.....	110,41	48	58	2,640.00	156.00	523.77	3,319.77	5.84
Vega Baja.....	20,965							
Vega Alta.....	8,134							
Vega Baja.....	12,831							

TABLE L.—*Municipal court—Comparative efficiency—Continued.*

Municipal court districts and municipalities composing each district.	Courts in which the law requires that the judge shall be an attorney admitted to practice law in Porto Rico.	Population, census of 1910.	Area in square miles. (The figures do not include the area of urban districts.)	Number of cases pending July 1, 1912, civil and criminal.	Number of cases disposed of, civil and criminal, during the fiscal year 1913.	Number of cases pending June 30, 1913, civil and criminal.	Expense (gross) of maintaining each court during the fiscal year 1913.				Average expense (gross) per case to the people of Porto Rico.
							Salaries.	Rent of courthouse.	Witness fees, travel, and other expenses.	Total.	
Vieques.....	Vieques.....	10,425	46.89	29	329	42	\$2,940.00	\$156.00	\$412.02	\$3,508.02	\$10.66
Xabucoa.....	24,444	73.03	137	622	164	2,640.00	180.00	523.77	3,343.77	5.38
Mannabo.....	7,106	19.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Xabucoa.....	17,338	52.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yauco.....	31,504	95.59	28	706	70	2,640.00	300.00	412.02	3,352.02	4.75

TABLE M.—*Applications for pardon disposed of on recommendation of the attorney general during the fiscal year 1913 and those pending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913.*

Pending June 30, 1912.....	29	
Presented during fiscal year 1913.....	152	181
Disposed of during fiscal year 1913:		
Pardon cases—		
Granted—		
In cases of crimes against persons.....	10	
In cases of crimes against property.....	9	19
Denied.....		65
No action for having served term.....		1
		85
Parole—		
Granted—		
In cases of crimes against persons.....	11	
In cases of crimes against property.....	1	12
Denied.....		46
		58
Commutations—		
Granted—		
In cases of crimes against persons.....	4	
In cases of crimes against property.....	1	5
Denied.....		5
		10
Petitions of civil rights—		
Granted.....		0
Denied.....		5
Remittance of fine (none).....		
Total.....		158
Pending June 30, 1913.....		23
		181

Pardons granted upon recommendation of attorney general during fiscal year 1913.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

Name of applicant.	Offenses.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Acosta, Marcelino.....	Assault with intent to kill.	2 years in jail.....	9 months and 19 days.
Collazo, Benito.....	Seduction.....	5 years in penitentiary.	5 months and 10 days.
Famani, Luis.....	Bad behavior.....	Reform school.....	1 year and 6 months.
Figueroa, Carmelo.....	Assault and battery.....	1 year in jail.....	9 months.
Gonzalez, Concepcion.....	do.....	96 days in jail.....	28 days.
Lopez Rivera, Francisco.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	7 years in penitentiary.	5 years 8 months and 24 days.
Mauleon, Rafael.....	Murder, 2d degree.....	15 years in penitentiary.	5 years 9 months and 16 days.
Rivera, Rafael.....	Mayhem.....	1 year and 4 months in penitentiary.	6 months and 21 days.
Rosa, Justo.....	Assault and battery.....	6 months in jail.....	2 months and 24 days.
Santiago, Lino.....	do.....	Reform school.....	2 years 11 months and 17 days.

Pardons granted upon recommendation of attorney general during fiscal year 1913—
Continued.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Name of applicant.	Offenses.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Escobar, Ernesto Esteban.....	Embezzlement.....	90 days in jail.....	90 days in reform school.
Gonzalez, Rosa.....	Grand larceny.....	1 year in penitentiary..	4 months and 11 days.
Lopez, Isidro.....	Petit larceny.....	Reform school.....	4 years 9 months and 23 days.
Martinez, Eudoro.....	Grand larceny.....	10 years in penitentiary.	8 years and 11 months.
Pousa Garcia, Juan.....	Embezzlement.....	Reform school.....	3 years 5 months and 4 days.
Rubio, Jesus Maria.....	do.....	do.....	2 years 2 months and 4 days.
Ruiz, Manuel.....	do.....	do.....	2 years 10 months and 11 days.
Suro, Gabriel.....	False representation...	1 year in penitentiary..	9 months and 15 days.
Soler Maysonet, Eugenio.....	Petit larceny.....	Reform school.....	5 years.

Parole granted upon recommendation of attorney general during fiscal year 1913.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

Name of applicant.	Offenses.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Agosto Diaz, Ignacio.....	Attempt to kill.....	10 years in penitentiary	5 years and 13 days.
Camacho, Ramon Felix.....	Mayhem.....	7 years in penitentiary.	3 years 4 months and 8 days.
Crespo, Domingo Valentin.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	10 years in penitentiary.	5 years 1 month and 4 days.
Cruz, Pedro.....	Statutory rape.....	do.....	5 years 9 months and 10 days.
Hernandez Cassagne, Francisco.	Murder, 2d degree.....	Prison for life.....	5 years 11 months and 19 days.
Larracuent Sanchez, Ramon....	Statutory rape.....	15 years in penitentiary.	5 years 5 months and 20 days.
Ottati, Francisco.....	Assault.....	2 months in jail.....	1 year 7 months and 4 days in reform school.
Perez, Felix de Jesus.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	8 years in penitentiary.	3 years 6 months and 21 days.
Rodriguez, Jose.....	Rape.....	12 years in penitentiary.	6 years 7 months and 21 days.
Rodriguez, Bernardo.....	do.....	Reform school.....	11 months and 27 days.
Solis Marrero, Pedro.....	Manslaughter, voluntary.	10 years in penitentiary.	4 years 5 months and 4 days.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Colon y Colon, Baldomero.....	Forgery.....	3 years in penitentiary.	2 years 8 months and 6 days.
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Commutations granted upon recommendation of attorney general during fiscal year 1913.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

Name of applicant.	Offenses.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Burgos, Francisco.....	Rape.....	5 years in penitentiary.	2 years and 6 months.
Montes de Oca, Francisco.....	do.....	10 years in penitentiary.	5 years.
Martinez Nietche, Francisco.....	Assault with intent to commit murder.	9 years in penitentiary.	Do.
Montemoinko, Manuel.....	Manslaughter and robbery.	30 years in penitentiary.	29 years 6 months and 1 day.

IN CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Rodriguez, Francisco.....	Grand larceny.....	5 years in penitentiary.	3 months and 3 days.
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¹ In this case the deduction of 5 months and 14 days was made by commutation with the purpose of correcting an obvious error in the sentence of the court.

APPENDIX VIII.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 11, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

In accordance with an act of the insular legislature, approved March 14, 1912, a bureau of labor was created under the department of labor, charities, and correction.

The purposes of the bureau are stated in the law that created it, as follows:

"To collect and collate information upon the subject of labor, its relation to the industries of the country, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral welfare; to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, such controversies and disputes between employers and employees as may come to its attention, and, in general, to exercise its good offices for the maintenance of satisfactory relations between employers and employees; to prepare, collate, and publish bulletins in reference to general labor conditions throughout the Island of Porto Rico as may from time to time be deemed necessary."

The organization of the bureau of labor began about September 1, 1912. Shortly after the organization and in order to comply with the provisions of the law, circulars were mailed to almost every employer in the island, advising them of the creation and purposes of the new bureau; and very descriptive letters were sent out to every editor and publisher in the country.

A few days after, the chief and the assistant chief of the bureau, accompanied by an investigator, previously appointed with the approval of the executive council, left for the country on a tour of investigation.

So far as the purpose of the bureau is concerned, it has been impossible to make a personal visit to every town or plantation in the island. The above-mentioned officials, however, did go to the most important places and secured data from several cities, towns, and agricultural districts.

The lack of authority and insufficient money have been the greatest difficulties in the way of successful work. The law establishing the bureau gave no power to investigate factories, shops, establishments, etc., to require employers to show their books, pay rolls, etc., or to take testimony under oath. This authority was necessary for the collection of data required by the law and urgently needed for the study, upon a good basis, of one of the most fundamental features of the labor questions in Porto Rico. The bureau staff, however, by friendly and private intercourse with employers and employees, gathered, as they traveled over the island, all possible information.

On March 13, 1913, an act amending the original act was approved to take effect July 1, and the new law will afford the bureau of labor some means and power for better complying with its purposes.

Early in December, 1912, that is, one month before the legislative assembly of 1913 began its sessions, the first report, entitled "Special Report of the Bureau of Labor," covering the work accomplished during the three months the bureau had been in operation, was made. Meanwhile, in addition to the investigations of labor conditions and the daily office work, the chief of the bureau wrote at times short articles upon labor problems for the Porto Rico Progress, one of the important weekly papers in the island, and after deliberate and careful consideration, the opening of a free employment agency under the management of the bureau, whereby laborers are assisted in securing positions and employers in obtaining efficient workmen, was decided upon.

Among the acts approved during the regular session of the legislature of 1913 were the following: "An act regulating the work of women and children, and protecting them against dangerous occupations;" "An act to provide for the construction of

scaffolds, the protection of the public, and for other purposes;" and "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a bureau of labor, and for other purposes,' approved March 14, 1912." All of these laws were widely published by the bureau in its effort to enforce them after July 1, 1913.

THE NEED OF PROVIDING LAND FOR THE LABORING CLASSES IN PUERTA DE TIERRA.

About the end of last June, and when the legislative assembly had met in extraordinary session, this bureau published bulletin No. 1, entitled "The need of providing land for the laboring classes in Puerta de Tierra," being an extract of a report relating to housing conditions in general of the laboring classes in Porto Rico, now in preparation, and which will be published in a few weeks. It shows, accompanied by illustrative tables, the improper system of land rent existing in Puerta de Tierra, the nearest suburb to the city of San Juan, and briefly describes its deplorable sanitary condition in spite of the activity and efforts of the Service of Sanitation.

These problems, though important and worthy of being carefully studied and promptly solved, are not the main object of the bulletin, as they will be treated in a wider and more comprehensive manner in the next report.

The main purpose of the bulletin is to outline the immediate action that should be taken by the legislature, and to obtain such legislation as will aid the laboring classes in acquiring land on which to build, which accounts for the abundance of suggestions, details, and calculations.

According to an official survey, this land covers an area of 142,675 square meters, of which 40 per cent will be devoted to the construction of streets, etc., and the remaining 85,605 square meters (which can be divided into 856 lots of 100 square meters each) will be available for the erection of laborers' homes.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Undoubtedly through this agency laborers are assisted in getting positions, while employers, on the other hand, reap the benefit of the work performed for them by the efficient laborers recommended to them; and, the closest relations of mutual help between employers and employees can thus gradually be extended all over the island.

In fact, as an office of this kind had never been established in Porto Rico under the management of public officials, it has been necessary to overcome many difficulties even during the short period it has been in operation: Thousands of circulars had to be prepared, advertisements in all the newspapers of the island had to be published, and innumerable personal duties had to be performed by the chief of the bureau, for the purpose of informing the public of the benefits at present derived from this agency and those which will result in the nearest future.

Up to this time 584 applicants have been registered, of whom 60 were women and 524 men of various trades. Of the 584 applicants, 60 per cent have applied personally to this office and the remainder by mail.

The following table shows graphically the results of the efforts made:

Business of the employment agency for 9 months ending June 30, 1913.

Classification.	1912			1913		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Applications for employment.....	86	28	114	418	42	460
Applications from employers.....	26	8	34	72	9	81
Individuals for whom positions were secured.....	28	11	39	89	15	104

Of those who secured positions through this agency, 32 were laborers personally gathered in the streets of Ponce by the chief of the bureau and one of its investigators, and given work at the central "Providencia," near Patillas.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The legislative assembly, during its regular session in 1913, gave great attention to labor questions, enacting several laws which have already been mentioned in this report. All of them were widely published by the bureau in ample time, so that the public all over the island might get familiar with and interpret them.

The act regulating the work of women and children, etc., before it had been enforced, was temporarily suspended by the legislative assembly convened in extraordinary session this year, for the purpose of reconsidering and amending it.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

There are in the island a large number of persons having no regular employment, and not a small number of others habitually unemployed.

This is not only a labor question, but a social one as well, which demands prompt action. The bureau of labor, in the course of its investigations, attempted to collect data showing the extent of this condition, but found it impossible to do so, as neither sufficient personnel nor money was available for the purpose. From now on the bureau will devote to this question whatever time and money it can, will endeavor to get at the root of this state of affairs which threatens to engulf the laboring classes in a wave of misery, and will recommend the possible remedy.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The general service condition of this asylum, as described in my previous report, has not changed. Notwithstanding the urgent necessity of more ample wards, where a larger number of patients could be treated in accordance with more modern and scientific methods, the management has been excellent and careful attention has been given to all the unfortunate patients committed to its care.

The number of patients of both sexes at the end of the fiscal year was 344—149 men and 195 women—of whom 138 were admitted during the year, 62 men and 76 women. Of the latter, 25 men and 30 women were suffering from uncinariasis. There were discharged as cured 43, 19 men and 24 women, and, upon request of their families, 43 patients, 20 men and 23 women, were discharged though not cured. There were 50 deaths, 18 men and 32 women.

The health of the patients has not been satisfactory, the death average having risen to 10 per cent, as against 9 per cent the previous year, due to the deplorable condition of some of the patients brought from the jails, but neither epidemics nor any disagreeable accident has occurred.

The predominating mental diseases were alcoholic insanity, M. D. insanity, dementia precox, periodical insanity, epileptic insanity, and involution insanity. The majority of the patients were laborers, farmers, employees, and cigar makers of from 20 to 40 years of age, almost all of the female patients having been engaged in domestic pursuits.

There are awaiting their turn more than 140 petitions for admission, not including those declared by the courts to be violently and dangerously insane. This matter of admission of lunatics continues to be vexatious to this department, and repeated recommendations upon this subject have been made. I insist again that the attention of the legislature be called to the pressing necessity of constructing a new insane asylum ample enough to admit all in the island suffering from mental diseases, and who are now a spectacle troublesome and scandalous to the society of the towns in which they reside.

The People of Porto Rico owns 110 acres of land in Rio Piedras, on which the school of agriculture was formerly installed, and there, in accordance with the superintendent of the insane asylum and other medical advisers, I recommend the establishment of the new insane asylum, as it fulfills all the conditions required.

In the report for 1909 appears the following:

"The superintendent lays stress upon the necessity of constructing a new insane asylum, to be built on modern lines. It should be located in the country and have from 50 to 60 acres of land, where the patients may have suitable outdoor exercise to accelerate their cure.

"Modern observations have proved that there is nothing more injurious to lunatics than confinement without occupation, and even the most violent patients should be given occupation as soon as they become quiet; they thus improve and in incurable cases the rapid development of secondary or thermal insanity is warded off."

Last year's report says:

"For some years past there has been urgent need of a modern insular insane asylum, planned according to the necessities and the latest progress in the treatment of mental diseases. The inconvenience to which many families are put, the nuisance which the alcaldes suffer, and the complaints daily made to this office of the many insane at large, or improperly cared for in the different municipalities, are more than sufficient reasons to justify prompt action by the legislature."

During the fiscal year in the women's quarters and adjoining the women's infirmary, a ward was constructed for tuberculous female patients, while in the men's quarters and on the ground formerly occupied by the coach house, another ward was erected for the quarantining of the tuberculous male patients, thus filling a great and long-felt need of the asylum. Nearly all of the rooms occupied by the patients have been repainted, and new kitchen ranges have been installed. The receipts from pay patients amounted to \$9,108.85, of which, after deducting payments in advance and not utilized, was utilized one half in the purchase of better food for the patients and the other in meeting the incidental expenses of the institution.

Experience has shown that the \$15 paid monthly by pay patients to help defray part of the expense of their treatment is inadequate and, in accordance with the wishes of the superintendent of the asylum, I recommend that the present law be amended so as to require a quarterly payment of \$60 instead of \$45.50 now collected.

Another amendment to the law concerning lunatics is the one in regard to *release on parole* in all those cases that the superintendent may deem it advisable, authorizing him to do so in each case for a period not exceeding six months, and to admit them again during that time without new application papers.

The admissions and discharges of patients, their places of residence, the cases of disease occurring, and other details pertaining to the institution are hereinafter shown.

BLIND ASYLUM OF PONCE.

This institution has continued to give to the people its useful and at the same time scientific help. Nearly every day there is either an admission or a discharge among the poor patients, who receive careful treatment from the manager of the asylum and the medical oculist.

During the fiscal year 144 patients were admitted, of whom 115 were classified as "curable" or fit for treatment and cure or notable betterment, and 29 as incurable or "permanent patients," while 141, 90 as cured and 51 not cured, left the institution and 6 died of intercurrent diseases.

One hundred and forty-nine cases were diagnosed as follows: Cataract, 66; pterygion, 14; pupilar atrophy, keratitis, and purulent ophthalmia, 6 each; and stricture of the lachrymal ducts, 4. Of operations 92 were performed, most of them with very satisfactory results, 83 of the patients operated upon undergoing in addition special medical treatment. A great number of cases of intercurrent diseases were also treated; and only 6 deaths, due to general "arteriosclerosis," occurred, all of them being male patients.

Special mention should be made of an interesting case of "cancerous tumor" in a 6-year-old girl, in such an advanced stage that the medical-oculist had to perform the enucleation of the eye; the result was satisfactory and the little girl was cured.

The administration of the asylum has been good and all patients have been provided with uniform and complete outfit of underclothing.

All the water-closet tanks were exchanged for new ones; a new kitchen range was bought and installed; repairs were made several times to the drain on the Atocha Street side, changing its old earthen pipes for iron ones; the electric-light wiring was renovated, and, notwithstanding the limited appropriations available, part of the gallery and of the front of the building were repaired. For years past this building has been in need of general repair and of painting throughout.

The building requires urgent improvements and repairs, and I recommend that for the fiscal year 1914, in view of the benefits that the people of Porto Rico derive from it, there be granted part of the appropriation of the general budget assigned for repairs to public buildings.

Among the needed improvements the most urgent are: The construction of two ophthalmic infirmaries with all modern conveniences, of private apartments for the manager in the upper story of the building, of a special department for contagious diseases, and repairs to the interior courtyard.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

The year began with 165 girls and closed with 174, 34 having been admitted and 25 discharged, the monthly average being 170. The first six grades of the department of education were taught with the following attendance: 42 in the first, 35 in the second, 41 in the third, 2 in the fourth, 21 in the fifth, and 21 in the sixth.

After the examinations were held, 90 per cent of the girls of each grade were promoted, and it is the intention of the superintendent to have the seventh grade taught this year to the girls who have passed their sixth. The instruction was given both in English and Spanish, the work done was efficient, and the commissioner of education has continued his assistance by lending all the necessary books.

The class in drawing, ornamenting, and painting, both in water and oils, has been successful and no better results could be expected than those obtained by Prof. Lewis, as proved by the public praises given to the work exhibited at the third insular fair, at which the board of awards awarded 35 prizes to the work exhibited by this asylum.

An average of 125 girls assisted the drawing classes, which were daily for the older girls and twice a week for the small ones. The work of the shops has been very good, and special mention should be made of the 60 girls engaged in drawn and embroidery work, of the 30 in weaving and divers works of straw, of the 35 in marking and crochet work, of the 20 in stitching up, and of the 15 in plain needlework.

A new and interesting shop was inaugurated this year, due to the initiative of the superintendent, and the cooperation of a teacher of the asylum, Miss Penedo, in which was taught the manufacture of "linen laces" (Catalan) to 16 inmates who have made very rapid progress in this new industry.

The class in cookery and confectionery numbered 30 girls, and 5 pupils left during the year after having followed this course for two years. In the laundry and ironing shop 50 of the oldest girls assist only on Saturdays when there are no scholastic classes.

Of the 25 girls who left during the year, 5 were in the sixth grade, 2 in the fifth, 3 in the fourth, 2 in the third, 6 in the second, and 4 in the first, they having learned as follows: 4, embroidery; 5, drawn work, 6, tapestry; 4 straw work, and the remainder needlework and stitching. During the fiscal year 1914 there will be a teacher of millinery, whose new shop will still further extend the practical teaching of the asylum. The health of the inmates has been very good, as there were only a few cases of parotiditis, grippe, and other not important diseases, no deaths having occurred.

During November, with the help of the service of sanitation, a treatment against uncinariasis was started, 90 girls affected with this disease having been cured; and in December, Dolores Rodriguez Uriarte, an inmate who had suffered from mental disease since her birth, had to be transferred to the insane asylum.

The receipts of the institution during the year for work done in the different shops, especially of embroidery and drawn work, amounted to \$213.70.

No repairs were made by the department of the interior except the removal of some of the floors demanded by the service of sanitation. In fact it is necessary to make some repairs to the building to prevent its deterioration, and to this end an effort will be made to obtain out of the appropriation for repairs to public buildings the necessary funds.

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

There were in this school on June 30, 1913, 272 inmates of from 6 to 17 years of age. During the year 50 boys left the school, having a knowledge of carpentry, shoemaking, and plumbing, and 48 were admitted.

The majority of the boys admitted come from the poorest social classes, have a weak constitution, due to the lack of food and a bad physical heritage, a vicious character, and little or no education. The work of this institution is, therefore, threefold, as attention must be paid to the physical as well as to the mental and to the moral development of the inmates. The methods employed by the school to develop the inmates physically are: Physical exercise, hygiene, and pure and wholesome food.

At the beginning of the first quarter of the present school year the official course of instruction of the department of education for the public graded schools was adopted, with the exception that the first, second, and third grades were taught mostly in Spanish.

During the fiscal year the school received for work done in the carpenter shop, \$13.47, and for concerts by the band, \$1,270.

On February 19, 1913, an act was passed by the legislature appropriating \$8,000 for the construction of an infirmary, a ward for infectious and contagious diseases, a place for the discipline of inmates, a house for living quarters of the superintendent, for the removal of the kitchen, and for other necessary and proper improvements in the main building of the school. This work has been commenced and a complete redistribution of the space of the main building has been effected, the shops having been considerably enlarged, so that there is now ample room in the shops for all inmates of 13 years of age or over.

A competent civil engineer of the University of Columbia has been secured for the position of teacher of bricklaying and cement construction, and for the post of teacher of sanitary plumbing a civil and sanitary engineer of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute has been appointed.

The appropriation act for 1914 provides that 50 per cent of the receipts from the concerts by the band of the school shall be expended in library books, athletics, and amusements, and on June 12, 1913, the executive council authorized the employment

of an instructor in gymnastics and athletic games. The construction of a good athletic field, similar to that of the high school of Springfield, Mass., is now being considered.

Instructive and amusing cinematograph shows and concerts by the band will be given at the school at least twice a month. It is the object of those in charge to make strong, healthy, happy boys by scientific courses in gymnastics, athletic games, hygiene, good food, and amusements.

Statement showing expenses of the charitable institutions during the fiscal year 1913.

Expenditures.	Insane asylum.	Blind asylum.	Girls' charity school.	Boys' charity school.	Total.
Salaries.....	\$17,957.40	\$7,523.00	\$10,554.00	\$17,750.33	\$53,784.73
Subsistence.....	29,815.79	6,013.10	12,015.39	15,755.00	63,599.28
Clothing, bedding, books, etc.....	11,724.89	3,117.45	5,614.00	12,246.52	32,702.86
Transportation of patients.....	658.49				658.49
Water.....	1,469.96	427.60	605.04	1,526.28	4,028.88
Lighting.....	774.42		538.50	925.77	2,238.69
Equipment and supplies for industrial teaching.....				876.47	876.47
Total.....	62,400.95	17,081.15	29,326.93	49,080.37	157,889.40
Cost of each inmate taken from the total expenses of each institution.....	183.00	230.82	172.51	180.44	.....

During the fiscal year 1913 the average number by months of pay patients was 22.75 men and 23.33 women; of admissions, 2.25 of the former and 1.5 of the latter; of discharges, 1.58 and 1.16, respectively; of deaths, 0.083 of men and 0 of women; of transfers to free ward, 0.5 and 0.416, respectively; and of those remaining at the close of each month, 22.83 men and 23.33 women.

The average number by months of inmates of the insane asylum was 146.16 men and 194.16 women; of admissions, 5.16 of the former and 6.33 of the latter; of discharges cured, 1.58 and 2, respectively; of discharges not cured and upon request of guardian, 1.58 men and 1.91 women; of deaths, 1.5 of the former and 2.66 of the latter; and of those remaining at the close of each month, 146.66 men and 191.41 women.

Of the patients, numbering 344, remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1913, 31 men and 48 women were from San Juan, 8 of the former and 23 of the latter from Aguadilla, 14 and 17, respectively, from Ponce, and 8 men and 20 women from Arecibo, the remainder being from various other towns.

Occupation, age, color, and marital condition of the inmates of the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1913.

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bakers.....	4		4
Barbers.....	3		3
Blacksmiths.....	2		2
Catholic priest.....	1		1
Carpenters.....	3		3
Cigarmakers.....	11		11
Domestics.....		272	272
Electrician.....	1		1
Employees.....	14		14
Farmers.....	16		16
Industrialists.....	6		6
Laborers.....	95		95
Lawyers.....	2		2
Licorist.....	1		1
Masons.....	2		2
Merchants.....	10		10
Mechanic.....	1		1
Newspaper man.....	1		1
Painters.....	3		3
Plumber.....	1		1
Pharmaceutic.....	1		1
Seaman.....	1		1
Shirtmaker.....	1		1
Shoemaker.....	1		1
Soldier.....	1		1
Students.....	4	2	6
Teacher.....	1		1
Without occupation.....	18		18
Total.....	205	274	479

Occupation, age, color, and marital condition of the inmates of the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1913—Continued.

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
AGE.			
From 10 to 20 years.....	10	10	20
From 20 to 30 years.....	65	59	124
From 30 to 40 years.....	67	98	165
From 40 to 50 years.....	40	67	107
From 50 to 60 years.....	17	31	48
From 60 to 70 years.....	5	8	13
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	205	274	479
COLOR.			
White.....	156	185	341
Colored.....	49	89	138
Total.....	205	274	479
MARITAL CONDITION.			
Single.....	143	164	307
Married.....	54	64	118
Widowed.....	3	27	30
Divorced.....	1	1	2
Marital condition unknown.....	4	18	22
Total.....	205	274	479

Mental diseases from which the patients in the insane asylum suffered during the fiscal year 1913.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	51	12	63
Cerebral syphilis.....	2	—	2
Circular insanity.....	—	3	3
Dementia.....	1	—	1
Dementia precox.....	41	20	61
Dementia terminal.....	—	1	1
Epileptic insanity.....	8	17	25
General paralysis.....	1	—	1
Hysterical insanity.....	—	3	3
Imbecility.....	10	7	17
Idiots.....	—	3	3
Insanity after fever.....	1	4	5
Involution insanity.....	—	33	33
Mania aguda.....	—	1	1
M. D. insanity.....	35	67	102
M. D. I. mania.....	—	4	4
M. D. I. melancholy.....	1	—	1
Melancholy.....	6	10	16
Mental confusion.....	—	1	1
Paranoia.....	2	22	24
Paralytic dementia.....	3	—	3
Periodical insanity.....	33	36	69
Puerperal insanity.....	—	19	19
Senile insanity.....	—	7	7
Syphilis.....	1	—	1
Toxic insanity.....	1	—	1
Transient insanity.....	1	—	1
Undiagnosed.....	7	4	11
Total.....	205	274	479

Diseases intercurrent which caused deaths in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1913.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Anemia.....		1	1
Asystolia.....	1	3	4
Bronchitis aguda.....		1	1
Paralytic dementia.....	1		1
Diabetes saccharina.....		1	1
Enteritis.....	6	10	16
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion of the nerves.....	4	6	10
Filariasis.....		1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		2	2
Mitral insufficiency.....	1	2	3
Nephritis.....		1	1
Pellagra.....		1	1
Pleuropneumonia.....	1		1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2
Septicemia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	18	32	50

Deaths in the Insular Insane Asylum during the last eight years, or from July, 1905, to June, 1913.

Fiscal year.	Number.	Percentage of deaths.
1906.....	402	19
1907.....	396	13
1908.....	561	12
1909.....	530	17
1910.....	450	6
1911.....	467	8
1912.....	447	9
1913.....	479	10

The monthly average number of inmates of the blind asylum was 47.41 men and 25.83 women; of admissions 8.58 of the former and 3.41 of the latter; of discharges cured 4.83 and 2.66, respectively; of discharged uncured and at the request of guardian, 3 men and 1.16 women; of deaths 0.5 and 0, respectively; and of those remaining at the close of each month 48.25 men and 25.48 women.

The monthly average number of inmates of the Boys' Charity School was 272.25; of admissions 5.66; of discharges 3.75; of desertions 1.16; and of deaths 0.008.

At the Girls' Charity School the monthly average of inmates was 170; of admissions 2.75; of discharges 2.08. There were no desertions or deaths during the year.

Of the boys and girls at the charity schools on June 30, 1913, 108 boys and 55 girls were from San Juan, the remainder being from the various towns.

The most prevalent diseases from which the boys and girls suffered during the year were ucinariasis 274 cases, mumps 128, and grippe 48.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

STATISTICS.

There are attached hereto statistical tables showing the management of the different penal institutions under this office and the general movement of prisoners, the study of which will give a comprehensive idea of this branch of the public service.

PRISONERS.

The prisoners are well looked after and are furnished plenty and nourishing food. They are employed in work connected with the penal establishments wherein they are confined, as well as in cleaning public offices and court buildings, the great majority of them, however, being engaged in the construction and maintenance of insular roads, preference always being given to this class of work.

The penal institutions have furnished 183,188 convict labor days, a gain of 11,237 over last fiscal year, although there was a decrease of 545 prisoners. The 183,188 days' work are reckoned at an average day's wage of 50 cents.

The total number of prisoners admitted was 5,982, which, added to those remaining, 1,585 on June 30, 1912, gives a total of 7,567, of whom 6,007 were discharged, 33 pardoned, and 138 commuted.

The daily average number of prisoners was 1,527, as compared with 1,681 during the fiscal year 1912. The total number of prisoners on June 30, 1913, was 1,560. The total number of sick during the year was 1,088, of whom 1,012 were cured and 55 died, there being 144 sick on June 30, 1913.

The offenses furnishing the largest numbers of prisoners were larceny, assault and battery, and burglary. Classified by age the largest number of offenses have been committed by persons of from 21 to 25 years of age, those of from 25 to 30 coming next, followed by those of from 16 to 21, decreasing then in gradual proportion from those of 35 years of age up.

Of the 1,560 prisoners, 1,070 were committed for the first time, 238 for the second, and 110 for the third. The number of female prisoners June 30, 1913, was 75, the most common offense committed by them being disturbing the peace, 5 only having been confined for felony. These female prisoners are engaged in washing the clothes of the prisoners, as well as their own, and in the making of their clothing. The number of minors on June 30, 1913, was 408, of whom 240 had been convicted of offenses against property, 61 of those against persons, and 18 of offenses against morals.

PENITENTIARY.

The total number of prisoners in this institution on June 30, 1913, was 439. The average number of prisoners in the penitentiary attending the school was 27, while 18 worked in the shoemaker shop, 12 in the carpenter shop, 11 in the tailor shop, 6 in the bakery, 4 in the barber shop, and 2 in the kitchen.

In the carpenter shop the work accomplished was valued at \$1,071.81. The tailor shop made 4,337 common white suits for prisoners, 2,273 shirts, 288 suits for discharged prisoners, 262 striped suits for fugitives, all the necessary linen for the infirmary, and sheets, pillowcases, towels, etc. The shoemaker shop manufactured 1,029 pairs of shoes.

The hospital is well run, being equipped with an operating room and modern instruments of all kinds. Usually three or four operations are performed every month on prisoners who upon commitment are in need of surgical assistance, and who, on leaving the institution, do so in perfect health. Most of the operations performed have been for inguinal hernia and hydrocele.

JAILS.

With the assistance of the legislature, the construction of a new jail in Humacao, which is about to be finished, was secured during the fiscal year. This and the jail buildings at Arecibo, Mayaguez, and Ponce are the only ones, it may be said, that meet the requirements of the service.

The wards of the San Juan and Arecibo jail annexed to the penitentiary have been markedly improved. A concrete ward, with every sanitary feature required by law, has been erected for the confinement of female prisoners, and, in addition, quite good infirmary with operating room has been installed.

For the confinement of minors under 18 years of age a ward in the San Juan jail has been assigned, to which minors serving terms of over six months in the different jails of the island are brought. A teacher instructs them, and the establishment of a library for their benefit is now under consideration.

Owing to the bad condition of the buildings, the Aguadilla and Guayama jails are insanitary. To improve this condition so far as the Guayama jail is concerned the installation of sanitary plumbing has been suggested to the commissioner of the interior. As to the Aguadilla jail, the erection of a building identical with the one now being erected in Humacao is an urgent necessity, not only because the present building is absolutely inadequate, but also because a rent of \$720 per annum is being paid, which in a few years would equal the cost of a new building.

The Vieques jail has undergone some changes and improvements in its interior, and it may be said that its present sanitary condition is quite satisfactory.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The number of inmates on June 30 last was 99, of whom 30 were engaged in the carpenter, 24 in the tailor, and 45 in the shoemaker shop, all of the inmates' cloth, bed, and infirmary linen and shoes used in the institution being made in these shops. The inmates are being educated and are given industrial training at the same time.

The daily average number of inmates was 96. Ten were pardoned, 2 were released on parole in accordance with the regulations in force, and 4 were definitely discharged.

The building has been greatly improved. Cement floors have been laid in the court-yards and a house with 20 apartments is now being constructed for living quarters for the employees. The Legislative Assembly in its last regular session authorized the supplying of the institution with water from the river, for hygienic purposes, by the use of a motor which at the same time will furnish electric current for lighting at night. The construction of a cistern of 1,000,000 liters capacity has been urgently requested, and the enlargement of the school building is deemed advisable.

Respectfully,

M. CAMUÑAS,

Director of Labor, Charities, and Correction.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBITS.

Statement of the management of penal institutions, fiscal year 1913.

Expenditures.	Peni- tentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Food.....	\$21,503.99	\$10,590.40	\$3,523.84	\$2,600.94	\$4,740.66	\$6,797.93	\$6,287.87	\$4,094.53	\$1,501.91	\$5,454.09	\$67,096.16
Medicines and surgical supplies.....	1,766.74	690.65	146.73	30.54	202.26	169.19	62.07	205.75	106.72	388.49	2,819.14
Lighting.....	1,855.31	431.88	179.06	6.40	298.18	461.70	21.09	244.82	192.46	218.40	3,909.30
Water.....	1,208.96		412.62		150.00	240.00	131.75			112.50	2,255.83
Rent of buildings.....				720.00				720.00			1,440.00
Incidental expenses.....	4,827.10	1,510.69	789.18	411.15	635.21	709.90	822.65	513.63	450.25	1,320.78	11,980.54
Salaries.....	19,606.93	9,118.80	6,099.80	3,825.53	7,136.19	7,366.40	5,252.21	6,114.67	4,588.06	10,514.85	79,623.44
Clothing for the penitentiary and all dis- trict jails.....	7,174.41									1,355.21	8,529.62
Savings fund for prisoners discharged from the penitentiary.....											3,518.37
Material for manufacturing articles for sale.....	3,518.37										3,518.37
Tools, photographic supplies etc.....	807.98										807.98
Transportation.....										1,468.69	1,468.69
Equipment.....										795.24	795.24
Total.....	61,269.79	22,342.42	11,151.23	7,644.56	13,152.50	15,745.12	12,577.64	11,893.40	6,839.40	21,628.25	184,244.31
Daily per capita:											
Regular ration.....	Cents. 11.50	Cents. 11	Cents. 12	Cents. 11	Cents. 12	Cents. 12	Cents. 12	Cents. 11.50	Cents. 11.20	Cents. 12	
Sick ration.....	15.90	15	16	15	16	16	15	14.50	14	14.80	

Average cost per annum, fiscal year 1913.

Item.	Peni- tentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Feed for each prisoner.....	\$44.24	\$41.69	\$42.97	\$49.07	\$46.47	\$41.96	\$39.79	\$42.21	\$41.71	\$56.81	\$43.93
Average annual cost of every prisoner in relation to the total amount expended for maintenance of each penal institution.	126.06	87.96	135.86	144.23	128.94	97.19	79.60	122.61	189.98	225.29	120.65

Number of prisoners and sick in penal institutions, fiscal year 1913.

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined June 30, 1912.....	532	242	93	58	66	240	124	92	41	97	1,585
Received during fiscal year.....	420	1,420	444	519	705	774	770	674	230	26	5,982
Total.....	952	1,662	537	577	771	1,014	894	766	271	123	7,567
Discharged during fiscal year.....	513	1,419	461	475	634	859	748	661	213	24	6,007
Confined June 30, 1913.....	439	243	76	102	137	155	146	105	58	99	1,560
Daily average number of prisoners.....	486	254	82	53	102	162	158	97	36	96	1,527
Sick June 30, 1913.....	71	11	4	.....	6	13	3	3	1	11	123
Sick during fiscal year.....	278	210	17	48	39	114	122	46	12	202	1,088
Total.....	349	221	21	48	45	127	125	49	13	213	1,211
Sick cured during fiscal year.....	254	178	17	46	34	118	116	36	11	202	1,012
Not cured.....	95	43	4	2	11	9	9	13	2	11	199
Deaths during fiscal year.....	20	14	.....	2	1	5	1	4	.....	8	55
Sick June 30, 1913.....	75	29	4	.....	10	4	8	9	2	3	144
Daily average sick prisoners.....	74	21	2	1	6	7	8	6	1	5	131

Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions June 30, 1913.

	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Ward of the San Juan Jail located in the penitentiary.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Awaiting trial.....			36	15	6	13	24	11	19	3		127
Sentenced.....	439	15	192	61	96	124	131	135	86	55	99	1,433
Total.....	439	15	228	76	102	137	155	146	105	58	99	1,560
Sentenced to serve until 21 years of age.....											99	99
Up to 6 months.....	2	6	145	37	56	48	40	48	56	11		449
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	6		14									71
1 year and less than 2.....	79	7	27	13	12	35	34	41	17	17		282
2 years and less than 3.....	55	1	5	1	9	10	10	7	6	2		106
3 years and less than 4.....	23				4	7	1	2	2	1		40
4 years and less than 5.....	10			1	1	6	5	3				22
5 years and less than 6.....	52				2	7	4	1	5			76
6 years and less than 8.....	43				1	4	4	2		1		57
8 years and less than 10.....	16		1		1	2		2		1		21
10 years and less than 15.....	63			1		3		1				99
15 years and less than 20.....	17						10	6	1	8		25
20 years and less than 30.....	33			1			1	4		2		42
30 years and over.....	8	1				1	6	2				9
Lifetime.....	33											33
Condemned to death.....	2											2
Total.....	439	15	192	61	96	124	131	135	86	55	99	1,433

Number of commitments of prisoners, June 30, 1913.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined for the—											
First time.....	370	138	43	79	76	113	99	58	33	61	1,070
Second time.....	50	35	6	15	29	18	25	20	11	29	238
Third time.....	11	27	9	2	8	9	14	11	5	4	100
Fourth time.....	7	9	7	3	3	8	4	6	5	2	54
Fifth time.....	1	11	1	1	12	2			1		29
Sixth time.....		6	3		2	1		1	1		14
Seventh time.....		3	3	2		1		3	1		13
Eighth time.....		4	1			1	1	2		1	10
Ninth time.....		3	1			1					5
Tenth time.....		3					1		1		6
Eleventh time.....		2			1	1					3
Twelfth time.....										1	1
Thirteenth time.....		1			2		1				4
Fourteenth time.....			1		1					1	2
Fifteenth time.....		1	1		3		1	4			11
Total.....	439	243	76	102	137	155	146	105	58	99	1,560

Number of prisoners June 30, 1913—Age when convicted.

Age.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....			1						1	12	14
11 years and under 16 years.....	1	17	1		6	4		5	1	87	122
16 years and under 21 years.....	86	65	20	36	28	69	22	32	12		370
21 years and under 25 years.....	127	59	12	26	36	31	36	24	18		369
25 years and under 30 years.....	105	48	17	19	30	16	48	22	8		313
30 years and under 35 years.....	47	14	8	9	10	18	12	9	7		134
35 years and under 40 years.....	30	25	9	5	8	7	14	6	3		107
40 years and under 45 years.....	24	4	5	4	8	7	5	3	4		64
45 years and under 50 years.....	5	6	2	2	4		3		3		25
50 years and under 55 years.....	6	2		1	3	2	4	1	1		20
55 years and under 60 years.....	4	2	1		3		1	1			12
60 years and under 65 years.....	4				1	1					6
65 years and under 70 years.....		1					1	2			3
75 years and under 80 years.....							1				1
Total.....	439	243	76	102	137	155	146	105	58	99	1,560

Nationality of prisoners confined in the penal institutions June 30, 1913.

Country.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
United States.....	3				1						4
Porto Rico.....	430	234	75	100	135	155	146	105	57	99	1,536
Spain.....	3	1	1	1							7
England.....	1	2									3
France.....	1	1		1					1		4
Germany.....	1										1
Italy.....		1									1
Russia.....		1									1
Cuba.....		2									2
Dominican Republic.....		1									1
Total.....	439	243	76	102	137	155	146	105	58	99	1,560

Summary of offenses, June 30, 1913.

Offense.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 116; petit, 332).....	448	0.4004	25.28
Assault and battery.....	246	.2198	13.88
Burglary.....	174	.1555	9.82
Murder.....	104	.0929	5.87
Homicide.....	103	.0921	5.81
Breach of public peace.....	84	.0751	4.74
Embezzlement.....	50	.0447	2.82
Rape.....	43	.0384	2.43
Violation of election laws.....	36	.0322	2.03
Mayhem.....	24	.0214	1.35
Attempt to kill.....	24	.0214	1.35
Lunatics.....	24	.0214	1.35
False impersonation and imposture.....	23	.0206	1.30
Attempt to commit homicide.....	18	.0161	1.01
Against nature.....	16	.0143	.90
Forgery.....	13	.0116	.73
Attempt to commit rape.....	13	.0116	.73
Concealed weapons.....	11	.0098	.62
Arson.....	11	.0098	.62
Violation of Federal acts.....	7	.0063	.39
Robbery.....	7	.0063	.39
Against public morals.....	6	.0053	.33
Attempt to commit murder.....	5	.0044	.28
Against public justice.....	5	.0044	.28
False pretense.....	5	.0044	.28
Malicious injury.....	4	.0035	.22
Under caution.....	3	.0026	.16
Bigamy.....	3	.0026	.16
Against the executive power.....	3	.0026	.16
Violation of internal-revenue laws.....	3	.0026	.16
Violation of municipal ordinance.....	3	.0026	.16
Obscene abuse.....	2	.0017	.11
Adultery.....	2	.0017	.11
Against public safety.....	2	.0017	.11
Dishonest exhibitions.....	2	.0017	.11
Extortion.....	2	.0017	.11
Counterfeiting.....	2	.0017	.11
Incest.....	2	.0017	.11
Violation of health laws.....	2	.0017	.11
Other offenses.....	25	.0223	1.41
Total.....	1,560		

Grand total of prisoners June 30, 1913.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Confined in the penal institutions.	439	243	76	102	137	155	146	105	58	99	1,560
Outside penal institutions:											
Paroled.....	43										43
Fugitives.....	17	12	7		6	27	12	3	5	1	90
Total.....	499	255	83	102	143	182	158	108	63	100	1,693

Sentences, by calendar year, for principal crimes from and after 1887.

Years.	Against person.				Against property.				Against morals.		
	Murder.	Homicide.	Attempt to kill.	Total.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Rape.	Seduction.	Total.
1887	1	21	5	27	3	68	.....	71	8	.....	8
1888	.....	19	9	28	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	20	12	32	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1890	1	31	3	35	.....	28	.....	28	1	.....	1
1891	2	40	5	47	4	122	.....	126	6	.....	6
1892	.....	36	.....	36	9	61	.....	70	4	.....	4
1893	.....	32	2	34	1	56	.....	57	5	.....	5
1894	.....	33	4	37	.....	109	.....	109	4	.....	4
1895	.....	16	4	20	2	113	.....	115	4	.....	4
1896	2	22	4	28	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
1897	3	34	6	43	2	48	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
1898	2	22	1	25	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1899	5	21	6	32	8	74	.....	82	1	.....	1
1900	8	28	17	53	3	117	.....	120	3	.....	3
1901	3	25	13	41	3	79	.....	82	5	.....	5
1902	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	7	5	12
1903	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	3	10
1904	9	25	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	7	16
1905	25	15	14	54	.....	2	58	60	20	17	37
1906	16	21	15	52	.....	1	82	83	16	13	29
1907	9	19	19	47	.....	3	90	93	18	9	27
1908	9	20	6	35	1	4	96	101	11	9	20
1909	5	17	15	37	4	4	129	137	6	12	18
1910	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
1911	17	22	12	51	2	.....	32	34	6	2	8
1912	10	33	5	48	2	1	69	72	9	2	11
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913	5	16	4	25	.....	1	55	56	4	.....	4

Number of days' work performed by prisoners employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1913.

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Total.
1912.										
July	3,558	1,268	559	676	1,117	1,749	649	445	141	10,162
August	5,927	2,546	882	873	1,194	1,466	2,605	688	245	16,426
September	5,985	2,306	1,075	980	1,108	1,810	2,631	1,338	188	17,421
October	6,332	2,368	1,068	1,028	1,152	1,666	2,810	1,363	140	17,927
November	5,933	2,219	864	942	979	1,014	2,221	1,082	69	15,223
December	5,711	1,796	883	802	917	2,273	1,725	802	69	14,978
1913.										
January	5,284	1,894	692	789	1,277	2,707	1,146	674	266	14,229
February	4,492	1,199	679	665	1,691	2,336	754	562	288	12,666
March	5,715	2,015	898	674	1,386	2,567	734	671	303	14,963
April	5,737	1,692	872	671	1,764	2,759	822	1,064	946	16,327
May	6,457	1,346	796	782	2,275	2,501	1,177	938	906	17,178
June	4,961	1,640	599	947	2,036	2,054	1,687	959	805	15,688
Total	66,092	21,789	9,867	9,829	16,796	24,902	18,961	10,586	4,366	183,188

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